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# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BUNDI

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1956/57

BUNDI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>BUNDI</u>		
1 - 56/57	N.G.McNamara	Bundi and Vua Census Divisions
2 - 56/57	N.G.McNamara	Parts of Bundi, Igoi-Sop and Vua Census Divisions
3 - 56/57	N.G.McNamara	Vua, Dumpu-Kaigulan, Urigina-Kesawai, Suman-Garia and Igoi-Sop Census Divisions



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. BUNDI No 1 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by N.G. McNAMARA Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BUNDI and VUA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 6, N.M.O. 1, Interpreters 2, Carriers 6.

Duration—From 24/7/1956 to 24/10/1956

Number of Days 83 (excl. period in Madang)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept/1955

Medical Sept/1948

Map Reference Army Strat. Series Ramu Sheet 4 mls to link.

Objects of Patrol Census revision BUNDI and VUA Census Divisions, Routine Administration, commence work on extensions to BUNDI Strip.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

P.R. 1 of 1956/57

15th April, 1957.

The District Officer,  
MADANG.

BUNDI P.R. NO. 1 OF 1956/57.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is agreed that Mr. McNamara has tackled this job with enthusiasm.

It would be far better to try and control recruiting instead of applying for closure.

The establishment of coffee as a cash crop should have some effect in keeping the people at home.

The airstrip improvements are extremely commendable.

It is hoped that a Public Health Department patrol will take place as soon as possible.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. *16*

*MIA for  
29/4*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/57



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. M.30/16.

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

30th March, 1957.

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 56/57-BUNDI.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of the above report by Mr. McNamara of his initial patrol to the BUNDI and VUA Census Divisions. I regret that submission of this report has been delayed, but it was inadvertently filed away.

Mr. McNamara is to be commended on the preparation of this report which indicates clearly that he has tackled his new job as O.I.C. Bundi with drive and enthusiasm.

Mr. McNamara's primary job was to establish BUNDI as a Patrol Post, to commence improvement works on the airstrip and to familiarize himself as soon as possible with the area controlled from BUNDI. BUNDI had Base Camp status until October, 1956, when approval was given to its firm establishment as a Patrol Post. Funds were made available at that time under 6-2-8 in the amount of £1,000. Pitsaws have gone in and six teams have been organised to cut timber. Hardware supplies have been flown from Madang and erection of the O.I.C.'s house will commence when sufficient timber has been sawn. Native material buildings are being erected for native personnel and it is hoped to replace these in the future with pitsaw structures. An area of 130 acres, comprising airstrip and station site, has been surveyed and investigated by Mr. McNamara. The native owners are willing to sell and the papers and plans will be forwarded for approval to acquire.

The decision to establish a permanent station at BUNDI was greeted with evident delight by the people of the area and they have co-operated splendidly in the work on the station and strip that has been undertaken.

The census figures indicate that some villages in the BUNDI Census Division are over-recruited and now that the Post has been established, I think that the O.I.C. is in the position to take administrative action to restrict excessive numbers going out to work without the necessity to formally close the area. It may be possible to establish an arrangement whereby natives seeking work first present themselves to the O.I.C., who will then check the % absent from the applicant's village and so give his decision whether or not the native may go. If this is not workable and if there is no improvement in the next few months, then consideration may be given again to closing the area.

Coffee cultivation appears to be the best cash crop possibility for the people in the mountains and with a nucleus of native workers who have had experience on coffee farms in the Highlands, it should not be too difficult to start the people off.

Mr. McNamara is being encouraged to plan the construction of graded tracks throughout his area.

A remarkable job has been done by Mr. McNamara and the people in effecting vast improvements to BUNDI Airstrip, and extending it from 1700 feet to 2400 ft. This work entailed a tremendous amount of earth movement, hillocks of up to 20ft, being removed and used as fill.

*R. Galloway*  
.....  
(R. I. Galloway)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl:



Patrol Report BUNDI No. 1 of 1956-57

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT

Bundi Patrol Post,  
Ma'ang Central Sub-District,  
Madang District.

This report covers from 24th July 1956 to 24th October 1956

BUNDI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1956/57

Patrol conducted by :- Neil G. McNamara, P.O.

Area patrolled :- Divisions BUNDI and VUA Census Divisions

Patrol accompanied by :- R.P. & N.G.C. 6

N.M.O. 1

Interpreters 2

Carriers 6

Duration :- 24th July 1956 to 24th October 1956

Number of days :- 83 (excl. period in Madang)

Last patrol to area :- D.N.A. September 1955

P.H.D. September 1948

Objects of Patrol :- Census revision BUNDI and VUA Census Divisions.

Commence work on extensions to Bundi air-strip.

Routine Administration.

Map reference :- Army Strat Series Rama Sheet

4 miles to one inch

INTRODUCTION

This report covers from 24th July 1956 to 24th October 1956 and includes the period of time spent at Bundi and patrols to the VUA and BUNDI Census Divisions.

My instructions for these three months were to organize work on the extensions to the Bundi air-strip, revise the census in the above census divisions and routine Administration matters. No attempt was to be made to build up a station until the question of District boundaries was finally settled.

DIARY

- Tuesday, 24th July Proceeded by Madang Air Charters Cessna from Madang to Bundi. Greeted by large numbers of Village Officials.
- Wednesday, 25th July Work proceeded on air-strip extensions, erection of temporary Police houses, houses for people working on air-strip, construction of water-race to supply water for patrol personnel and BUNDI Village and routine Administration matters.
- Friday, 3rd August
- Saturday, 4th August Departed Bundi 7.30 a.m. via Mendi and Emegari arriving BOGAI 2 p.m. to investigate out-break of chicken-pox.
- Sunday, 5th August Discussions with BOGAI people, N.M.O. from FAITA Aid-post.
- Monday, 6th August Departed BOGAI 7.50 a.m. arriving back at Bundi at 1.20 p.m.
- Tuesday, 7th August Work proceeded on air-strip. Various discussions with people of BUNDI census division. A number of native complaints dealt with and a number of cases in Court for Native Affairs.
- Thursday, 16th August
- Friday, 17th August Departed Bundi at 9.15 a.m. for patrol of VUA Census Division. Arrived OMKWISI 10.43. Revised census, inspected village etc. Departed OMKWISI 12.48 arriving BION 1.12 p.m. Census (pop. 143). Inspection of village and routine matters.
- Saturday, 18th August Departed BION 9.22 a.m. arriving TOMO 2.25 p.m. Census (pop. 66). Inspection of village and routine matters.
- Sunday, 19th August Departed TOMO 8.45 a.m. arriving WAU at 11.17. Census of WAU and KAUSI villages. (Pop. 100) Inspection of WAU village and routine matters.

- Monday, 20th August Departed WAU 8.32 arriving FOU 10.38. Census (pop. 185). Inspection of village. Routine matters.
- Tuesday, 21st August Departed FOU 8.34 arriving SAGOS (hamlet of FOU) at 9.32. Inspected village. Departed 9.52 arriving KAIRIPA (hamlet of KORIGEI) 11.18. Departed 11.50 arriving KORIGEI 12.47. Census (pop. 115). Inspection of village. Routine matters.
- Wednesday, 22nd August Departed KORIGEI 8.32 arriving WAIMERIBA 9.18 after having sent patrol gear direct to WEISA. Census WAIMERIBA (pop. 42). Inspection of village. Routine matters. Departed WAIMERIBA 10.12 arriving ALLIVETTI 11.38. Inspection of village. Departed 11.31 arriving WEISA 12.45. Census of ALLIVETTI and WEISA villages (pop. 100 and 93 respectively). Inspection of WEISA village. Routine matters.
- Thursday, 23rd August Departed WEISA 9.37 arriving ISABI 12.45. Discussions with people.
- Friday, 24th August Census ISABI (pop. 107). Inspection of village. Further discussions with ISABI people.
- Saturday, 25th August Departed ISABI 9 a.m. arriving GENARI 11.55. Census of GENARI (pop. 72). Inspection of village. Routine matters.
- Sunday, 26th August Departed GENARI 9 a.m. inspecting KAMA hamlet on way to KEMPENKOBIA where arrived 1.30 p.m. Census (pop. 35). Inspection of village. Routine matters.
- Monday, 27th August Arranged for carriers from FOU to come to take most of patrol gear direct to FOU. Departed KEMPENKOBIA 7.10 a.m. arriving KEMPENI 1.50 p.m. Census (pop. 177). Inspection of village and routine matters).
- Tuesday, 28th August Departed KEMPENI 9.10 arriving YOMIKA, new Rest House site for KOMBOBARI village, at 11.35. Census KOMBOBARI (pop. 193) Routine matters.
- Wednesday, 29th August Departed YOMIKA 9.40 arriving FOU 12.45. Further discussions with these people and inspection of progress made in cleaning up village and building new houses. Departed FOU 1.55 arriving WAU 4.8 p.m.
- Thursday, 30th August Sent patrol gear ahead direct to OMKWISI. I departed WAU 8 a.m. arriving KAUSI 8.52. Inspection of village and discussion with aged man (see Anthropological). Departed KAUSI 9.32 back to WAU and then to BIUM where arrived 4.10 p.m. Inspection of progress made on new houses. Departed 4.45 arriving OMKWISI 5.15.
- Friday, 31st August Departed OMKWISI 9 a.m. arriving back at Bundi 10.50.
- Saturday, 1st September Work continued on air-strip extensions. Routine Administration matters.
- Tuesday, 4th September

Wednesday, 5th September Proceeded Madang by plane.

Thursday, 6th September At Madang

Thursday, 13th September to

Friday, 14th September Returned Bundi.

Saturday, 15th September Work on air-strip extensions continued. Routine Administration matters. Mr. Galloway, District Officer Madang, and Mr. Vicary, Dept. Agriculture Madang, on an inspection visit.

Sunday, 30th September

Monday, 1st October Departed Bundi 9.20 for patrol of BUNDI Census Division having revised census of BUNDI Village (pop. 479) on Saturday, 29th September. Arrived BUNDIKARA 10.15. Census (pop. 537). Inspection of village and routine administration.

Tuesday, 2nd October Departed BUNDIKARA 9.3 a.m. arriving BONGONI 12.10. Census (pop. 318). Inspection of possible village sites. Routine administration.

Wednesday, 3rd October Departed BONGONI 10.20 for KORINOGOBU where arrived 12.55. Revised census (Pop. 222). Village inspected. Routine administration matters.

Thursday, 4th October Departed KORINOGOBU 10.20 for KARISOKERA where arrived 11.30. Census (pop. 641) of GOGANBAGI village. Inspection of village and routine matters.

Friday, 5th October Departed KARISOKERA 10.48 arriving YANDERA 11.28. Census (pop. 559). Routine administration matters.

Saturday, 6th October Departed YANDERA 10.33 arriving DINDINOGOI 10.58. Census (pop. 138). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Sunday, 7th October Departed DINDINOGOI 11.17 arriving MOKINANGI 12.7. Census (pop. 315). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Monday, 8th October Departed MOKINANGI 10.20 arriving KARAMUKI 10.45. Census (pop. 553). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Tuesday, 9th October Departed KARAMUKI 8.55 arriving KINDAROPA 1.5 p.m. Census (pop. 142). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Wednesday, 10th October Departed KINDAROPA 9.33 arriving MARUM 9.48. Revised census (pop. 345). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Thursday, 11th October Departed MARUM 8.40 arriving back at KINDAROPA 9.00 and at BAUI a hamlet of MARUM at 9.30. Inspection of hamlet. Arrived GUEBI 12.15 p.m. Revised census (pop. 332). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Friday, 12th October Departed GUEBI 10.20 arriving TIGINA 11.35. Census (pop. 135). Inspection of village and routine matters.

Saturday, 13th October Departed TIGINA 6.25 arriving BOGAI 9.20. Revised census (pop. 205). Inspection of village. Routine matters. Departed BOGAI 3.25 p.m. arriving EMEGARI 5.10 p.m.

Sunday, 14th October Observed

Monday, 15th October Revised census EMEGARI (pop. 361) Inspection of village and routine matters. Departed EMEGARI 3.2 p.m. arriving MENDI 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 16th October Census of MENDI (pop. 307). Inspection of village and routine matters. Departed MENDI 1.35 p.m. arriving back at Bundi at 3 p.m.

Wednesday, 17th October Work continues on airstrip extensions. Routine administration matters.

Thursday, 24th October

END OF DIARY

Administrative: ... the different ... health and hygiene ... and practically non-existent to the ...

(4) ... have been ...

6.

SUMMARY

Patrol's Reception:

(a) At Bundi. On first arriving at Bundi on the 24th July I was greeted by a large number of Village Officials with many of their people. These people have been asking for a patrol post to be set up here for some time now and they were indeed pleased to see a patrol officer arrive. Some idea of their welcome may be judged from the fact that they had completed a new Rest House to replace that destroyed in the rather disastrous fire on the 21st July. They have since shown their willingness to help in every way possible.

(b) On patrol. Both in the VUA and in the BUNDI census divisions, the patrol was always made most welcome and at all places Village Officials presented the patrol with food, either pigs, fowls or vegetables. Amid mutual protestations of friendship and goodwill, they were given presents of trade in return. It was particularly pleasing to see the welcome given the patrol by the ISABI who have only been contacted once before. The ceremony of lowering the flag was attended always by large numbers of the local people.

Native Affairs: One of the most noticeable features of the two census divisions patrolled was the difference between them in their general state of native affairs. The BUNDI people are much more advanced in understanding and appreciation of Administration aims, in health and hygiene, in housing, in education etc. than the VUA people but that does not mean that there is not room for a great deal of improvement in the BUNDI area. Of course some of the highland villages have not received as many patrols as the BUNDI division but a lot of this must be put down to the mission influence which is strong in the BUNDI division and practically non-existent in the VUA. Also some people from BUNDI have returned from work both at coastal and island plantations and in the Highlands and would appear to have brought back some desire for improved living conditions in their villages.

(a) BUNDI Division This consists of one whole language group called IWAM or GENDA. They are a fairly well behaved people and there have been no large outbreaks of trouble for some years. The last time things seemed to be getting out of hand was in 1954 as reported in Madang Patrol Report No. 6 of 1953/54/

There is quite a lot of talk still of Sangguma which was described fully in the above report. The consensus of opinion among the people themselves is that the practice has almost died out due to Administration and mission influence. The women apparently used to dominate the men mainly because they had a monopoly of the powers of Sangguma but the position is now being reversed due to the forbidding of that practice. A few women are, however, loath to let go the reins of control and still cause some trouble by interfering in the work of Village Officials. But as the latter get a

fuller understanding of their authority and responsibilities and a patrol officer is stationed permanently at Bundi to supervise these things and as the women have been told not to interfere in the work of the officials I think the trouble will be very small in the future.

These people are very desirous of making economic progress and look forward to receiving guidance in this way just as they appreciate the advice they receive in the methods of improving living conditions generally.

Further details are given for both census divisions under the various individual headings further on.

(b) VUA Division The position here is not nearly so good. Of course the VUA Division consists of more than one language group and consequently there is lacking that sense of unity which pervades the IWAM people. While there is no inter-group fighting and has not been for some time, feelings of rivalry and jealousy still exist. Communication between the groups is limited by their isolationist attitude and absence of good tracks between villages. It is hard ~~to say~~ to say whether the former stems from the latter or vice versa. The condition of the RAMU people and villages is disappointing as they have had a lot more contact with Europeans and also have had quite a few go to and return from work in more settled areas but little of what they must have learned of hygiene, cleanliness etc. has stayed with them. Those who live higher up in the mountains are no better in the practice of such things but the effect is not as bad or as noticeable because of the cooler climate and consequently better potential living conditions. While I realize that not everything can be achieved in a month, I fear that their expecting before visits from officers only once a year and each time a different officer caused some of them at least to think that officers' instructions could be safely ignored. However when patrolling this area I told them that I would be back in 3 months' time on a follow-up patrol and hope that matters will have improved.

As mentioned in greater detail under 'Census' the absentee rate was very high in the VUA but at only one village was any action taken and then it was a most blatant offence. They were told that in future no light view would be taken of failing to carry out instructions and failing to appear for census.

While at ISABI I was told of three groups of people who live to the east of the ISABI and have not yet been contacted by patrols. One is the GAIFAI'IFU which seems to be part of the ISABI Group and who live at a place called KOSIFANI. The others are the SAMIRI and SUTUMERI who live at the head of the eastern branch of the MAREA River. Unfortunately I had not enough supplies to go to these areas but on returning from my patrol of the URIGINA-KESAWAI and KAIGULIN-DUMPU Census Divisions in December will follow this river up from ALLIVETTI. From the ISABI reports the groups are quite small. The Luluai of the ISABI offered to lead me on the patrol to these groups as they are known to him.



Census: After the 1955 census the large VUA Census Division was broken up into the two divisions now called VUA and BUNDI but OMKWISI and BIUM were included in the BUNDI division. As these belong to a different language group from the GENDA or IWAM of the BUNDI census division and as other villages of the same language group as BIUM and OMKWISI are contained in the VUA division these two villages have now been included in the VUA.

I have included the 1955/56 census figures for SAUSA and FAITA in the BUNDI division as these two villages have not yet been censused this year. I intend passing through FAITA and SAUSA in a couple of weeks time on my way to the Ramu for a routine patrol of the URIGINA-KESAWAI census division. The people from BUNDI say that the FAITA and SAUSA people have a language different from theirs and if this is so (to be checked during my visit to FAITA) I would like to include these two villages in the IGOI-SOP census division. If this were done it would certainly make for easier administration and patrolling.

In all comparisons between figures for last year and for this year I have added BIUM and OMKWISI to the VUA and subtracted them from the BUNDI division for 1955/56 figures.

(a) BUNDI Division

In 1955 the grand total was 5551 and this year is 5704 making an increase of 153. There were 178 births as against 139 deaths. Of the 330 shown as 'Migrations In', 80 were new names. Some of these people had had their names recorded in the initial census but for various reasons they were crossed out in later census revisions; quite a few were women who announced in previous years that they had been divorced (so their names were crossed out) but then failed for a couple of years to have their names re-inserted elsewhere. Some were men working away from their village and now for the first time their names were called. Some were people who were expected to die of old age 5 years ago and whose names have not been called up to now but are still hanging on to life. Many were children who had been living with relations and allegedly at each village it was thought that their names had been called at the other but they had been called at neither. Part of the response re new names was a result and a gratifying one of the constant schooling the people have received since my arrival at Bundi and my asking to see that the names of all, present or absent, are recorded. The majority of the 'Migrations In' and 'Out' were internal but some were due to intermarriage with the Chimby people.

The absentee rate was negligible and no charges were laid against the absentees as in not one case was it felt that the reason given was not valid excuse.

(b) VUA Division

In 1955 the grand total was 1524 and this year is 1543, an increase of only 19. Of the 69 shown as 'Migrations In' 29 were new names and of the 41 shown as 'Migrations Out' 9 were duplications. Remarks re new names under BUNDI division also apply here. One most noticeable fact here is the number of births 45 as against the deaths 55. It is also noticeable that in those villages on the RAMU flat or at least close to it the ratio of deaths to births is much higher. The following table may be of interest:-

RAMU Flat Villages

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
WAU	2	4
FOU	7	12
KORIGEI	4	4
WAIMERIBA	1	3
ALLIVETTI	3	3
WEISA	3	2

Near RAMU Flat

BIUM	3	8
OMKWISI	2	4

The number of absentees in this Division was very high. The worst places were FOU, ISABI, KEMPINI and KOMBOBARI. As this is only the second time that ISABI were visited it can not be expected that absenteeism will be nil. The others were told that another time action will be taken against absentees. All had been given two weeks notice of my arrival but I thought that on my first visit it would be better not to go by the letter of the law. While normally it would not be necessary to revise the census on the follow-up patrol in December, I told the people that they would be censused again before Christmas in the hope that the turn up would be 100% and also that any people who did not have their names recorded would also come to census.

Village Groupings:

I would like to begin this section by quoting from Madang Patrol Report

No. 6 of 1953/54.

"It appears that for the first post war census in this area the division into villages was necessarily somewhat arbitrary, no actual village existing. This resulted in groups of people being combined in village books who had no desire or the necessary ties to build and live together on the one village site."

I have chosen one village MARUM in the BUNDI division (the most complicated in this regard) to show the truth of this statement. In the Village book called MARUM there are the following groups shown with their populations:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>Sub-group</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Population</u>
KORUMA	MARUMTERA		72
"	POGUTERA		76
WAKERAI			26
YANDIKARI	KANARUA	TUNDIGA	78
GEGARU	KOINARUA	KOINARUA	31
"	"	TIRI	30
"	KUMARIA	MIKEIMO	1
JERMI			27
GENDO			4

The land on which the MARUM village is built is called MARUM and is owned by the KORUMA group. The WAKERAI group live at BAUI some 50 minutes walk away and have a small hamlet there though a few still live in the bush. Living also on the WAKERAI land at BAUI is the section of the YANDIKARI group the majority of whom live and are censused at YANDERA. Some of the GEGARU group live here at MARUM and some at KINDAROPA with those of the GEGARU group who are censused at KINDAROPA. The majority of the GEGARU group live and are censused at MOKINANGI and KARAMUKI. The JERMI and GENDO groups are from further down the MARUM River towards the RAMU River. The KORUMA group have persuaded them to settle at MARUM because they were dying out on their own land. From this example can be seen why the process of settling down in the villages as per census is a slow one. I consider it unreasonable to expect them to forsake their living in the bush on their own land for living in a village on land belonging to a group to which they have no ties and as well as which they would have a long walk to their own land and gardens.

I think the answer lies in a greater breakup of the villages and consequently the village-books. To continue with the so called MARUM village as an example. Those of the GEGARU group who are included in the KINDAROPA and MARUM books are living on land to which they claim some title on the grounds that they are connected by marriage with the owners of the land the KORUMA group. The KORUMAS are only too happy to allow those families already settled there to stay (they have been there for some years) but do not want any more of the GEGARU group, either from MOKINANGI or KARAMUKI, because they fear that their land will become overcrowded. As KINDAROPA and MARUM are only 75 minutes walk apart I suggested that those of the GEGARU group in the MARUM book should build their houses at KINDAROPA with their own group. Some had already done so prior to my visit. Those of the YANDIKARI group living around BAUI are to settle down there with the WAKERAI group. The WAKERAI feel towards these as the KORUMA do towards the GEGARU. The problem of the JERMI and GENDO is different. They used to live in a place reputedly most unhealthy and are only too happy to accept the hospitality of the KORUMA and wish to settle down with them. No doubt they will return to their own land from time to time but I think that in the future they will probably be absorbed into the KORUMA group -- it would appear that this is the wish of both groups that this will happen.

Of course here as in other places in the BUNDI division the process of settling into villages and hamlets is a matter of time and convincing the people of the advantages of village life. A number of points regarding the settling of these people into villages and hamlets. The question of access to gardens must never be lost sight of. The population here is not as dense as in many areas in the Eastern and Western Highland Districts and if the village books at present were broken down according to customary grouping then the size of the villages and hamlets would be much smaller than at present and they could be so situated that gardens and water would be nearby. While the process of settling down will be slow, I think it will be accelerated if they see that the village or hamlet belonging to their group to whom they have strong ties is close to the gardens. Again it would be impossible to fit on one site houses for some of the larger villages as they stand at the present time.

One other example is the village previously called ROMBOBARI in the VUA division. In this book are the following groups:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>Sub-group</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Population</u>
SASIMBI	NAMBAM		29
"	TOMO	SIKIAU'AM	35
KUBIA			27
KOMBOBARI			90
KOMINI			12

Since returning from the patrol, I have been told that both the KOMBOBARI and KOMINI groups are part of the large INAU group in Chimbu just as is the GENDINARUA sub-group at DIN DINOGOI. An aged man from DINDINOGOI tells me that a long time ago the DENGGARAGU and INAU groups of Chimbu fought and some people from 4 sections of the INAU group were chased over the range onto the Ramu side. The names of the 4 sections were GENDINARUA, KOMBOBARI, KOMINI and DEGIMBI. The first is now settled at DINDINOGOI in the BUNDI division, the KOMBOBARI in the VUA division near the head of the TAUYA River, the KOMINI mixed with both the KOMBOBARI and TOMO villages and the DEGIMBI who originally settled near the confluence of the IMBRUM and UA Rivers have now died completely out. I am told that the majority of these 4 sections still live in the Eastern Highlands District. In this report I have called KOMBOBARI and KOMINI groups as I will have to wait until I return to the VUA division for confirmation of their belonging to the INAU group.

But the position in the VUA division is generally more stable than in the BUNDI in this regard.

I have appended two tables (appendix F and G) the former showing the populations of the groups etc. with the names of the village books in brackets and the other showing village books and groups.

Unfortunately this breakup according to groups could not be carried out on this patrol because there were no new village books to be had in Madang but I hope to do it in my next visit. The people themselves are most desirous of being censused according to customary groupings and not as previously. They feel, as I do, that it will help to bring about a settling down and welding together of the people into units of common ties and interests.

In the first post war census the distinction between village sites and groups was not recognized for you have some villages called by the village site, and others by the name of the group. The following table shows what I mean. The left hand column contains the names of the villages as per census with their classification beside them and the second column the name of the village site. Those not shown are named according to the village site.

BUNDI (group)	MONDONOMGERA
GOGANBAGU (land but the name of the land where this village is now sited is KARISOKERA)	
GUEBI (group)	GONBANA
TIGINA "	TAURNGI
EMEGARI "	MANGGUKURO
MENDI "	BINI ZEI
BIUM "	YEIKORO
TOMO "	KUPIREIZI
FCU "	TAUYA
ISABI "	SUWUMBENA
GENARI (sub-group)	KANGGI
KEMPENKOBIA (group)	ZUBUNDAGA
KEMPENI "	YASIVEIGULIBEIKU
KOMBOBARI	YOMIKA

At the village called TOMO, there is not one member of the TOMO group either living or having his name recorded for census. The name of the land is KUPIKIZI and the groups there are OKLIBI, NAMBAM, and KOMINI. Members of the TOMO group live at BIUM, KEMPENI and KOMBOBARI. However the appendices will show the position more clearly.

One point worth making is the similarity of the names BUNDI and BUNDIKARA. The suffix -KARA means more or less "place of origin of" and just as KARISOKOKARA abbreviated by the people to KARISOKERA means the land of the KARISOKO group so was BUNDIKARA originally the land of the BUNDI group. The story is that generations ago there was another group living on the land now occupied by the BUNDI group but they gradually died out until there is now not one left. The Bundi people moved to this land and the NOMBRI group moved from their land between KCRINGOBU and KARISOKERA to BUNDIKARA.

Also worth commenting on is the similarity of the names of the section DUAKAINARUA of the EMEGARI group and the actual DUAKAI group at BOGAI. Some people broke away from EMEGARI-KURINAKA and went to live on land belonging to the DUAKAI group and so were given the name of DUAKAINARUA (-NARUA meaning rope).

In the TIGINA group there is the YANDIKARINARUA sub-group. It is not certain whether these people got their name in the same way as the DUAKAINARUA or whether they do indeed belong to the YANDIKARI group at YAND RA. Some say the former and others the latter.

There is also some doubt about the ISOMO sub-group of the EMEGARI group. Some say that originally they belonged to the KARISOKO group but they themselves deny this. I hope that these doubts can be settled finally on my next patrol.

#### Village Movements:

**Bundi division:** The KARISOKO-KANARUA group (pop. 267) wish to leave KARISOKERA and return to the village site at GOGANBAGU which they left about three years ago (the name of the village book was never changed from GOGANBAGU to KARISOKERA after the change). As the total population of the KARISOKO group is 641 and as the land available at KARISOKERA is totally inadequate for this population their request was granted.

**Vua division:** Part of the KOMBOBARI i.e. those groups excluding KOMBOBARI and KUBIA groups and who have previously been censused with them have built a Rest House and commenced building a village at YOMIKA and wish to have their own book etc. This will be done next patrol. The KOMBOBARI and KUBIA groups wish to stay on their own land at KOMOIMA which is further up the TAUYA River.

It is a great pity that the reorganization of the books could not be completed on this patrol but while books were not available it could not be helped.

Anthropological: The whole of the BUNDI census division is one language group and are known as IWAM or GENDA. IWAM appears to have derived from the Chimbu language across the range and means 'he goes'. GENDA appears to be just a name. The local language is called GENDAKA; ɣ -KA meaning language.

There are two groups here; the DENGARAGU (censused at BUNDIKARA) and the INAU (at DINDINOGOI). These are only a very small part of the large DENGARAGU and INAU groups in the Chimbu area at the head of the CHIMBU River. The DENGARAGU came over only in the last generation and so all the adults are bilingual but the INAU came over many generations ago and it is only a few that know the Chimbu language.

In the VUA division there are five language groups and these are bracketed in Appendix F. The SASIMEI group is the only language group which could give me a name common to all divisions of it. WAU and KAUSI say that they speak the same language as FOU but deny that they have the name FOU. I spoke to an extremely old man at KAUSI and he said that in the days before, there were a number of groups scattered around WAU and KAUSI with the names IMBUPI, YOWARI, KAUSI, BAIA and GONI. As they died out they merged and now they have only the two villages WAU and KAUSI. Incidentally the name WAU was unknown to the natives; according to them it was given to their village by the mission before the war. It sounds an unlikely story but the fact remains that the name of the land is TAMUA and also the old gentleman from KAUSI said that in the earlier days there was no place or people named WAU.

The next language group containing KORIGEI etc. from this census division also contains the KESAWAI and other villages from the ORIGINA-KESAWAI census division across the Ramu River.

In the next group it is not certain whether the uncontacted SAMURI and SUTUMERI speak the ISABI language but I will find this out in a few weeks time.

The only doubt in the next group concerns the Kombobari and KOMINI groups but this doubt has been explained under 'Village Groupings'.

~~A few examples of the various languages are shown in Appendix I.~~

In the breakup of language groups into what I have called Groups, Sub-groups and Sections, where the Groups have not been sub-divided then they are exogamous but where they have been sub-divided then the Groups are endogamous (with exceptions) the Sub-group is in general the largest exogamous division and of course the sections are exogamous.

In the break-up of Sub-groups into Sections it will be noticed that some sections have the same name as the Sub-group e.g. in the MENDI Group, ~~TOKKAKKAKK~~ there is the YAMUAKARARI Sub-group which is further sub-divided into Sections called YAMUAKARARI and MONAKANINGGA. The distinction is definite but the origin in some cases is hard to ascertain. There are what are called the true YAMUAKARARI people and the breakaway section called MONAKANINGGA. It appears that some generations ago part of the YAMUAKARARI left the main group and went to live on a piece of land called MONAKANINGGA and so took that name but they are undoubtedly part of the YAMUAKARARI Sub-group. In some cases like this the breakaway section is named after the land to which it moved though after all this time since the original parting of the ways that land has been abandoned by the breakaway section through fighting or their own selection of a better piece of

epistol.  
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land and some by the name of the leader of the breakaway movement. To show this I have taken the BUNDI Group. There is the BUNDI Group divided into the Sub-group NEMAMBO (from name of leader of movement), the ARANAM Sub-group (from name of land to which they moved though now they are settled on land called PISINGGAMI), the BUNDI sub-group which is divided into the BUNDINARUA (NARUA means 'rope' or 'line') and NAMBANARUA (NAMBA- means 'big') sections and the KONAREGIMI sub-group (name of leader of movement) which is divided into TUKURUKANI (name of leader of movement) and GEMINANGGANARUA (GEMINANGGA means 'black skin') sections.

Some anomalies are worth mentioning.

BUNDI Group Both the BUNDI and KONAREGIMI Sub-groups are endogamous i.e. the sections of each Sub-group may intermarry while the sections are each exogamous. This is an innovation as a couple of generations ago this was not allowed.

NOMBRI Group The odd thing here is that NAKOWA and KWIABA, RINYUGUBAMO and KWIABA intermarry but NAKOWA and RINYUGUBAMO do not. Intermarriage as mentioned here is also a recent development. The Luluai, not an old man, remembers the time when a man from NAKOWA wanted to marry a KWIABA woman. The older members of the group looked on this with horror but the man insisted and finally married the woman. Later when the people saw that the marriage was a success and children were born of this union the practice became more general. The reason given for non-intermarriage of NAKOWA and RINYUGUBAMO is that they have always lived in close harmony intermingled on the same land and so consider themselves one line.

MENDI Group The position here is that the YAMDAKARARI and GONAMAGUMU Sub-groups do not intermarry. The reason given is the same as that for the NAKOWA and RINYUGUBAMO mentioned above,

KOROMA Group This group is exogamous and the reason is more or less the same as given above. The names MARUM and POGU are those of adjacent rivers.

DUAKAI Group As with KOROMA Group.

In the VUA division the sections of the SASIMBI Group BIUM Sub-group intermarry but this also has only developed recently.

Here also the sub-groups of the KEMPENKOBIA Group do not intermarry. The only member of the UREI'BEI'IFU (meaning red skin) left is the Luluai and his family. GONEMBO'IFU (meaning black skin) comprise the rest of the group but as the group has a population of only 35 there is no intermarriage but the reasons for the names 'red skin' and 'black skin' are obvious after looking at the members of the group.

No doubt part of the cause for the recent relaxation of the marriage laws is the excess of males over females in both census divisions as the following table shows.

	Males	Females	Total
BUNDI Division	2944	2645	5589
VUA Division	826	717	1543
Total	3770	3362	7132

(Table excludes FAITA and SAUSA in the BUNDI Division)

This excess of males over females also explains why so many men from this area get their wives from the Eastern Highlands. It also I think would be a contributory factor towards the frequent marital trouble here. The rate at which in the past some women have changed husbands is astonishing.

So far I have been unable to go properly into the question of land ownership. I am not too keen on bringing the subject up to the people here for fear that they will rush me with court cases claiming land occupied by others and while they appear to be happy with the land position as it is now I think it is better to leave the question rest until it is brought up by the people themselves. A few general observations may be of interest. It would appear that rights to land are both group and individual the group having absolute ownership of the land and the individual having a right/the use of the land for gardens houses etc. This individual right to individual pieces of land appears to pass from father to son but it seems also that a man has some right or rather claim to the use of land belonging to his wife's and mother's land i.e. the land belonging to or rather used by the male relations of the wife or mother. But whether this is a right in law or a claim without foundation in customary law is something I have not gone into fully yet.

#### Native Labour:

**BUNDI Division:** It will be noticed from the population register that of the 1127 male labour potential (age 16 to 45) 356 are at work outside the District i.e. 32%. If those absent from their village but working inside the District were included the number absent at work rises to 381 and the percentage to 34%. A comparison with last year's census figures shows that there has been an increase of 19 in those working in the District and of 183 in those working outside the District, more than 100% increase. It is the policy for recruiting in this area to be done only through the Highland Labour Scheme through Goroka but I think very few of those working away have been recruited in this way as most have just gone to the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts and found employment for themselves on coffee plantations etc. though a few have gone direct to Madang. *Figures exclude FAITA and SAUSA.*

I consider that the Census Division as a whole has too many away from their villages. I therefore recommend that this division be closed to recruiting. In case it is acceptable only for certain specific villages to be closed to recruiting I show below those villages in which the percentage of men absent at work outside the District to the male labour potential (16-45) exceeds 20%

BUNDIKARA	38%	BONONI	40%	KORINOGOBU	46%
GOGANBAGU	28%	YANDERA	39%	LINDINGGOI	33%
MOKINANGI	51%	KARAMUKI	35%	KINDARDPA	48%
GUEBI	34%	EMEGARI	30%	MENDI	58%

It is my opinion that the absence of so many from their villages is definitely interfering with the social life of the people. There is no doubt that this has a lot



to do with the unrest among the women. I think that shortage of young men to clear the ~~garden~~ bush for gardens has something to do with the shortage of food. Also there are not many ways open to these people for economic development but any further drift away from the villages must be prevented if their chances of economic development are not to be hindered.

A fair few males under the age of 16 (according to the Village Book) are absent from the village and are alleged by their relations to be working on coffee plantations in the Highlands Districts but as the relations never have gone to see if the boys are actually working I think it is more than likely that they are merely living with their older brothers who are working on plantations, but they themselves are not actually working.

VUA Division: Here/a total of 366 male labour potential (16-45) 4 are absent at work within the District and 31 outside the District, an increase over last year's figures of 4 and 24 respectively. The percentage outside the District is 8%. Individual villages where the percentage exceeds 20% is shown here:

OMKWISI	30%	BIUM	25%
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Many of those living in the Ramu villages have been away at work and have returned to their villages. Those in the higher parts of this division at the moment show little desire to go to work elsewhere.

#### Villages:

BUNDI Division: Some remarks about villages have been made under "Village Groupings" Those which are in existence are on the whole well sited with ample water available nearby. Houses are on the whole in good order but the houses of those still living in the bush are in shocking condition. Of course in the higher areas it is necessary to have a fire burning in the houses all night and quite often the greater part of the day. Consequently they are smoke-stained and dirty. They are built on the ground and as most of the houses in the bush also serve as pig-houses the stench and filth are terrific. In a lot of the actual villages the houses have been built off the ground but as here too fires are kept burning the risk of fire is I think considerable. Individual comments on villages are here shown:

BUNDI and hamlets DAGAMBARU, ARANAM, PISINGGAMI : The houses are mostly off the ground and are well looked after but many still live in the bush though the majority live in the actual houses.

BUNDIKARA and hamlets KORAKURA and RINYUGUBAMO : A lot of these are built on the ground and general condition of the houses is not the best. Far too many living in the bush.

BONONI: These people having changing their minds every year about where they want to settle and as a result have only the Best House, a mission school and 3 houses to show. The position is quite good in climate, accessibility to water and gardens but there is no piece of flat land sufficient for the whole population to settle together so 3 sites were found close to the Rest House etc. for the 3 sections making up the BONONI people.

- KORINOGOBU: Situated on a very high ridge but water nearby. Well constructed and houses in good condition.
- KARISOKERA (or GOGANBAGU) Mentioned above totally inadequate for population. Should be sufficient once the group is divided. Houses only fair.
- YANDERA and hamlet TUNDIGURU: Houses in good condition but many still live in the bush.
- DINDINOGOI: As village is only just over a year old houses are in good condition. Most live in village.
- MOKINANGI: Houses in quite good condition but few to be replaced. Too many still in bush.
- KARAMUKI: As for MOKINANGI.
- KINDAROPA: This village only a year old but a credit to the Luluai. Well constructed houses. Village clean.
- MARUM: Houses only fair but majority live in the village.
- GUEBI: Most of the houses on the ground. Majority still live in the bush. See also under Village Officials.
- TIGINA: Lowest altitude of any village in the Division. Many houses need repair or replacement.
- BOGAI: Houses are in fair condition but there should be more of them. A very good site and plenty of room for the whole population if only they wished to live in the village instead of the bush.
- EMEGARI: Very few houses in village and this site for some reason not clear to me seems to attract mosquitos.
- MENDI: As for EMEGARI.
- VUA Division: The villages are in worse condition than the BUNDI division.
- OMKWISI: Only fairly new but clean, houses in good condition. Credit to the Tultul.
- BIUM: A disgrace to the village officials and to the people. Few houses and what there are are in very poor condition. See under Village Officials.
- TOMO: Houses on ground and only in fair condition. Majority appear to have houses here.
- WAU and hamlet KAUSI: Well kept and clean. KAUSI had been almost completely rebuilt in the few months before my visit.
- FOU (TAUYA) and hamlet SAGOS: Houses in a shocking condition. Built on the ground and in the heat of the Ramu flats hardly helps the health particularly with pigs living in the village houses. Stench terrific. Practically whole village has to be rebuilt.
- KORIGEI and hamlet KAIRIPA: Village not very clean but houses in poor condition were in the process of being rebuilt when I arrived.

- WAIMERIBA: Houses in fair condition and village clean.
- ALLIVETTI: About 3 houses in village proper and these need to be rebuilt.
- WEISA: Village not clean and houses on ground. Many to be replaced.
- ISABI, GENARI, KEMPENKOBIA, KEMPENI : Not many of these people live in the village. But in general are clean and well kept. Houses all built on ground which while it suits the climate and the need for fires do not add to the cleanliness.
- KOMBOBARI: All came to line for census at YOMIKA where part of these people intend building a village. Much work has been done in clearing the bush on a good site with water supplies ample and nearby.

Villagers:Officials:

BUNDI Division: At MOKINANGI Tul Tul YAMA wishes to retire as he states that he is too old to get about as he should. I recommend that his request be granted and that KUMEIEI be appointed in his stead. KUMBIEI speaks pidgin English and appears to have influence with the people.

At FIGINA I recommend that GENA be appointed as Tul Tul to assist Luluai NINAMBO. GENA understands pidgin and appears a suitable type.

At BOGAI I recommend that TulTul DINGUA be appointed Luluai and that ARAGAINA be appointed Tul Tul in his stead. DINGUA speaks pidgin and has done a good job since he was appointed Tul Tul about a year ago. Although ARAGAINA does not speak pidgin, he is a hard worker and has a lot of influence with the BOGAI people.

VUA Division: At OMKWISI I recommend that Tul Tul BONONU be appointed Luluai. OMKWISI has been separate from BIUM for only a couple of years and in that time BONONU has done a particularly good job in the village and is always most helpful on patrol or on work at BUNDI.

At BIUM the Tul Tul KERAVA died from pneumonia a few days after I returned from the patrol to the VUA. Two weeks earlier when passing through BIUM I told him to come to the Aid Post at BUNDI but he waited until the day before I was due to pass through BIUM again before having the BIUM people carry him to BUNDI. On my next patrol I will try to find a suitable replacement.

At WEISA Tul Tul ARANOE went to work on a coastal plantation and has not returned. I assume that he is ipso facto dismissed. The matter of a replacement will have to wait until my next visit as during my last visit no suitable person could be found who was willing to accept the position.

General: For list of Village Officials see Appendix I. Most of the officials are good types and are willing to carry out their duties to the best of their ability. Though in the VUA division, notably at FOU, nothing has been done to carry out instructions given by

visiting patrol officers in the past, and when I asked the officials there if the villagers carried out instructions given them by the officials, they said they had in which case as I pointed out to them the responsibility must fall on them, the officials. The trouble there at FOU as in the whole of the two census divisions, village officials have practically no idea of their responsibilities, duties and powers. At all times on patrol and on the station at Bundi, much time was spent in an attempt to educate and instruct them in this regard. At the same time it was pointed out that they must not abuse their powers for their own personal gain and any such abuse would not be tolerated. All the people were told and particularly the women that interference in the lawful work of village officials is punishable with imprisonment. Nevertheless, it will be some time before a proper appreciation of their duties etc will be gained by the officials but with frequent patrolling and with a permanent station at Bundi and with proper support of the officials by the officer stationed here, some improvement should be noted.

#### Native Agriculture:

One of the first complaints I received when I arrived at Bundi in July was that there was a shortage of food -- not so bad that they felt any real hardship but they would not be able to supply sweet potato etc. in any quantity to the Administration until their new gardens were producing. On inquiring into the matter, I was told that the shortage was for two main reasons. Firstly, in the past year there have been a great number of "sing-sings" in the area and it was only recently that new areas were cleared and planted and secondly the large number of young men away from their village made the work of clearing the bush for new gardens much harder and slower. So instructions were given that extra areas were then to be cleared and planted and the result was most noticeable when I patrolled the BUNDI census division. Week after week the people were told to work in the gardens and it is pleasing to see this bear fruit. Actually the position was never as bad as the people first made out but the precaution was taken of issuing a lot of rice to patrol personnel instead of purchasing sweet potato etc from the locals.

The main crops grown in the area are sweet potato, taro, yam and to a lesser extent bananas, sugar cane. There are a few coconut trees in the Ramu villages.

In the colder places some potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes etc are grown but they have always been planted in worked out soil and in a lot of cases the results are poor. Some advice in the proper planting, caring for and harvesting of these crops was given as these could be an important means for these people of making some money. Actually it is the only way of getting a return within a short time. Mr. Robertson of Madang Air Charters has stated that he will buy as much of these vegetables as the people can supply if they are of good quality.

A few coffee trees have been planted in past years in the BUNDI division but they do not appear to be bearing well although some of the trees are at least 5 years old mainly because they are planted too close together and often on very poor stony soil. The soil on the whole in the area is very good but the difficulty will be to find places where the slope is not too steep. Mr. Vicary made a short visit to Bundi and inspected the coffee of the Catholic Mission here and made a few general suggestions for the improvement. He gave me a

a lot of helpful advice with regard to the growing of ~~coffee~~ coffee by the local people. It is my intention to start a pilot coffee plot on the station here at Bundi as a means of showing the people the correct way of growing coffee.

**Livestock:** Native owned: Both census divisions have pigs in ample quantities both semi-domesticated and wild. The latter do a lot of damage to the gardens particularly in the Ramu villages. Pigs are a valuable ~~asset~~ possession in this area and this is one reason why so many people still live in the bush. They have to look after the pigs and can not bring them into the garden areas so the people build pig houses which are also their houses. Particularly in the Ramu towards the eastern end of the Vua division are organised pig-hunts part of their life. The return is often disappointing in those parts of the Ramu where the land is covered by timber such as Between KAUSI and KORIGAI but around the kunai-grass land ~~off~~ of ALLIVETTI the hunts are very successful. Fowls are not plentiful but were offered frequently to the patrol. Dogs are plentiful and in the higher areas are reasonably healthy but along the Ramu they are the most horribly diseased animals I have seen. I think that they must have a lot to do with the large incidence of skin complaints among the Ramu people. While I do not intend setting out on a campaign of wholesale dog slaughter, some of the worst animals should be destroyed.

Mission owned: The Catholic Mission at Bundi have one horse and 5 or 6 cattle which keep the mission supplied with milk.

**Forests:** The whole area except for a few of the Ramu villagers are amply supplied with timber. While the timber is not an economic proposition except for the limited market at the Mission and possibly in the future the Administration here the local people will never be completely short of timber. Many of the villages in the BUNDI people have approached me as they wish to supply with pit-sawn planks for housing etc. Of course they require the pit-saws as very few people in this area could afford to purchase a pit-saw themselves. The Catholic Mission here have a few pit-saw teams supplying timber to them. Both hard and soft woods are in plentiful supply.

**Commerce:** There is no chance of any European development in these census divisions. There would be no market for the timber and there is insufficient land available for coffee or any other crop. Chances of native commerce are dealt with under the headings, Agriculture, Forests and Mining.

Mining: A number of natives are mining gold in the BUNDI census division. There are 10 from Finschafen working in the BAJA River near BOGAI. There are two from Chimbu working in the TA River near YANDERA. And a few from YANDERA are working at the head of the BAJA River. When the Finschafens and Chimbus first appeared and began to work the gold there were complaints by the local people and for a time the situation looked as though it could develop into something unpleasant but things are much more settled now. The position now is that the locals are quite willing for the outsiders to continue working where they are now but do not want them to go and work at the head of the rivers. The Finschafens and Chimbus have accepted this. The return is quite small from what I have been shown but Mr. Sledner of the Mines Office Wau who passed through this area with the Bureau of Mineral Resources Survey said that the quality appeared to be quite good. In the past few years according to native reports, a few prospectors have covered this area but decided the quantity ~~was~~ of gold present made the proposition uneconomic.

Native Complaints: Far too few of these were made to me on patrol when it is a year since a patrol of officer was last through the area. Most of those made were about unpaid debts but strangely enough in every case the ~~xxx~~ debt was admitted and paid up on the same day that the matter was brought to my attention. I heard after returning to Bundi from the patrol to the BUNDI division that a number of complaints were taken to Constable KUAGUE instead of to myself and he took it on himself to settle the matter and as it never satisfied anyone they stopped bringing complaints. For this and other troubles the constable has been returned to Madang.

Court for Native Affairs: A number of cases have been heard in the time I have been here at Bundi but here too surprisingly few. A table of cases is shown in appendix E. On one occasion a woman charged quite a few with having attacked her physically and verbally last January. Apparently she was accused by them of poisoning her husband and they took the law into their own hands. The N.M.O. previously stationed at MOKINANGI has been charged with assault on an aged patient in his hospital and also with having had sexual intercourse with a married woman but when told to come to court at Bundi ran away to Chimbu to the village of his wife. A warrant for his arrest has been sent to Chimbu Sub-district office. It has not been possible to send those convicted under N.A.R.'s to prison in Madang and they had to be held here at Bundi. It is hoped that now Bundi is a permanent patrol post, it will be officially declared a prison area.

Education: There are no Administration schools in these census divisions. Therefore the education of the children depends on the mission schools. The Catholic Mission at Bundi directs native staffed schools at all villages and hamlets in the BUNDI division and also at BIUM and WAU in the VUA division. The Lutheran Mission has 3 native staffed schools in the Bundi division. The schools are well attended but the standard of schooling given is most elementary. A number of pupils have been sent for higher schooling at MINGENDE by the Catholic Mission. In the VUA division 3 children from KOMBOBARI and KEMPENI attend Lutheran Mission schools in the Eastern Highlands.

Health: Patrol: The only complaints suffered by members of the patrol were minor cuts or scratches, Stomach disorders etc.

Native:

Bundi Division: The health of the people in this division is generally quite good. The main complaints are colds, malaria, scabies and so on. There are occasional cases of pneumonia. Special reference may be made of the chicken-pox outbreak at BOGAI. I made a special visit to BOGAI at the time to impress upon the ~~native~~ people the need for isolation. While this is not a particularly dangerous sickness, if it ~~is~~ is at all possible to prevent it from spreading through the whole area, everything should be done to see that this does not happen. The sickness went through all the people at BOGAI and the only outside case reported was at KARAMUKI and I noticed this while on patrol.

Vua Division: Here it is not nearly so good as in the Bundi division particularly in the Ramu villages where yaws, ulcers and skin complaints are extremely common.

The last medical patrol through the Bundi area was in 1948 and I think another one would be a great help.

Aid Posts: There are 4 Aid Posts in the Bundi census division. They are at BOGAI and BUNDI and these are under the direction of P.H.D. Madang and at BONONI and KARAMUKI which are under the direction of P.H.D. Chimbu. When I first arrived at Bundi, N.M.O. SIKAPU was stationed at FAITA having been moved there after the FAITA incident a couple of years ago. He was spending all his time running up to BOGAI, TIGINA and GUEBI to attend to the sick there. I recommended to P.H.D. Madang that he be brought back permanently to BOGAI where his services are needed most, in the centre of a dense population. I hope that in the near future another N.M.O. will be stationed at FAITA to replace SIKAPU. After my patrol to this division I recommended that the Aid Post at BONONI be shifted to KORINOGUJU where it is much more central. The Doctor in charge at Chimbu agreed to this and the move will be made as soon as the new buildings there are completed.

There are ~~no~~ nox Aid Posts in the Vua Division and I consider it essential that one be established there as soon as possible. Fou would be the most central place but it has the disadvantage of being on the Ramu flat and it would not be a good thing to have the highlanders coming to Fou for treatment. At the moment staff is not available in Madang to open an Aid Post in the Vua but as soon as staff is available I will have the buildings erected probably at KEMPENI.

During my patrol to the Bundi division an N.M.O. was sent from Madang for the purpose of patrolling and he then took over the work of administering medicines etc. ~~xxx~~ to the people after they had had their names recorded.

A number of cases too serious to be handled in the Aid Posts were flown to Madang to hospital.

Roads: Vehicular: There are none in these divisions but after an examination of the terrain between here (Bundi) and the Ramu near WAU and towards Chimbu as far as BONONI it is possible to construct vehicular roads in both directions from Bundi. It would entail a lot of work and would take quite a long time particularly towards the Ramu where the population is not so thick. But it would be a simple matter to build a road along the Ramu flat but of course in the wet season a lot of flooding would occur. It would be a fairly simple matter in the Bundi division to build up the walking tracks which in the main are well graded to take a motor-cycle and also from Bundi to WAU and then branch out along the Ramu. It would be possible to take a light motor-cycle across the Ramu on the large double canoes and then the census divisions on the other side of the Ramu would be accessible for quick inspection trips.

Walking tracks. In the Bundi division they are generally well graded and well maintained. But in the higher parts of the Vua division where the population is not thick and distances between villages are considerable and the country is so rugged the tracks are in a terrible condition. But for details of track times and conditions see Appendix A.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks: For comments on existing and projected Rest Houses see Appendix B. As the census stood at the time of my patrols to both divisions it was unnecessary to take tents etc. The general condition of Rest Houses was not good but as I told the people not to worry about them until they had finished working new gardens, the people can not be blamed.

Carriers and food for patrol: Six permanent carriers were taken on patrol and local villagers filled the gap from village to village. In the Vua division some difficulty was experienced in the places where the populations were too small. Only where I was certain that native foods were plentiful did I purchase them for the Police etc. Otherwise Rice etc. was issued. All villages were most cooperative with regard to carrying and to supplying native foods.

Mission: There is very little that can be said here that has not been said under Education. The Catholic Mission has a European priest stationed at Bundi and he makes regular visits to the village schools and services are conducted then at the village churches.

Airfields: Bundi airstrip was previously about 1700 feet in length and an average of 110 feet in width and was open only to light aircraft up to Cessna aircraft. By turning the strip slightly it is possible to build it up to a length of 2300 or 2400 feet and a minimum width of 150 feet which would enable slightly heavier aircraft such as Dragons



and Norsemen. The job involves the removal of a 30 feet high hill at the S.E. end of the strip and using the ground removed to fill in a deep gully further South east to give the extra length. However it was not possible to extend the strip on the same bearing as the old strip because of a steep drop to the APANAM River to the south. It meant turning the strip a few degrees and this meant that a 20 feet hill on the northern side of the strip had to be removed. The work is proceeding well but it will take quite some time to finish.

Geographical: These two census divisions consist of the land bounded on one side by the RAMU River, to the west by the MARUM River and to the south the BISMARCK Range which turns back almost to the Ramu River in the south-east corner of the Vua division. Except for the Ramu flat the terrain is very rugged. The main rivers are the MARUM, IMBRUM, TAUYA and MAREA all of which are very fast flowing in the higher parts and flow generally in very steep gorges. The whole of the river system eventually joins the Ramu River. All the mountains are heavily timbered.

Native Police: For individual comments see Appendix C.

Interpreters: Vua Division: KAVARI of OMKWISI, ex-teacher (mission) is invaluable in this area. He can be used as interpreter in every language group of the Vua division and knows as well the GENEA language slightly.

Bundi Division: I have been using TUPAIA of MENDI here and while he is not a particularly clever person, he is an honest interpreter.

*N.G. McNamara*  
N.G. McNamara, P.O.

Bundi, 11th November 1956.

Appendix A

Traveling times and conditions:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Track Conditions</u>
BUNDI	OMKWISI	1 hr 23 mins	Well graded - fair condition.
OMKWISI	BIUM	24	Good
BIUM	TOMO	3	Extremely rough - needs a lot of work
TOMO	WAU	32	Sharp drop to WEI R. and then well graded
WAU	FOU	2 6	Flat - good condition
FOU	KORIGEI	4 28	" " "
KORIGEI	WAIMERIBA	46	" " "
WAIMERIBA	ALLIVETTI	1 6	Along river bed mostly
ALLIVETTI	WEISA	1 34	" " " "
WEISA	ISABI	3 8	Rough climb up - needs work
ISABI	GENARI	2 55	Poor - needs work
GENARI	KEMPENCOBIA	4 30	" " "
KEMPENCOBIA	KEMPENI	6 40	" " "
KEMPENI	YOMIKA	2 25	Good - well graded
YOMIKA	FOU	3 50	Fair
WAU	KAUSI	52	Good
WAD	BIUM	5 30	First part good than very poor.
BUNDI	BUNDIKARA	1 55	Good except for river approaches.
BUNDIKARA	BONONI	3 7	Well graded
BONONI	KORINGOBU	2 35	" "
KORINGOBU	KARISOKERA	1 10	" "
KARISOKERA	YANDERA	40	" "
YANDERA	DINDINOGOI	25	" "
DINDINOGOI	MOKINANGI	50	" "
MOKINANGI	KARAMUKI	25	" "
KARAMUKI	KINDAROPA	4 10	Very poor in main
KINDAROPA	MAROH	15	Good
KINDAROPA	GUEBI	3 15	Badly graded
GUEBI	TIGINK	1 15	Fair
FIGINA	BOGAI	55	Could be better graded
BOGAI	EMEGARI	1 45	Steep drop to IMBRUM then climb up.
EMEGARI	MENDI	1 28	Steep drop to TA R. then climb up
MENDI	BUNDI	1 30	Fair grades

Appendix B

Rest Houses and Police Barracks:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Condition</u>
OMKWISI	Very small but good condition
BIUM	Needs repairs to walls.
WAU	Needs replacing - badly eaten by
TOMO	Fair condition but Police Barracks need replacement
FOU	Good
KOTIGEI	Fair condition but a dust trap
WEISA	Very bad condition - to be replaced
ISABI	Not the best but only the second patrol here.
GENARI	Fairly new
KEMPENKOBIA	Brand new
KEMPENI	Roof needs replacing - Police house not good
YOMIKA	New and in good condition but small
BUNDI	New but thrown up in 2 days after the previous one destroyed by fire and so not very good.
BUNDIKARA	Satisfactory
BONONI	Good
KORINOGOBU	Too small
KARISOKERA	In good condition
YANDERA	Large, strongly built
DINDINOGOI	Not big enough to hold patrol stores
MOKINANGI	Also too small
KARAMUKI	Fair
KINDAROPA	Well built
MARUM	Satisfactory
GURPI	Also too small
TIGINA	Unsafe - to be replaced
BOGAI	New - good
EMEGARI	Good condition
MENDI	Satisfactory

Proposed

ALLIVETTI	To enable them to be censused in own village.
YARIEKA	Previously censused at KEMPENI
KOMBOBARI	At KOIMOIMA for KOMBOBARI and KUBIA Groups. Others previously called KOMBOBARI to be censused at YOMIKA where Rest House has already been built.

Appendix C

Police:

- L/Cpl SAU'UN No. 5103 Have not taken this man on patrol but have left him on the station to look after the work on the air-strip etc. He can think for himself and thinks well. Is intelligent and a hard worker. Most reliable.
- Const. KUAGUE No 6141 This constable would work well as long as he was constantly watched but gave so much trouble on patrol that I had him transferred back to Madang.
- Const. WEMARNGO No. 7610 A fair worker but needs to be told everything.
- Const. KASI No 8855 Intelligent and will make a very good policeman when he has had a bit more experience. A very good worker.
- Const. OMAIUM No. 7758 Not over-bright but a good worker.
- Const. GILA No. 8496 Not a very experienced policeman but quite a good worker.

Appendix D

- N.M.O. PASALU This man was sent to Bundi for patrol work and joined the patrol to the Bundi census division a few days after I had left Bundi. A quiet and efficient worker.

Appendix E

C.N.A.

<u>Sect N.A.R.'s</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Plea</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
83 (a)	6	All guilty	All Guilty	1 Fined 10/- 1 1 week I.H.L. 2 2 weeks I.H.L. 2 1 month I.H.L. 2 2 weeks I.H.L.
83 (c)	2	"	"	2 1 week I.H.L. 2 1 month I.H.L.
83 (d)	4	"	"	2 1 week I.H.L. 2 1 month I.H.L.
84 (1)	1	Guilty	Guilty	Fined £1
84 (2)	2	"	"	1 2 months I.H.L. 1 1 month I.H.L.
113	1	"	"	2 weeks I.H.L.

Appendix F

<u>Bandi Division</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Sub-group</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Popl</u> <u>Sect</u>	<u>Pop</u> <u>Sub-</u> <u>Grp</u>	<u>Pop</u> <u>Grp</u>
BUNDI	NIMAMBO AFANAM BUNDI KONAREGIMI	BUNDINARUA NAMBANARUA TUKURUKANI GEMINANGGANARUA	BUNDI		73	
			"		49	
			"	170		
			"	70	240	
			"	76		
			"	41	117	479
NOMBRI	NAKOWA RINYUGUBAMO KWIABA		BUNDIKARA		167	
			"		219	
			"		125	511
DANGGARAGU	YAMARINGGAIYE					26
MENDI	KANARUA KOMBUNARA INAUNARUA YAMUAKARARI MONAKANINGGA GONUMAGUMU IRIMANARUA	GEGURUNARUA " KOMBUNARA INAUNARUA " YAMUAKARARI " MONAKANINGGA " GONUMAGUMU GONUMAGUMU IRIMANARUA	BONONI	96		
			KORINOGOBU	12	108	
			BONONI		115	
			BONONI	107		
			KORINOGOBU	147	121	344
			"	137		
			MEMDI	50	137	
			"	15		
			KORINOGOBU	59	74	261
			MENDI		160	
"		82	242	847		
KARISOKO	KENDI MIKEIMO KANARUA	" KANARUA MIANDARO	GOGANBAGU		245	
			"		129	
			"	126		
			"	141	267	641
YANDIKARI	YANDIMA " KUMBURUMBANGGIYANDERA KANARUA " TUNDIGA "	YANDIMA " KUMBURUMBANGGIYANDERA KANARUA " TUNDIGA "	YANDERA	174		
			GUEBI	24	198	
			YANDERA	113	311	
			YANDERA	110		
			TIGINA	19	129	
			YANDERA	162		
MARUM	78	240	369	680		
INAU	GENDINARUA		DINDINOGOI			138
GEGARU	MOIMUNGA " KUMARIA " KEMARIA TIRI " " KONARUA " " KONARUA " "	MOIMUNGA GUMBURU " MIKEIMO " KEMARIA TIRI " " KONARUA " " KONARUA " "	MOKINANGI		203	
			"	107		
			GUEBI	24	131	339
			KARAMUKI	176		
			KINDAROPA	52		
			MARUM	1	229	
			KARAMUKI		294	523
			KARAMUKI	26		
			KINDAROPA	36		
			MARUM	30	92	
"	31					
KARAMUKI	57					
KINDAROPA	54	142	234	1096		
KORUMA	MARUMTERA POGUTERA		MARUM		72	
			"		76	148
WAKERAI			"			26
JERMI			"			27
GENDO			"			4

c/d fwd 4623

Appendix F (contd)

Group	Sub-group	Section	Village	Pop. Sect	Pop Sub-Grp	Pop. Grp
				B/d fwd		4623
GUEBI	NOGBIOMO		GUEBI		178	
	BINATERARI		"		65	
	BOKO		"	41		
	"		TIGINA	3	44	287
TIGINA	KWIABA		TIGINA		31	
	GERU		"		35	
	YANDIKARINARUA		"		57	113
DUAKAI	O'OIZA		BOGAI		71	
	IMBURUM		"		88	
	KANARUA		"		46	205
EMEGARI	KOINARUA		EMEGARI		126	
	KURUNAKA	KURUNAKA	"	70		
	DUAKAINARUA		"	94	164	
	ISOMO		"		71	361
					Total	5589

VUA Division

SASIMEI	BIUM	TUKUMBANI	OMKWISI	115		
		PURURUMBANI	BIUM	143		
	TOMO	NONGGIMBANI	"			
		SIKIAUMAM	KEMPENI ?			
		"	KOMBOBARI	35		
	OKEIBI		TOMO		37	
	NAMBAM		TOMO	15		
	"		KOMBOBARI	29		374
FOU	YANI		FOU		49	
	KAMA		"		58	
	OTORARI		"		78	185
WAU			WAU			100
KAUSI			"			115
KORIGEI			KORIGEI			42
WAIMERIBA			WAIMERIBA			100
ALLIVETTI			ALLIVETTI			93
WEISA			WEISA			
ISABI			ISABI			
MARUPIA	GAI'FAI'IFU	(not censused)	GENARI		42	
	GENARI		"		30	72
	KAMA	( " " )				
SAMIRI		( " " )				
SUTUMERI		( " " )				
KEMPENKOBIA	UREIBI'IFU		KEMPENKOBIA			35
	GONEMBO'IFU		"			
KEMPENI			KEMPENI			177
YARIEKA			"			90
KOMBOBARI			KOMBOBARI			27
KUBIA			"			
KOMJNI			TOMO	14		
"			KOMBOBARI	12		26
					Total	1543

Appendix G

<u>Village</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Sub-group</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Village pop.</u>
<u>Bundi Division</u>					
BUNDI	BUNDIB	NIMAMBO		73	
		ARANAM		49	
		BUNDI	BUNDINARUA	170	
			NAMBANARUA	70	
		KONAREGIMI	TUKURUKANI	76	
			GEMINANGGANARUA	41	475
BUNDIKARA	NOMBRI	NAKOWA		167	
		RINYUGUBAMO		219	
		KWIABA		125	
	DENGGARAGU	YAMARINGGAIYE		26	537
BONONI	MENDI	KANARUA	GEURUNARUA	96	
			KOMBUNARA	115	
			INAUNARUA	107	318
KORINOGOBU	MENDI	YAMUAKARARI	MONAKANINGGA	59	
			YAMUAKARARI	137	
		KANARUA	GEURUNARUA	12	
			INAUNARUA	14	222
GCGANBAGU	KARISOKO	KENDI		245	
		MIKEIMO		129	
		KANARUA	KANARUA	126	
			MIANDARO	141	641
YANDERA	YANLIKARI	YANDIMA	YANDIMA	174	
			KUMBURUMBANGGI	113	
		KANARUA	KANARUA	110	
			TUNDIGA	162	559
DINDINOGOI	INAG	GENDINARUA			138
MOKINANGI	GEGARU	MOIMUNGGGA	MOIMUNGGGA	208	
			GUMBURU	107	315
KARAMUKI	GEGARU	KUMARIA	MIKEIMO	176	
			KUMARIA	294	
		KGINARUA	TIRI	26	
		*	KOINARUA	57	553
KINDAROPA	GEGARU	KUMARIA	MIKEIMO	52	
		KOINARUA	KOINARUA	54	
			TIRI	36	142
MARUM	KORUMA	MARUMTERA		72	
		POGUTERA		76	
				26	
	WAKERAI		TUNDIGA	78	
	YANDIKARI	KANARUA	KOINARUA	31	
	GEGARU	KOINARUA	TIRI	30	
		KUMARIA	MIKEIMO	1	
	JERMI			27	
	GENDO			4	345
GUEBI	GUEBI	NOGEIOMO		178	
		BINATERARI		65	
		BOKO		41	
	YANDIKARI	YANDIMA	YANDIMA	24	
	GEGARU	MOIMUNGGGA	GUMBURU	24	332
TIGINA	TIGINA	KWIABA		31	
		GERU		35	
		YANDIKARINARUA		47	
	YANDIKARI	KANARUA	KANARUA	19	
	GUEBI	BOKO		3	435
BOGAI	<del>XXXXXXXX</del> DUAKAI	O'OI ZA		71	
		IMBURUM		88	
		KANARUA		46	205
EMEGARI	EMEGARI	KOINARUA		126	
		KURUNAKA	KURUNAKA	70	
			DUAKAINARUA	94	
		ISOMO		71	361
MENDI	MENDI	GONUMAGUMU	GOMUMAGUMU	160	
			IPIMANARUA	82	
		YAMUAKARARA	YAMUAKARARA	50	
			MONAKANINGGA	15	307
				Total	<u>5589</u>

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

BUNDI CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print-7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	SEX	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL													
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in child birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		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	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			10-15	16-25	10-15	16-25														
SAUSA	27.8.55																											3	9	3	4	5	10	4	5	9	6	24										
FAITA	"																											14	24	4	18	2	20	1	3	20	15	31	25	91								
BUNDI	29.9.56	6	5			1	3	2				5	7														27	25	3	10	7	7	1	3	56	114	32	96	1	108	1	5	106	89	142	124	479	
BUNDIKARA	1.10.56	16	6	1			2	1	2			1	2	2													6	16	9	15	5	44		4	62	116	36	88	3	100	2	5	129	101	121	133	537	
BONONI	2.10.56	5	8		2		1	3				2	2														1	8	9	2	27	1		1	37	67	17	52	3	58	2	3	85	62	64	77	318	
KORINOGU	3.10.56	3										2															23	1	1	4		21			22	46	13	40	1	46	1	9	45	40	51	65	222	
GOYANBAKU	4.10.56	10	10		1					1	2	3	3														5	21	8	2	25	3		3	60	124	49	103	5	127	2	3	140	135	164	169	641	
YANDEPA	5.10.56	6	16			1	1	1				5															9	10	6	15	2	44		1	1	46	113	35	111	3	133	1	9	115	116	118	162	559
DINDINOGU	6.10.56	3	4				1																				12	8	1	2		11		1	12	33	10	27		32	1	7	22	27	33	44	138	
MOKINANGU	7.10.56	6	4					1				1	1														7	7	1	6		31	1	1	21	61	13	67	8	74	1	7	55	64	61	102	315	
KARAMUKI	8.10.56	6	7		1		2	2			1	2	1														5	11	5	5		27		2	69	77	41	79	5	102	2	5	126	131	130	137	553	
KINDAROPA	9.10.56	2	5			2						3	2														1	8	2	5		14			18	29	6	23	11	25	1	8	34	24	34	36	142	
MARUM	10.10.56	6	5			1	1	2				9															10	9	4			11			35	66	28	60	2	70	2	3	94	65	83	92	345	
QUESTI	11.10.56	6	7				2		2		1	4	3														1	13	7	5		19		3	43	56	24	50	4	58	2	3	81	73	63	93	330	
TIGINA	12.10.56	2	1				2		1			2	5														5	13	4						14	35	11	27	2	30	1	0	25	19	43	47	135	
BOYAI	13.10.56	3	4									2	1														2	5	12	7		8		3	26	42	12	37	3	41	2	0	40	45	55	55	205	
EMEGARI	15.10.56	5	8		1		1	1			1	6	3														10	10	4	9		24		2	33	79	19	69	12	81	1	7	76	62	85	110	361	
MENDI	16.10.56	6	3			1	1		1		1	3	1														5	13	26	29		40		1	41	69	3	57	4	77	1	8	50	55	67	90	307	
TOTAL BUNDI DIVISION		91	87	1	5	1	7	14	14	6	6	3	51	31													129	201	77	137	25	356	2	1	24	1	612	1160	33	100	79	1187	1147	1127	1354	1567	5704	





Appendix I

Village Officials:			
Village	Luluai	TulTul	Remarks
OMKWISI		BONONU	Little pidgin - very good
BIUM	BUBEI		Either lazy or has no influence
TOMO	DAKU		Fair - no pidgin
WAU	ASUEI		efficient & helpful - pidgin
		MARISAWI	fair - little pidgin
		MIS	good - " "
FOU	ABADI	MAKARAPA	both speak pidgin, both very young but Luluai could improve
KORIGLI	WABO		Very old but helpful
		KAI'IGO	Needs to put his mind to the work.
AVIVETTI	SOMO		good - pidgin
WEISA	TIGIASJ		Should do well
ISABI	ATATAIO		NO experience but helpful
GENARI		PUREPURE	Willing helpful - pidgin
KEMPENKOBIA	MAMBU		good, willing - no pidgin
KEMPENI	DAWIRI		fair
		OANGI	forceful personality
KOMBOBARI	NOGOMINE		fair - no pidgin
	BARAGOI		good
		GENBI	good
BUNDI	DOMANDI		good, cooperative understands pidgin
		MANDANGO	fair
		KOREI	fair
BUNDIKARA	KOSI	TONGIA	good speaks pidgin
		KARAGABO	good - speaks pidgin
		ADUEI	fair
BONONI	TEKEY		very cooperative
KORINGOBU	BANUNGA	KUNDA & KATIA	fair
		KENDRA & KIANUNGA	SATISFACTORY
GOGANBAGU	KUNDA		Good
YANDERA	GENI	DUTE & POGA	good
		KA'	Very good - speaks pidgin
		ANGIRA and KINDUA	good - pidgin
DINDINGOI	KORONGIA		fair
		NOLE	Could be good - needs watching
MOKINANGI	BUKA		fair
		TAUI	good - pidgin
KARAMUKI	CGUTU		fair
		MALIBI, TOMBA, ANGIA, YOGA & KISA	good
KINDAROPA	YOGA		satisfactory
		PARUMA	good
MARUM	KZMARU		fair
		KONO	good
GCEBI	MAMBUNDI	KONARIA	good
			do well with a group which is not very cooperative.
TIGINA	NIMAMBU		needs watching
BOGAI		DINGUA	good
EMEGARI	MAJMAI		helpful but influence doubtful
		BOMAI	satisfactory
MENDI	KUNDA		fair
		TUPAIA, IUANGA, KUNGA & MAURI	fair



DNA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. BUNDI No. 2 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by H.G. McNamara, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled parts of BUNDI, IGOI-SOP and VUA census divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. 5, N.M.O. 1

Duration—From 12 / 11 / 19 56 to 1 / 12 / 19 56

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August / 19 56

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

Map Reference Army Strat Series RAMU sheet 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine administration, census

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 .... £.....

P/R. Bundi No.  
2-56/57.

29th March, 1957.

District Officer,  
MADANG.

BUNDI P/R No. 2 of 56/57

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with  
thanks.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. McNamara contracted  
dysentery. I hope he has completely recovered.

Has the District Medical Officer been informed  
regarding the poor state of health in the area.

(A.A. Roberts)

DIRECTOR

8/A  
14.

35/10/50 ✓

DJP:DD.

Department of Native Affairs,  
MADANG.

16th February, 1957.

The District Officer,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT BUNDI NO. 2 OF 1956-57 BY MR.  
M. G. McNAMARA TO PARTS OF BUNDI, IGOL-SOP  
AND VUA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Attached hereto please find the abovenamed, including claim for camping allowance by Mr. McNamara, for your verification and onward forwarding for payment.

This patrol was intended to cover the URIGINA-KREAWAI, DUMPU-KAIGULAN, and VUA census sub-divisions, but was disorganized at the outset by Mr. McNamara having to assist in rescue and salvage operations in respect to a crashed Cessna aircraft in the SEPU area. These operations took fourteen days.

Soon after Mr. McNamara resumed his patrol he contracted dysentery and had to be carried back to BUNDI Patrol Post. As a result the patrol proper did not even really get started.

I myself have now visited a number of areas in the RAMU Valley on different occasions and I would say that, taken as a whole, it is one of the most unhealthy areas that I know. Any officer patrolling the area is recommended to take adequate supplies of dysentery drugs, anti-malarials, anti-biotics, anti-venene snake-bite sera (there are death adders in abundance), medicines for treatment of severe infections, and chloromycetin as scrub-typhus is found in a few isolated pockets.

The URIGINA-KREAWAI, DUMPU-KAIGULAN and VUA Census Sub-Divisions will now be patrolled with the IGOL-SOP and SUNAU-GARIA Census Sub-Divisions during February and March.



*D. J. Parrish*  
(D. J. Parrish)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Minute to  
Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Above copy of report by Mr. N. McNamara forwarded, together with his Claim for Camping Allowance. Mr. McNamara is now engaged in a general patrol of the area indicated by Mr. Parrish above.

*R. T. Galloway*  
.....  
(R. T. Galloway)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.  
20/3/57.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

BUNDI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57

Patrol conducted by :- Neil G. McNamara, P.O.

Area patrolled :- Parts of the BUNDI, IGOI-SOP, and  
VJA census divisions.

Patrolled accompanied by :- R.P. & N.G.C. 5  
N.M.O. 1

Duration :- 12th November 1956 to 1st December 1956

Number of days :- 21

Last patrol to area :- D.N.A. August 1956

Objects of patrol :- Routine administration, census

Map reference :- Army strat series RAMU sheet  
4 miles to 1 inch

INTRODUCTION

My intention when I set out on this patrol was to cover the URIGINA-KESAWAI, DUMPU-KAIGULIN and VUA census divisions including census revision of the last two divisions. Unfortunately through a series of misfortunes none of my original intentions were carried out and this report becomes merely a diary for the record.

DIARY

- Monday, 12th November Departed BUNDI 8.33 a.m. arriving MENDI where an investigation into the death of a young girl at BAUI was made. Various matters discussed with people including request to be allowed to move the village up higher.
- Tuesday, 13th November Departed MENDI 7.5 a.m. arriving TIGINA 12.55 after hearing request from people of EMEGARI to be allowed to move the village higher up. Investigation at TIGINA into fire which had destroyed six village houses the previous Friday.
- Wednesday, 14th November Departed TIGINA 7.5 a.m. arriving LAPLAP 12.45 and FAITA 3.35 p.m. Census FAITA (pop. 85) and SAUSA (pop. 30). Inspection of village etc. 7.15 p.m. Mr J. Page A.D.O. and Mr. E. Atkins of Dept. Civil Aviation arrived from FAITA air-strip having been flown from Madang that afternoon. At 10 p.m. they left for PANAKATAN and I was instructed to wait for more D.C.A. officials who were expected next morning and escort them to the Cessna aircraft which had crashed in the vicinity of SEPU.
- Thursday, 15th November 3 p.m. received message from Mr. Page that people at SEPU had heard nothing of the crash and I was to go down the RAMU to SEPU by canoe.
- Friday, 16th November Walked to RAMU River and then proceeded down it by canoe arriving SEPU 1.45 p.m. Message from Mr. Page to wait there as they had received further information as to plane's whereabouts.
- Saturday, 17th November 1.45 p.m. received message from Mr. Page saying that the pilot had been picked up and they were proceeding direct to FAITA. Departed SEPU 2 p.m. arriving FAITA 5.55 p.m.
- SUNDAY, 18th November Walked to FAITA airstrip and thence to Madang by plane.
- Monday, 19th November In Madang
- Tuesday, 20th November Departed Madang by plane for FAITA but airstrip closed by fog so proceeded to BUNDI
- Wednesday, 21st November By plane to FAITA.
- Thursday, 22nd November Waited at FAITA for arrival of owner of plane to give him any assistance possible.
- Sunday, 25th November Received message that he was delayed so made arrangements to continue with the patrol.



Monday, 26th November At FAITA

Tuesday, 27th November At 7.5 a.m. departed FAITA arriving KAUSI 3.15 p.m. Village inspection. Arrived WAU 4.5 p.m. My condition had become seriously worse from dysentery.

Wednesday, 28th November Stayed at WAU hoping that my condition would improve sufficiently for me to continue with the patrol.  
and  
Thursday, 29th November

Friday, 30th November Carried to BIUM.

Saturday, 1st December Carried to BUNDI.

End of diary

#### Native Affairs

There is very little that can be said under this heading. There are no signs of unrest in any of the villages visited. The RAMU people seem to be happy with their way of life but how they can be is beyond my understanding. Their health is very poor but at least in my short visit to Madang in the middle of this patrol I was able to arrange with the Medical Officer to have an Aid Post established at Faita. There seems little hope of economic development due to the difficulties of marketing. I think rice would do quite well there but it could only be for their own nourishment due to the distance from Madang.

#### Census

Whilst at FAITA I went into the question of whether FAITA and SAUSA should be included in the BUNDI or IGOI-SOP census divisions. (Ref. Bundi Patrol Report No. 1 of 56-57) SAUSA should be definitely in the IGOI-SOP division as these people originally came from USINC. The FAITA people originally came from the slopes to the south of the present village site but their original language was not GENDA, the language of the BUNDI people. Consequently I would include them also in the IGOI-SOP census division.

#### Village Movements

Both MENDI and EMEGARI villages in the BUNDI division asked if they could build new villages further up the ridges behind the present sites, the former at DUMNI and the latter at KURANI. The reasons given were that too many people were dying and too many were sick at the present site and in any case they would only be returning to the original village sites. On looking at the village books it was found that the number of deaths in both villages was higher than in other villages in the BUNDI division. Both villages were lined up and not one person wished to stay in the present villages. Both requests were granted.

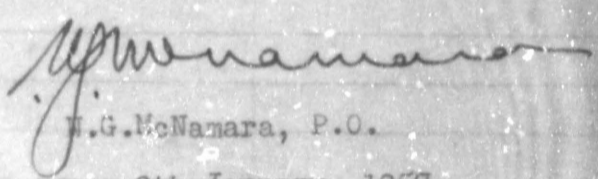
DUL

Health

As the wet season was just starting at the time of this patrol the health of the people was beginning to deteriorate with colds, pneumonia and malaria. The RAMU people still have their yaws, tropical ulcers and sores. The N.M.O. at KADIGEI on the north side of the Ramu River had died just before the patrol reached WAU and many patients had returned to their villages at WAU, KAUSI and FOU. Many were brought to the Aid Post at Bundi. I think that if a European staffed hospital is established at Bundi and there is certainly a need for one here, much could be done for the health of the Ramu people, that is, their sores, T.V.'s etc, if they were encouraged to come to Bundi where the cooler climate would tend to hasten recovery from such things. They are encouraged to come now but the presence of a Medical Officer or Medical Assistant would bring more of them to Bundi.

Conclusion

It can be seen from the above that the patrol achieved none of its objects. While I really wished to go on with the patrol from WAU, it was impossible for me to carry on.

  
H.G. McNamara, P.O.  
9th January, 1957

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

VILLAGE	POPULATION		MIGRATIONS
	MALES	FEMALES	
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER 1901 - SOP Census Division

Part of

YEAR 1956

Govt. Print. (403/0.55)

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (Number of Births)	Average Size of Family	TOTAL (excluding absentee)				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.	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M		F	M	F
																				M	F					M			
FATA	14.11.56	2											1							627	1121	1	22	1.3	12	18	28	24	85
SAUSA	14.11.56	1											1							37	26	7	1.5	5	6	9	9	30	

ulat

PAT		
In		
M	F	M



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. Bundi No. 29, 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by Neil S. McNAMARA, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Vua, Dampu-Kaigulan, Unigina-Kawai, Sumau-Garia and Igos. Sop Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P.N.G.C. 6, N.M.O's 3, 20 carriers for first 3 weeks.

Duration—From 9/2/1957 to 26/4/1957

Number of Days 67

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan 5/1956

Medical NOT KNOWN

Map Reference Madang District Office map based on Army Staff Series

Objects of Patrol Census revision and routine Administration. Anti-yaws campaign.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

W. 30-10-61

9th September, 1957

District Officer,  
MADAGASCAR

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1956/57 - BUNDA

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

The remarks concerning the desire for economic development are of interest and this Headquarters is making enquiries as to when the alienated land in the Edmpo-Kaigalan area will be stocked.

I am indeed pleased that Mr. Mo Namara was able to assist the people in their rehabilitation.

The people should not be in any way forced to live in community centres; let them live on homesteads and have a community centre which can be used as such. It is not much use writing remarks in village books concerning housing unless physical demonstration on what is required is given by the patrol. It is irritating to read in report after report "The people were warned etc..... Regulation 112 of Administrative Regulations", and nothing has been done by way of practical demonstration of what is required.

I concur in the remarks on page 11 under the heading "Commerce".

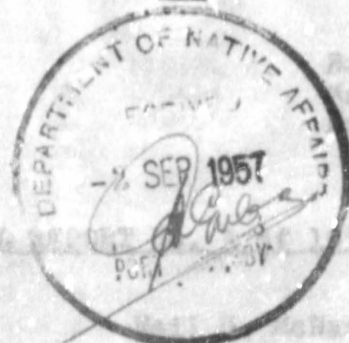
The patrol has obviously been thoroughly carried out and the Officer has taken pains to assist the needy people.

*A. A. Roberts*  
P/H (A.A. Roberts)  
Director

Popu

30/10/61

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. M 30/13

RTG/AB

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

27th August, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Bundi 3 of 1956/57.

I submit herewith copy of Mr. McNamara's Patrol Report of the Vua, Dumpu-Kaigulan, Urigena-Kesawai, Sumai-Garia and Igoi-Sip Census Sub-Divisions of the Madang Central Sub-District. Also enclosed is a claim for camping allowance covering the same patrol.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. McNamara's patrol appears to have been well received throughout the area including the "new" people of the Vua Sub-division.

It would also appear that the patrol's visit was most timely in respect of the Sumai-Garia Sub-divisions, where numerous land slides had caused near panic conditions amongst the people. Mr. Hannan was in the area just prior to Mr. McNamara's patrol and during the time of the slides, and he had helped some of the villages to move from the danger areas. Mr. McNamara's follow up at the time when the people were coming back to settle down again should ensure that the people quickly rehabilitate themselves and suffer (us) great hardship. It is to be hoped the people heed Mr. McNamara's advice concerning the siting of future garden areas.

The main object of the patrol - penicillin injections for the anti-yaws campaign - has been well carried out. The Ramu is a notoriously bad area for yaws and these people should derive considerable benefit from the patrol. It is a pity that the staff situation does not permit the posting of a European Medical Assistant to the Bundi patrol post. This may be possible in the future when the Post is established on a more permanent basis.

*R. T. Galloway*  
(R. T. Galloway)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct the anti-jaws campaign in the census area. Bundi Patrol Post, Madang Central Sub-District, Madang District.

BUNDI PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1956/57

Patrol conducted by Neil G. McNamara, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled VUA, DUMPU-KAIGULAN, URIGINA-KESAWAI, SUMAU-GARIA and IGOI-SOP Census Divisions.

Patrol accompanied by R.F. & N.G.C. 6  
H.M.O.'s 3  
Interpreter 1  
Carriers 20 for 3 weeks

Duration 9th February 1957 to 16th April 1957

Number of days 67

Last patrol to area - DNA  
VUA Division August 1956  
URIGINA-KESAWAI Division June 1956  
DUMPU-KAIGULAN Division Jan. 1956  
SUMAU-GARIA Division Aug. 1956  
IGOI-SOP Division Sep. 1956

- PHD Not known

Objects of patrol  
Census revision incl. making contact with people not previously censused in VUA Division.  
Anti-jaws campaign.  
Routine administration.

Map reference 4 miles to 1 inch map issued by Madang District Office based on Army Strat Series and patrol maps.



INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct the anti-yaws campaign in the census divisions visited which made it necessary to revise the complete census. It was a good opportunity for me to become thoroughly acquainted with the area under Bundi and it now means that I have patrolled the whole of the Bundi administrative area except for the ANDALARUM area.

The patrol was conducted without difficulty although the fact that it was the middle of the wet season made it uncomfortable at times as I can not remember one day when there was hot rain at some time during the 24 hours. For 72 hours while I was in the VUA division it did not stop raining - this was the time when the land-slides occurred in the SUMAU-GARIA division. Surprisingly little delay was caused by flooded rivers. The longest delay was caused by the RAMU the first time I crossed it when it took some of the locals 3 hours to find a crossing and then 2 hours to get across. In the VUA division delays were caused by having to construct bridges.

DIARY

- Saturday, 9th February Left Bundi at 11.28 arriving POGUTERA, a hamlet of OMKWISI at 12.31 and at OMKWISI at 1.12. Census OMKWISI (pop. 117 - 102 received injections). Complaints heard; inspection of village. Left OMKWISI 3.48 arriving BIUM 4.28.
- Sunday, 10th February Census BIUM (pop. 138 - 114 recd. injections). Complaints heard. Inspection of village.
- Monday, 11th February Left BIUM at 8.30 arriving KUPIREIZI (TOMO) at 1.30. Heavy rain since 10.15 so no census.
- Tuesday, 12th February Census KUPIREIZI (TOMO) (pop. 66 - 66 received injections). Left at 8.50 arriving WAU 10.55. Census WAU/KAUSI (pop. 106 - 103 received injections). Inspection of village.
- Wednesday, 13th February Left WAU 10.27 arriving TAUYA River 12.30. 2 hours to build bridge to get to FOU village just across the river. Census FOU (pop. 173 - 173 received injections). Inspection of village.
- Thursday, 14th February Left FOU 9.17, across river 9.37. Arrived SABUMBEM proposed site for hamlet of FOU 11.40. Arrived TAUYA River at 12.45. Built bridge and finally across by 1.30. Arrived YOMIKA 2.35. Census YOMIKA (pop. 79 - 73 received injections). Inspection of village.
- Friday, 15th February Left YOMIKA 8.25 arriving KOMBOBARI at 10.15. Census KOMBOBARI (pop. 139 - 128 received injections). Discussions.

- Saturday, 16th February Left KOMBOBARI, 7.40 arriving back at YOMIKA 10.20 and at KEMPENI 12.35. Census KEMPENI (pop. 106 - 86 received injections.) Census IABIEKA (pop. 49 - 22 received injections).
- Sunday, 17th February Left KEMPENI 7.19 arriving KEMPENKOBIA 12.45. Census KEMPENKOBIA (pop. 31 - 29 received injections)
- Monday, 18th February Left KEMPENKOBIA 9.25 arriving GENARI 1.50. Census GENARI (pop. 76 - 73 received injections)
- Tuesday, 19th February Left GENARI 7.51 arriving ISABI 10.42.
- Wednesday, 20th February Census ISABI in part. (See 'Census')
- Thursday, 21st February Left ISABI 8.45 arriving SIOFEI 10.30. Census of these people (incl. in ISABI book - see 'Census' ) Total pop. ISABI (incl previous day) 150 143 received injections.)
- Friday, 22nd February Left SIOFEI 6.48 arriving NOPIA (SAMIRI) 11.40. Census SAMIRI people (pop. 55 - 40 received injections). Discussion with people.
- Saturday, 23rd February Left NOPIA 7.30 arriving WEISA 12.50. Census WEISA 99 - 95 received injections. Inspection of village.
- Sunday, 24th February Left WEISA 9.45 arriving ALLIVETTI 11.00. Census ALLIVETTI (pop. 101 - 93 received injections ) Inspection of village. Left ALLIVETTI 2.00 arriving KORIGEI 3.35.
- Monday, 25th February Census KORIGEI (pop. 114 - 110 received injections ) and WAIMERIBA (pop. 43 - 42 received injections). Received message possible to cross RAMU so left KORIGEI 10.00 arriving WAIMERIBA 10.45 and the RAMU 2 minutes later. Across by 12.45. Arrived KESAWAI No. 1 at 1.20.
- Tuesday, 26th February Census of ~~XXX~~ KESAWAI (pop. 134 - 127 received injections), KASJNUM (pop. 41 - 35 received injections) and KAIKOVU (pop. 42 - 41 received injections). Inspection of No.1 KESAWAI.
- Wednesday, 27th February Left No.1 KESAWAI 8.45 arriving No.2 KESAWAI 9.35. Inspection of village. Left 10.40 arriving BEBEI 1.48.
- Thursday, 28th February Departed BEBEI 8.30, DUMBU 9.30 to 9.50, arriving SANKIAN 12.33.
- Friday, 1st March Left SANKIAN 8.05 arriving BUMBU 11.20. Inspection of village.
- Saturday, 2nd March Census BUMBU (pop. 123 - 111 received injections.) Left BUMBU 10.05 arriving BOPIRUMPUN 11.26. Census BOPIRUMPUN (pop. 103 - 100 received injections )
- Sunday, 3rd March Inspection BOPIRUMPUN village.

- Monday, 4th March Left BOPIRUMPUN 7.08 and sent patrol gear ahead while crossed the RAMU arriving KAIGULAN 10.50. Census KAIGULAN (pop. 153 - 140 received injections). Inspection of village. Left KAIGULAN 12.25 back across the RAMU arriving SANKIAN Rest House 2.10. Went to new village site 30 minutes away. Census SANKIAN (pop. 148 - 141 received injections). Inspection of village and return to Rest House.
- Tuesday, 5th March Left SANKIAN 8.30 arriving DUMPU 10.46 after taking one hour to cross the SULIMAI R. Census DUMPU (pop. 114 - 105 received injections). Inspection of village. Left 3.00 arriving BEBEI 3.58.
- Wednesday, 6th March Census BEBEI (pop. 75 - 70 received injections) and ABIKAL (pop. 61 - 53 received injections). Inspection of village. Payment made to people for maintenance of DUMPU Airstrip.
- Thursday, 7th March Waited for plane with supplies from Madang. Discussions with Mr. Parrish, A.D.O. re landslides SUMAU area.
- Friday, 8th March Departed BEBEI 7.36 arriving KESAWAI No.1 11.55. Again inspected village. Left 12.55 arriving ASAS 2.00. Census ASAS (pop. 142 - 123 received injections). Left ASAS 4.25 arriving KORUPA 5.14.
- Saturday, 9th March Census KOROPA (pop. 45 - 38 received injections), ISARIBA (pop. 86 - 75 received injections) and SUNAGUNA (pop. 41 - 34 received injections). Left KOROPA 9.45 passing through SAUSI, YAGUMBU, URIGINA, DANARU and USINO arriving at the bank of the RAMU at 6.15 to find that the man sent ahead to bring the other canoes across had instead taken all to the far side.
- Sunday, 10th March Across the RAMU by 9 am and passing through FAITA, LAPLAP arrived TIGINA 5.50. Investigation of case of attempted murder.
- Monday, 11th March Left TIGINA at 9.50 as some witnesses had gone to BUNDI. Arrived BUNDI 5.45.
- Tuesday, 12th March to  
Thursday, 14th March At BUNDI completing investigation and attending to a number of matters on the station.
- Friday, 15th March Left BUNDI 7.30 arriving FAITA 6.30.
- Saturday, 16th March Left FAITA 7.20 arriving back at SAUSI at 5.52 after inspection of YAGUMBU village on the way.
- Sunday, 17th March Left SAUSI 12.38 arriving KADIGEI Aid Post 1.05. Inspection of Aid Post thence to KOROPA where village inspected. Arrived back at SAUSI 4.05.
- Monday, 18th March Census SAUSI (pop. 84 - 78 received injections), KETURA (pop. 52 - 45 received injections), KORONA (pop. 44 - 38 received injections) and YONAPA (pop. 53 - 43 received injections). Inspection of villages. Selection of new site for Aid Post and land cleared and buildings marked.
- Tuesday, 19th March Left SAUSI 11.30 arriving ONGURU 1.40 after inspecting hamlet on road. Census ONGURU (pop. 141 - 127 received injections). Inspection of village. Left at 4.06 arriving KESA 4.45.

Wednesday, 20th March Left KESA 8.30 arriving BIRI 9.30. Census (pop. 94 - 86 received injections). Arrived back at KESA 2.05. Census (pop. 181 - 171 received injections).

Thursday, 21st March Left KESA 8.20 arriving NATALOI 10.10. Census (pop. 125 - 105 received injections). Inspection of villages. Arrived back at KESA 3.35.

Friday, 22nd March Inspection of KESA Village. Left KESA 9.50 arriving SANA 10.35. Census (pop. 64 - 59 received injections). Left 12.47 arriving KORIGINA 1.12. Census (pop. 80 - 69 received injections.) Left 2.51 arriving RAINBANA 5.10.

Saturday, 23rd March Census RAINBANA (pop. 104 - 97 received injections). Left 2.30 arriving WIAI 3.30. Census WIAI (pop. 106 - 94 received injections) and ADJUI (pop. 85 - 73 received injections).

Sunday, 24th March Inspected WIAI village and a hamlet an hour's walk away.

Monday, 25th March Left WIAI 12.30 (waiting since early morning for river to go down) arriving URIA 3.50. Census (pop. 122 - 110 received injections). Inspection of village.

Tuesday, 26th March Left URIA 7.30 arriving URIGINA 9.25. Census URIGINA No. 1 (pop. 109 - 101 received injections), URIGINA No. 2 (pop. 73 - 65 received injections), YAGUMBU (pop. 82 - 82 received injections) and AI-AMBI (pop. 72 - 67 received injections). Inspection of village. Left 2.05 arriving DANARU 3.25. Census (pop. 94 - 89 received injections). Inspection of village.

Wednesday, 27th March Left 9.30 arriving UBINO 10.55. Census (pop. 159 - 133 received injections). Inspection of village. Arrived back at DANARU 3.38.

Thursday, 28th March Left DANARU 8.53 arriving IGURUE 12.40. Inspection of village and discussion with people. Left 2.17 arriving TABABU 3.50.

Friday, 29th March Inspection of TABABU Village, discussions with people. Left 2.15 arriving NUGU 4.50.

Saturday, 30th March Left 9.30 arriving BILBIL 10.50. Census BILBIL (pop. 69 - 61 received injections) and MORU (pop. 55 - 52 received injections) Inspection of village. Arrived back at NUGU 2.35.

Sunday, 31st March Census NUGU (pop. 136 - 112 received injections) and POINI (pop. 178 - 141 received injections). Inspection of both villages and new site for POINI.

Monday, 1st April Left NUGU at 12.10 to inspect new site for NUGU thence to URIA arriving at 2.05. Census URIA (pop. 161 - 127 received injections) Inspection of village. Left 4.30 arriving SUMAU 5.00.

Tuesday, 2nd April Left at 3.30 through YANIPA arriving TOTABA 9.50. Census (pop. 227 - 186 received injections). Inspection of village. Left 1.15 arriving IBINORO 1.35. Census (pop. 126 - 108 received injections). Inspection of village.

- Wednesday, 3rd April Left IBINORO 8.15 arriving SUMAU 11.25 inspecting damage to gardens etc. by landslides on the way. Inspection of SUMAU and ENAM villages.
- Thursday, 4th April Left SUMAU 9.00 arriving at site of new village of IGURUE as old one destroyed by landslides. Arrived back at SUMAU 5.20.
- Friday, 5th April Left SUMAU 8.30 arriving PUKISAK 9.35. Inspection of village thence to BIGEI arriving 11.45. Census (pop. 144 - 125 received injections). Inspection of village. Left at 3.50 arriving MERIOI 6.15.
- Saturday, 6th April Census MERIOI, (pop. 179 - 160 received injections) and DEINI (pop. 120 - 99 received injections). Inspection of village. Left at 12.35 arriving ARIMORI 2.07. Census ARIMORI (pop. 144 - 129 received injections), BEIRE (pop. 146 - 117 received injections) and KEPSAU (pop. 175 - 132 received injections)
- Sunday, 7th April Observed
- Monday, 8th April Inspection ARIMORI Village. Left 9.30 arriving IGOI 2.00 after inspecting villages of KEPSAU and DUNUBA on the way.
- Tuesday, 9th April Census IGOI (pop. 168 - 131 received injections) and DUNUBA (pop. 128 - 93 received injections). Left IGOI 12.45 arriving GARALIGUT 5.00
- Wednesday, 10th April Left 9.00 arriving BIL 10.55. Census (pop. 73 - 67 received injections) Inspection of village. Arrived back at GARALIGUT 3.05. Census (pop. 134 - 104 received injections). Inspection of village and Aid Post.
- Thursday, 11th April Left 8.53 arriving MUSAK 6.00.
- Friday, 12th April Left 9.25 arriving KIKEREI 11.20. Census (pop. 52 - 46 received injections) then after inspecting village arrived back at MUSAK 4.10. Census (pop. 76 - 60 received injections).
- Saturday, 13th April Left MUSAK 7.40 arriving BANAM 9.20. Census (pop. 65 - 59 received injections). Left BANAM 1.00 arriving SEPU 2.08. Census (pop. 69 - 59 received injections). Inspection of village.
- Sunday, 14th April Left SEPU and across the RAMU by 10.00. Arrived FAITA 3.00. Census FAITA (pop. 74 - 67 received injections) and SAUSA (pop. 30 - 28 received injections). Inspection of villages. Payment made for maintenance of FAITA Airstrip.
- Monday, 15th April Left FAITA 9.30 and after inspecting the airstrip arrived EKEMBU (the old FAITA Village site - now unused) at 1.20. Built rough bush houses for the patrol
- Tuesday, 16th April Left EKEMBU 7.55 and arrived at Bundi at 4.20..

End of patrol diary

SUMMARY

Patrol's Reception: The patrol was welcomed in all census divisions and the news that all men women and children were to receive injections of penicillin was good news in that most had heard of and seen the effects of penicillin but a lot were hesitant about the actual injections. In the VUA division the initial census of the SAMIRI people was taken. This is only the second time a patrol officer had been to the area; the first was in 1955 when one came over the range from Goroka and passed through to ISABI. The people were very pleased that the patrol had come to them.

Native Affairs: The whole area patrolled seems to be at a stand-still and little progress seems to have been made in recent years in housing, roads, health, education or commerce all of which subjects are dealt with fully under the respective headings. I feel sure that the whole trouble stems from the fact that the people have no economic projects under way; I am confident that if they had an interest in rice, cocoa, coffee or any other cash crop in the vicinity of their own villages, they would gradually lose that lassitude which pervades the whole area, and consequently they would have more interest in their health, housing, sanitation and their social life in the villages.

(a) VUA Division: The people in the villages higher in the mountains have not had a great deal of contact with Europeans and are more primitive than the RAMU people. They are well-behaved and very few cases of trouble, serious or not were reported to me. It seems to be the usual trouble of errant wives, pigs breaking into gardens and so on.

(b) DUMPU-RAIGULAN Division: Per head of population these would be some of the wealthiest people in the area patrolled due to the purchase last year of 40,000 acres of land for pastoral leases by the Administrator. They are eagerly waiting for the establishment of the cattle stations. They are very happy about the sale of the land and the price they received and do not wish to touch the larger portion of the money received and which they banked. They wish to wait for the opportunity and guidance to start sound economic projects.

(c) URIGINA-KESAWAI Division: There is need for a great deal of improvement in the housing in this division particularly in those villages on the RAMU flat. The general remarks above apply to this census division particularly. No sign of the cargo cult suspects in this area a few years ago could be found.

(d) SUMAU-GARIA Division: The people in this division suffered a near-major catastrophe in the few weeks of the wet season just preceding the visit of the patrol. In a sustained spell of heavy rain, the like of which the people can not remember, there occurred great landslides which completely destroyed the main village site of IGURUE, partially destroyed gardens of all villages and prepared the way for a great disaster next wet season by leaving the whole of the census division covered with cracks in the ground. It is amazing that there was no loss of life and that there was so little damage to gardens. Most of the damage occurred on land where there had been gardens in the past years and where there were no tree roots etc. to bind the earth. Nearly all

villages had slides in the near vicinity and nearly everyone went bush at the time - understandably so as I admit I would not like to have been in the area when the worst of the slides was going on. A number of villages have selected new sites and I personally visited them all as while I was there the people still seemed a little stunned by the happenings and did not trust their ability to select sites which would not be death-traps. Just as well that I did in the case of IGURUE as the Luluai was trying to persuade his people to build their new village on a small ~~site~~ ~~site~~ under and over which great slides had occurred. There is a policeman in the area at the moment who has instructions to see that those people who have lost their gardens are not relying on their friends but are doing something about it themselves. The trouble at the time of the slides was that they had nothing ready for immediate planting but as now is the time for planting it is important that they select sites not above their villages; this was impressed on them at the time and they could see themselves how dangerous it was to continually work their gardens on land overhanging the houses.

(e) **IGOI-SOP Division:** The same remarks apply here as for the **URIGIN-KESAWAI Division.**

**Census: VUA Census Division:** There is an increase of 104 over the census carried out last August most of which can be accounted for by new names of which there were 31 apart from the initial census of SAMIRI. Village Population Registers for all census divisions are included as an Appendix as are the figures relating to the anti-yaws campaign. It will be seen from the latter that there were 104 people absent from census. The weather no doubt was responsible for a lot of the absences but the figures of 24 and 23 for YARIEKA and KEMPRNI respectively were far too high. The position here is one of doubt. In 1955 a patrol officer from Goroka wrote in the village books that there was not much hope for the people where they were and he would try to persuade them to go across to the Goroka side of the range. Apparently he succeeded because most of the absentees are for families living over the range. The village officials claim that they have not moved permanently and have not been censused in the E.H.D. but this doubt will be cleared up I hope as I am making this the subject of a letter to the District Officer, Eastern Highlands District.

**DUMPU-KAIGULAN Census Division:** There was an increase of 25 since the last census most of which is due to the ratio of births to deaths. A large number ~~of~~ of children from DUMPU died in a dysentery outbreak last year but nature jumped in to better the deaths by the number of births. There was only one absentee in the division.

**URIGIN-KESAWAI Census Division:** There was an increase of 97 over last year's figures again mainly due to the higher incidence of births than deaths. The number of absentees was reasonable.

**SUMAU-GARIA Census Division:** Part of this division was revised by Mr. Hannan from Madang and as a result it was only necessary for me to do 7 villages. His figures are included with mine in the population register. Absentees were reasonable as the only village which had a high proportion of absentees, URIA, had a large group carrying a patient to the hospital in Madang.

IGOI-SOP Census Division; The villages of FAITA and SAUSA previously included in the BUNDI Census Division are now included in this division.

Adjustment of Census Division boundaries: The people of MORU Village in the SUMAU-GARIA division asked and it is recommended that they be included in the BAGASIN-GIRAUWA division (patrolled from Madang) on the grounds of language grouping and also the fact that as a result of a change in the site of their village, they are now only a short distance from NEGERI Village.

Village Movements: In the VUA division as explained in Andi Patrol Report No. 1 of 56/57, the village of KEMPENI has been broken up into KEMPENI and YARIEKA and the village of KOMBOBARI into KOMBOBARI and YOMIKA.

In the DUMPU-KAIGULAN division due to the land purchase, KAIGULAN has shifted across the RAMU River and SANKIAN has moved further away from the RAMU.

In the URIGINA-KESAWAI because of the danger of flooding RAINBANA Village is moving a short distance away as is also KOROPA.

In the SUMAU-GARIA, IGURUE, NUGU, POINI, BILBIL, villages and hamlets of TOTOPA, YANTPA, SWAM villages are moving to places where there is less danger of land-slides. This is a major move but it is definitely correct and necessary.

In the IGOI-SOP division DANANG village is moving because during the recent wet season their village was nearly washed away by flood waters.

Native Labour: Proportion of people absent from work to the labour potential can be seen from the Population Registers (appendix). The matter is some concern in the RAMU but until the people have some economic chance of development near their own villages they will continue to go to work on the coast. All the men irrespective of age or marital status go to work periodically to get money to buy wives, clothes, knives etc. Very little recruiting is done in the area; it is just as the whim takes them. Village social life definitely suffers. In one village there was the case of a young man, married with a child, who went to work on a coastal plantation and a few years later without visiting his village wrote to his Luluai saying to get rid of his wife and buy another one for him. This was done.

Villages: In the VUA Division the people in the lower areas live in villages but in the higher areas they live in small family groups with no actual village site. They have in a few cases what they call their village but in the main these houses are only used when there is a patrol in the area and for the rest of the time they live in among their gardens. This is quite reasonable or would be if the standard of housing were much better. Too often these bush houses are filthy with the accumulation of rubbish from the past and generally most insanitary. Too often the people live in the houses with the pigs. In this division which apart from the RAMU flat is extremely rugged, it would be difficult for the people to live in villages proper because of the distance from their gardens.

*Homeless  
Luluai*



In the DUMPU-KAIGULAN division as remarked under 'Village Movements' the people of SANKIAN have moved further back towards the mountains but at the time of the patrol had done little in the way of building proper houses. It was pointed out that it was in their own interests that they were urged to build houses which allowed of their being cleaned and which were weather-proof and yet well ventilated. The same remarks apply to the KAIGULAN people.

The SUMAU-GARIA division is much the same as the VUA in that there are the village houses reserved for official visits and their real homes in the bush which are usually of a very poor standard.

The villages in the IGOI-SOP and URIGINA-KEAWAAI divisions need to be improved a lot and it was a source of wonder to me that so many could remain standing after the winds that sometimes blow along the RAMU. The villages should be cleaned more regularly and not only when a patrol officer is expected. It was discovered that this is the case when I had to make the rush trip back to Bandi and found the villages of DANARU, USINO and FAITA in a shocking condition only because I was not expected for some weeks.

*Demotivate*

As well as conducting an anti-yaws campaign on this patrol I made it a campaign for better housing but I hope that the former will have more success than I feel the other will. It all stems from the lassitude of the Ramu people mentioned earlier in this report. In all the village books are comments from visiting patrol officers over the years condemning the standard of housing. It would appear to have made little difference to them and on this patrol I warned that if there was not considerable improvement by my next visit court action would be taken against those houses in such an insanitary condition that they are not considered capable of being repaired. The provisions of the various sections of Regulation 112 of the Native Administration Regulations was explained thoroughly to all the people.

Village Officials: In our society one of the most derogatory comments that can be made about a man is that such a person is the type of man that would put his own mother in. While it is not always a case of reporting the village officials mothers, in a system of family groupings into villages or other forms where family ties are strong, village officials can not be blamed for failing to report the villagers for minor infringements of the law and I feel sure that all major cases would be reported. Nearly all officials complain vaguely of lack of support and the fact that their orders are not carried out but nearly always refuse to quote specific cases or names. On this patrol the officials were reminded of their responsibilities under law as well as their powers.

Native Agriculture: The staple diet of the mountain people is the sweet potato with taro taking its place in the lower regions. Other crops are yam, sugar-cane, bananas and so on. Nearly all villages in the Ramu have their few coconut trees. Wild pigs are a menace to the gardens in many areas and it is a continual battle for the people to maintain their garden fences. In part of the upper Ramu which is mainly grass-land and fence materials are far away the damage caused is worse than in the other areas. A few years rice was distributed for planting in many villages in the RAMU but none has survived mainly I think from lack of energy on the part of the people themselves added to a realisation of the difficulties of marketing. I do not think that they fully appreciated it as a useful change in diet for them

**Livestock:** There is the usual number of semi-domesticated pigs cared for by the villagers as well as the wild ones mentioned earlier. The pigs are highly valued by the people. There are few fowls and of course most of the villages are over-run with mangy dogs, unhealthy and disease ridden and nearly always underfed. The dogs are mainly used for hunting purposes. The people of BUMBU in the DUMPU-KAIGULAN division have bought recently from the mission at KAIAPIT a pair of calves for breeding.

**Forests:** Nearly all villages except for the upper Ramu are well supplied with timber and while the timber seems on the whole to contain much of good quality, there is little future in it commercially because of the marketing difficulties.

**Commerce:** As mentioned earlier in this report I consider it pointless to encourage any commercial venture on the part of the natives until either by construction of a road to Madang or other centres, they are given some chance of marketing their products. As mentioned also I do not think this area will progress much in any way until they have some such commercial project under way. The people desire progress economically but without a market it is pointless.

**Mining:** There is no mining carried out in the area patrolled.

**Native complaints:** Too few of these were brought to my attention. The few that were brought to me were questions of pigs destroying gardens, marital upsets and so on. It was mainly a matter of seeing that everyone had a chance to be heard and the cases settled themselves.

One man in the village of RAINBANA was charged under Regulation 67 A for failing to obtain medical attention for his child. A number of people, three, were charged with failing to come for census but this action was taken only when the people had no valid excuse.

**Education:** There are no Administration schools in the area patrolled or even in the whole of the area under Bundi and the standard of education given in the native-staffed mission schools in a few villages is of a very elementary standard. In recruiting for the police force and for medical orderlies, preference is shown for the people who can already read or write. It is particularly in the latter category is it important that more people from this area be taken for training as medical orderlies to improve the health of the people. It is hoped that one or two Administration schools will be established at Bundi and selected children can be taken from the whole of the area.

**Mission:** The Catholic Mission has native-staffed schools in 3 villages in the VUA and in 3 in the IGOI-SOP divisions. The Lutheran Mission has native-staffed schools in a few villages in each of the divisions on the north side of the RAMU. The former are supervised and visited by European staff at Bundi and UTU and the latter from KAIAPIT and BAGASIN.

*for that case  
7 village  
road  
in progress  
visited  
interviewed*

Female in Child Birth	M
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**Health:** The result of the anti-yaws campaign is shown in the appendix.

The usual number of scabies, tinea, minor cuts and sores, colds and so on was found but the number of tropical ulcers was high. Where possible more serious cases were sent to the nearest Aid-Post which in some cases would be several days walk away but the fact that it was the wet season prevented many from attending at aid-posts.

The most noticeable thing about the area patrolled was the fact that the only trace of a medical patrol found in the village books was the visit of a mission doctor to a few of the Ramu villages some years ago. I hope that in the not too distant future a European Medical Assistant will be stationed at Bundi as the area is too far from Madang to be patrolled regularly from there. I am sure that the benefits derived from the stationing of a medical officer at Bundi would be immense. ✓

**Aid-Posts:** In the VUA, DUMPU-KAIGULAN and SUMAU-GARIA divisions there are none. The people from the villages near to Bundi in the VUA attend there but I would like to see at least one Aid-post established just behind FOU where it would be within reach of a fair proportion of the population. Since completing this patrol an N.M.A. has been appointed to BIGEI where he will provide medical services to much of the SUMAU-GARIA and part of the IGOI-SOP. The two aid-posts in existence are at SAUSI and CARALIGUT where the N.M.A.'s are keen but receive little cooperation from the people. The one at SAUSI was built after my visit to replace the one at KADIGEI, an isolated spot between villages, without proper water supply and to which the Aid-Post Orderly could never persuade the people to attend as in-patients. Whatever the illness people refused to stay. I consider that the move should bring a great improvement. ✓

**N.M.O.'s on patrol:** Three N.M.O.'s from Madang Native hospital accompanied the patrol mainly for the purpose of giving the penicillin injections but also treated sores etc. after the census-taking was completed. The three, KAIKU, YRTEN and TAJ were all keen and willing workers and their assistance in all matters was appreciated.

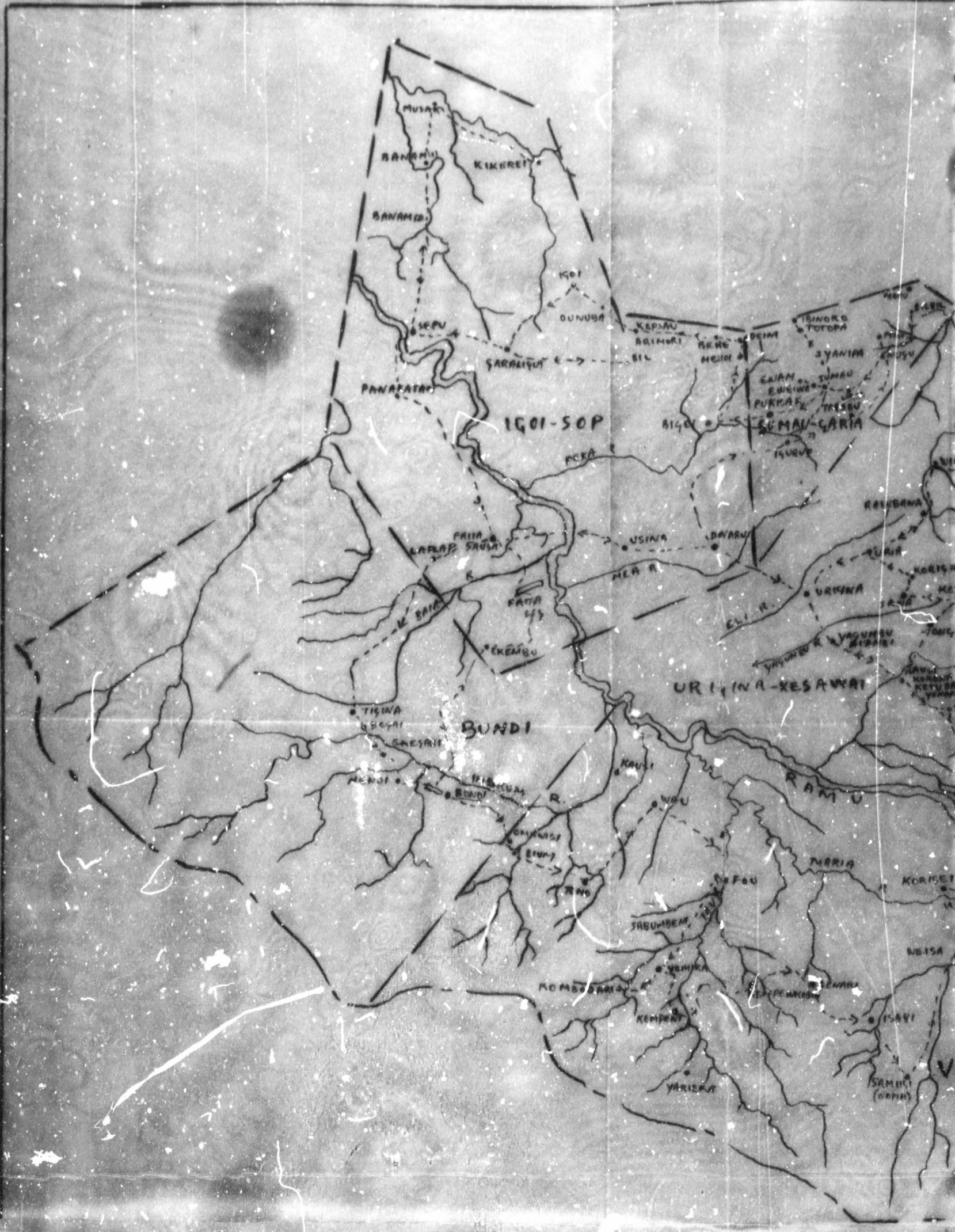
**Sanitation:** This leaves much to be desired and too often refuse was thrown about the village instead of in the holes dug for the purpose. Regulations were explained to the people and warnings issued re court action in the future.

Roads and bridges: There are no roads or bridges in the area patrolled capable of taking vehicles at the moment but I consider that it would not be an extremely difficult job to construct a vehicular road the length of the Ramu. Drainage and bridges would be a problem. It would also be possible and what is more not extremely difficult to build a road from Bundi to the Ramu near the village of WAU.

The walking tracks in the VUA are not very good but then again the country is extremely rugged. Most of the tracks in the IGOI-SOP were under water during the patrol. Too many of the tracks in all divisions follow the river-beds and this makes for difficult and dangerous walking in the wet season.

Airfields: The airfield at BEBEI (called DUMPU airstrip) is capable of taking aircraft up to D.C.3's and is a good long strip. FAITA is smaller and normally can not take D.C.3's. It has been found necessary to send policemen each month to both strips to ensure that maintenance such as grass-cutting is carried out regularly.

*N.G. McNamara*  
N.G. McNamara, P.O.  
13th July, 1957



MUSAR

BANAMU

KIKRETA

BANAMER

IGOI

DUNUSA

SEPU

SARAIWA

KEPAU

RAIMORI

BEHE

MEIDE

ISURU

RAIBANA

KURIA

KURINA

YAGUNSU

WABAI

PANATARA

IGOI-SOP

RAIBANA

ISURU

RAIBANA

KURIA

KURINA

YAGUNSU

WABAI

USINA

DAWARU

NEA R.

ELI R.

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KORISE

WEISA

SABUNBEA

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SABUNBEA

SABUNBEA

SABUNBEA

KOMERAN

KEMPA

KEMPA

KEMPA

KEMPA

KEMPA

KEMPA

KEMPA

YARIZAT

SAMBI (COPAT)

BUNDI PATROL REPORT No 3 OF 56-57

MADANG DISTRICT

4 MILES TO 1 INCH

PATROL ROUTE - - -

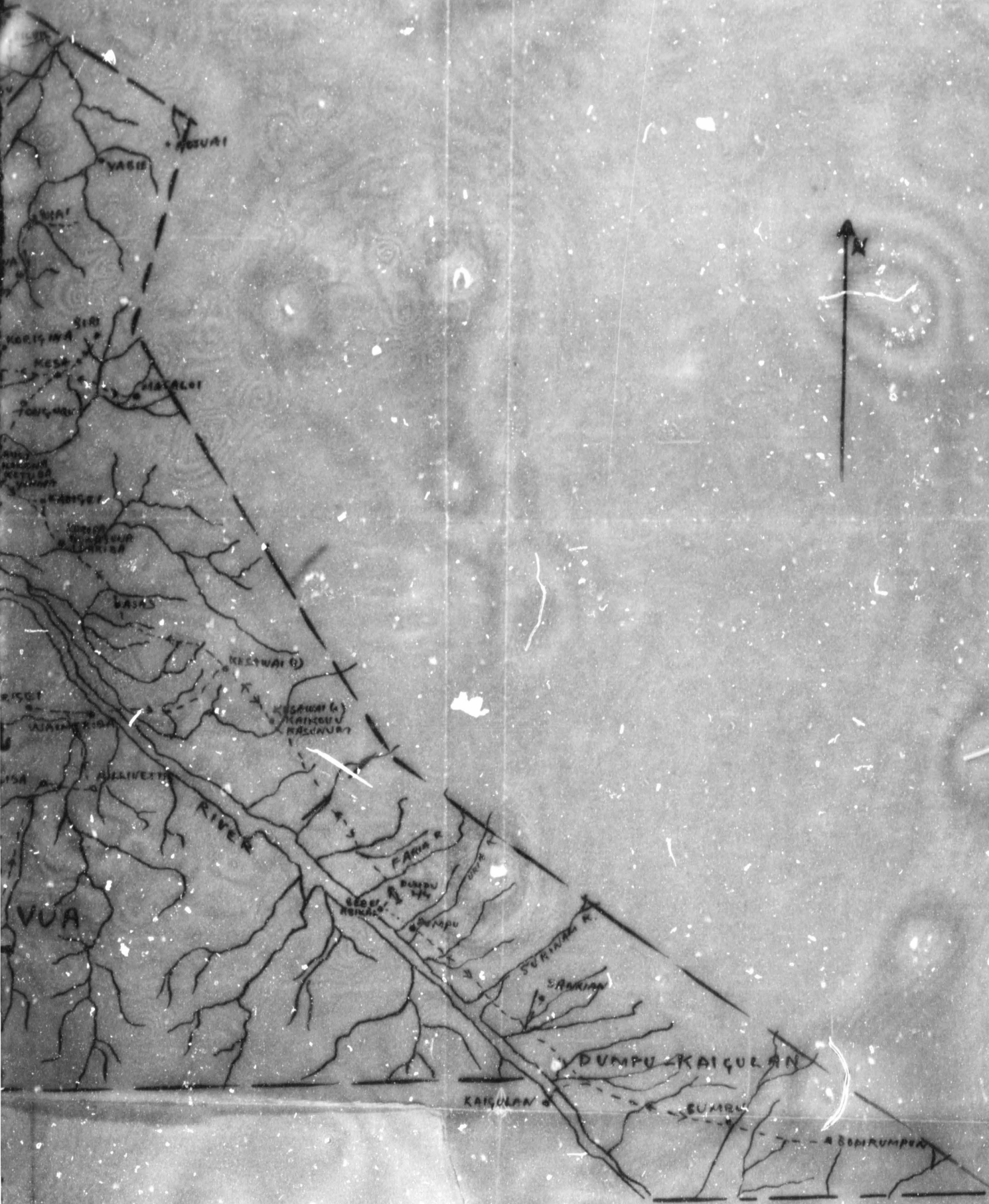


BUNDI PATROL REPORT No 3 of 56-57

MADANG DISTRICT

4 MILES TO 1 INCH

PATROL ROUTE - - -



CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

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ANTI-YAWS CAMPAIGN.

DATE... 9th. to 20th. 2, 27

Village, School, Station Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally Absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at schools.	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaws Cases Seen.	REMARKS.
CHUMBE VILLAGE	117	7	8	102	1	1	Cases etc. of people may accidentally absent about on reverse side.  Cases etc. of people may at work or school not shown as circular asking for this information was not received until after the patrol had been completed.
BIOM "	133	16	10	114	1	1	
TOTO "	166	1	1	66	1	1	
MAU (MARI) "	156	1	1	103	1	1	
POU "	176	1	1	173	1	1	
ZOMBA "	79	1	1	73	1	1	
KOMBEANI "	139	1	1	128	1	1	
ZALILKA "	47	1	1	22	1	1	
KAMPUNI "	106	23	2	25	1	1	
KEMPERKOLA "	31	22	1	29	1	1	
CEBAI "	76	1	1	73	1	1	
ISANI "	150	1	1	143	1	1	
CABERI "	57	1	1	49	1	1	
MEBA "	99	1	1	97	1	1	
ALAVIET "	101	1	1	93	1	1	
MAHEKIA "	43	1	1	42	1	1	
KOLIGI "	114	1	1	110	1	1	
POURIA Mission School	107	104	55	103	29	16	
POU "	3	3	1	1	1	1	
POU "	3	3	1	1	1	1	
Total	107	104	55	103	29	16	



Details of people accidentally absent

<b>MEMISI</b>			<b>YARIEKA</b>		
<b>ENDERI</b>	M	1945	<b>NOTITO</b>	F	1922
<b>SEPA</b>	M	1942	<b>IANYMUNDO</b>	F	aged
<b>WI-ANI</b>	M	1947	<b>NORINE</b>	F	aged
<b>MAHARI</b>	M	1950	<b>SOMFORU</b>	F	1917
<b>BOMINU</b>	M	1935	<b>MARAM</b>	F	1951
<b>TIRUARI</b>	F	aged	<b>IFINE</b>	M	1922
<b>ENU-RI</b>	M	1980	<b>IAIFIRI</b>	F	1924
<b>HUM</b>			<b>PAPUA</b>	M	1928
<b>KIRANI</b>	M	1942	<b>PASUAI</b>	M	1924
<b>NAWEMBA</b>	M	1918	<b>ARUNUMUNG</b>	F	1927
<b>NONUMBARISO</b>	F	1921	<b>MONIMA</b>	F	1948
<b>MAI A</b>	M	1942	<b>ARUMONG</b>	F	1952
<b>KUDYA</b>	F	1947	<b>SIMBESA</b>	F	1953
<b>GUOR</b>	F	1942	<b>KEMBANI</b>	F	1954
<b>ATOI</b>	M	1947	<b>Child of PASUAI</b>	F	1956
<b>EGHERI</b>	F	1942	<b>NUNUNGIA</b>	M	1925
<b>KMITAUA</b>	F	1936	<b>MANATO</b>	F	1929
<b>KCIANGIRI</b>	M	1955	<b>TORVO</b>	M	aged
<b>KARKAR</b>	M	1944	<b>OVEI</b>	F	aged
<b>SARITUI</b>	M	1930	<b>SEFORAMEI</b>	F	aged
<b>ARIMBANA</b>	F	1931	<b>SILIFAMEI</b>	M	1936
<b>ONGAREI</b>	F	1955	<b>UMBORE</b>	M	1922
<b>POI</b>			<b>OFIRI</b>	F	1928
<b>SABIDI</b>	M	1943	<b>ESIENDO</b>	F	1954
<b>MERASO</b>	F	1916	<b>KIPE KOHIA</b>		
<b>HANAWAMEI</b>	F	1921	<b>FIONDAMANI</b>	M	1944
<b>YAKKA</b>			<b>BALUS</b>	M	1948
<b>TUTU</b>	M	1937	<b>GENARI</b>		
<b>BUMIKI</b>	M	1942	<b>ORO-UFOR</b>	M	aged
<b>TALVA</b>	M	1942	<b>BIAKONA</b>	F	aged
<b>KURAKIKI</b>	F	1938	<b>KIEME</b>		
<b>KOMBORAI</b>			<b>HURCOURGIE</b>	F	aged
<b>GIKONGO</b>	M	1923	<b>ISARI</b>		
<b>IGINET</b>	F	1924	<b>KANGAU</b>	M	1922
<b>TENGARENGI</b>	M	1948	<b>FOFESO</b>	F	1925
<b>AMBARU</b>	F	1953	<b>SAMIRI</b>		
<b>MORISO</b>	M	1938	<b>GONOI</b>	F	1925
<b>EGHERI</b>	F	1940	<b>SOSO</b>	M	1916
<b>BORNI</b>	F	1943	<b>TIRIHUMBI</b>	F	1918
<b>MARIANE</b>	F	1947	<b>KONIMEIA</b>	M	1941
<b>SIBBI</b>	M	1949	<b>APAKE</b>	F	1947
<b>KEMPEI</b>			<b>GONIFAYO</b>	M	1949
<b>AMBARAI</b>	F	1917	<b>PUPUNBIO</b>	M	1953
<b>SARIPVO</b>	M	1940	<b>AUTETRIO</b>	M	1958
<b>IANTO</b>	F	1949	<b>AUNO</b>	M	1950
<b>SE-ARI</b>	F	1942	<b>PEGISA</b>	M	1940
<b>IFIRO</b>	M	1930	<b>KIKIKTO</b>	F	1938
<b>UTELA</b>	F	1932	<b>ALLIVETI</b>		
<b>KARIEPA</b>	M	1941	<b>KRIEHI</b>	F	1932
<b>LAHONDO</b>	F	1942	<b>WISIS</b>	F	1935
<b>ANUTU</b>	M	1946			
<b>SEMPAU</b>	M	1935			
<b>ORAKAPITO</b>	M	1940			
<b>BINTWO</b>	M	1929			
<b>IUNIMBE</b>	M	1942			
<b>POPO</b>	M	1940			
<b>BENEFA</b>	M	1920			
<b>MERITO</b>	F	1951			
<b>DINIKAWI</b>	M	1940			
<b>HERNEN</b>	M	1944			
<b>KERIMON</b>	M	1946			
<b>AKUO</b>	M	1925			
<b>AVENUSO</b>	F	1925			
<b>NENGEPO</b>	M	1949			
<b>Sabusu</b>	F	1952			

CENT. US SUB-DIVISION.

... KANGAROO...

ANTI YAWNS CAMPAIGN.

DATE... 2nd to 6th 3.57.

Village, School, Station Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally Absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at schools.	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS.
ANIMAL	61	1	2	53	-	2	None of person accidentally absent shown on reverse side.  None etc. of people away at work or school not shown as circuler asking for this information not received until after the patrol had been completed.
ESSEI	75	-	3	72	-	-	
ESKIMUPON	105	-	3	100	-	-	
ESSEN	123	-	12	111	-	-	
DUMPU	114	-	9	105	-	-	
KANGULAN	153	-	13	140	-	-	
SANTIAN	148	-	7	141	-	-	
Census Total	777	1	56	720	-	2	
ESSEI Mission School				5			
Total	777	1	56	725	-	2	

ARIVAL VILLAGE

EAPINA F Aged

ANTI YAWS CAMPAIGN.

DATE. 26/12/17 to 26/1/18

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. ...

Village, School, Station Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally Absent.	No. absent in Employment or at schools.	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS.
<b>WILKINS</b> Village	134	1	1	127	0	0	Names etc. of people accidentally absent shown on reverse side.  Names etc. of people away at school or work not shown as circular asking for this information not received until after the patrol had been completed.
<b>KALOU</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KASUMI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>ADAB</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>BUMACUA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KOROPA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>IGARIBA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KIKYDA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>YUNAPA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>SADY</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KORONA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>CHERU</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>SIRI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KATALOI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KASA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>SANA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>KORICINA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>HAIBANA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>WLAI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>ADYUAI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>URIA</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>URIGINA No. 1</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>" No. 2</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>YAGYBU</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>AL-AMI</b> "	109	1	1	107	0	0	
<b>Census Total</b>	2202	28	193	1981	8	11	
<b>KIDIGI AIA Post</b>				2	0	0	
<b>URIGINA Mission Station</b>				6	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	2202	28	193	1989	8	11	

List of names of people accidentally absent

<b>KASHUN</b>		<b>SANA</b>	
<b>YENAPO</b>	M 1941	<b>WAUNING</b>	F 1944
<b>ASAS</b>		<b>ADJAI</b>	
<b>HANGU</b>	M 1942	<b>AMAU</b>	F 1950
<b>MOGURU</b>	F 1944	<b>ANADINE</b>	F 1935
<b>BUNAGUNA</b>		<b>IRLA</b>	
<b>TIOO</b>	F 1910	<b>SYA</b>	F Agos
<b>KIRIPA</b>		<b>KUPAYN</b>	F 1944
<b>KUKURAI</b>	M 1942	<b>MATAI</b>	M 1943
<b>KELIP</b>	M 1937	<b>URIGINA NO. 1.</b>	
<b>IBARIRA</b>		<b>LAPI</b>	M 1943
<b>WRIGUNU</b>	M 1928		
<b>NIOMA</b>	F 1936		
<b>KURU</b>	F 1923		
<b>KURIRA</b>			
<b>ORINIAI</b>	F 1926		
<b>MYNEM</b>	M 1946		
<b>DAMBUS</b>	M 1953		
<b>YENARA</b>			
<b>TOPONASI</b>	F 1926		
<b>IPUNSI</b>	F 1950		
<b>KIRIPA</b>			
<b>KARAU</b>	M 1942		
<b>ORUNU</b>			
<b>WANI</b>	M 1952		
<b>MSALOI</b>			
<b>AYANE</b>	F 1949		
<b>AYNAF</b>	F 1919		
<b>SIGABILI</b>	M 1949		
<b>IAPNE</b>	F 1950		

DATE..... FEB. 22, 1947

NTI YAVS CAMPAIGN

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. SUMAU-SARIA

Village, School, Station Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally Absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at schools.	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS.
BANGIL	(a)	69	-	61	-	3	None etc. of people accidentally absent in shown on reverse side.
ESAM	(a)	91	-	81	-	-	None etc. of people away at work or school so t shown as circular abse-
ESALIA	(a)	154	-	131	-	-	ing for this information not received until after patrol had been completed
ESINORO	(a)	126	-	106	-	-	These villages marked(a) were censused by Mr. J. Hansen and while the cen-
ESUR	(a)	202	-	141	-	-	sus figures are available those relating to the anti- yaw campaign are not.
ESUR	(a)	176	-	113	-	-	They should be available at the District Office. Madang.
ESUR	(a)	112	-	95	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	112	-	168	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	200	-	186	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	227	-	118	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	143	-	127	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	161	-	114	-	-	
ESUR	(a)	122	-	-	-	-	
Census Total	2056	18	205	767	11	3	
				952			
				1739			

List of names of people accidentally absent

MOBU

ANAIP M 1918

POINI

TUTUMAI'EPA M 1931  
WADIAUBA M 1935

WELA

LAMEN M 1933  
SEBULIAS F 1938  
UGUBAI M 1935  
ANARUMEI F 1935  
SINUA F 1935  
SANTAN M 1931  
KEMULIMEI F 1937  
NERAU F ?  
IBUN M 1910  
YONIMEI F 1940  
SORON M 1940  
WOMURI M 1917  
NALIS F 1945

TOTOBA

WALIGIMI F 1946  
KEBENIMI F 1943

DATE. 26/1/77 to 29/1/77.

ANTI YAWSE CAMPAIGN.

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION. ....

Village, School, Station Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number accidentally Absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at schools.	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS.
DANARDU	152	3	26	59	1	1	Houses etc. of people accident- ally absent shown on reverse side.  Houses etc. of people away at work or school not shown as circular asking for this information not received until after patrol had been completed.
USING	164	3	16	133			
BIOME	144	2	15	129			
AKIKUMI	67	2	4	59			
BABAN	146	1	29	117			
BIKIBI	73	1	5	67			
BIL	120	1	21	99			
DURUMI	128	2	28	93	2	1	
CARALIGUT	134	2	26	104			
IGOI	168	2	28	131			
SEFEGAU	172	2	39	132	2	2	
KIMBERI	52	1	6	46			
SEBIOI	179	1	18	160			
MUSAK	76	1	16	60			
SAUSA	30	1	2	28			
SEFO	69	1	2	59			
PAYA	74	5	2	67			
<b>Census Total</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	
MEMIOI MISSION Station				3			
KEFEGAU				1			
KIKISEI				1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	



List of names etc. of people accidentally absent

BIRIK

BIRIK F 1948  
 DUNALA M 1956  
 IRONALI F 1954

BERZOL

SIHANUMA M 1943

BERAL

AKAI F 1918  
 BOERDENT F 1949  
 SINTAS F 1956  
 NONGFA F 1948

BERHA

TRIMARA M Aged  
 INWEGAL F 1918  
 BOGOSINI M 1943  
 GONGINI F 1947  
 NONGIA M 1945  
 TUPINA M 1949

BERI

NAVAS M 1918  
 AINIES F 1918  
 YASAT M 1933  
 GANTIK M 1939  
 ALBA M 1924  
 NGEN M ?  
 NUREKAM M 1918  
 NAGE M 1939  
 KATSA M 1939

BERI

BLASERIDI M 1937

GABALING

WASAKA M 1918  
 MUDA F 1922  
 GANDA M 1930  
 WAKUHUNG M 1954

BAUM

WAGGDI M 1938  
 TUDANO M 1927

BERI

DUMBI M 1914  
 SANEGARI F 1918  
 KONGORIT M 1939  
 MAPURIT M 1941  
 KADENGA M 1928  
 TEMBUR M Aged  
 TATAGUM M 1939  
 NULANG F 1940

BATA

UKAKATVA M 1932  
 NAGUKAT F 1928  
 MAUT M 1924  
 NUNANGI F 1930  
 KWARI F 1952

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

VUA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL			FEMALES				TOTALS (excluding absentee)						
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In Child Birth		In		Out		At Work		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Number of Child		Average Age		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	M	F	M	F	M	F
OMKNISI	9.2.57											1			1	3	1		8					20	26	12	19	21		1.7	32	21	28	28	117		
BIUM	10.2.57										2	1				2	2	8					20	21	18	25	30		1.8	26	28	37	37	138			
TOMO	12.2.57															1	1						11	15	4	12	12		1.9	19	10	20	17	66			
WAKANSI	14	2	2													3							18	29	3	28	2		1.4	21	14	32	36	106			
FOU	13.2.57	2	2				1				1	5				3	2						18	40	13	39	44		1.2	35	20	56	65	178			
YOMIKA	14.2.57	1	1																				12	18	7	15	16		1.5	15	16	24	22	79			
KOMBORAJ	15.2.57	1	1																				2	15	27	6	26	26		2.5	36	30	34	37	139		
YARIEKA	16.2.57										3	3				1							2	1	14	13	1	13	1	9	4	8	17	17	49		
KEMPENI	4	3	1	2	2		1																10	30	8	24	2		1.6	20	17	35	33	106			
KEMPENKOSA	17.2.57	1	1													1	6	1					3	8	12	12	12		1.0	5	3	10	13	31			
GENARI	18.2.57																						4	20	11	21	6		1.9	10	7	34	25	76			
ISABI	20.2.57	4	1	1												5							18	43	5	43	44		1.3	28	19	53	45	150			
SAMRI	22.2.57																						6	17	2	14	14		1.5	13	7	17	44	55			
WEISA	23.2.57	1	2																4	4			5	25	7	23	1		1.6	16	11	32	36	99			
ALAVETTI	24.2.57	1	1																				4	34	2	31	32		1.7	14	6	37	38	101			
KORISEI	25.2.57	1	1	1	1										1	2	1						6	35	7	31	33		1.0	13	21	37	39	114			
WAKEMBA	"	1	1													1							5	11	1	12	12		1.5	12	3	12	15	43			
TOTAL		15	13	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	9	13			46	42	13	18	14	36			4	182	245	101	38	10	12	219	245	25	52	164	7		

9 initial Census

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1957

DUMPU - KAIQUAN CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS												MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		0-1		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 14		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing	Average Size of Family	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										
		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									
BUMBU	2.3.57	6	2	1							6	8										4	30	8	26	-	28	1.9	17	24	33	37	123											
BOPIRUMPUN	"	2	3								1	2	1									9	23	16	20	1	25	1.8	16	18	33	103												
KAIQUAN	4.3.57	4	2	1							2	4	3									10	33	8	24	2	26	2.5	28	22	51	153												
SANKIAN	"	4	4									1	1									8	36	9	20	1	25	2.5	29	15	50	158												
DUMPU	5.3.57	9	2	2							1	1										7	33	8	22	4	26	1.8	22	9	36	114												
BEBEI	6.3.57	3									2	1										5	18	5	18	1	19	2.0	13	3	31	75												
ABIKAL	"	1	2								1	1										5	17	3	12	3	14	1.2	4	7	22	61												
TOTAL		29	15	3	1	7	4	2	4	6	12	12	4	6	8	1	46	1	129	98	744	259	777																					

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

## URIGINA - KESAWAI CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print. - 7403/10.52.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS		TOTAL FROM								
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Present		Average of Family Size		(excluding absentee)	
		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
KESAWAI	26.2.57	2	1			1			1		1	2	1	2	5								14	29	5	35	1	35	1.1	20	15	40	52	134
KAIKOVU	"																						2	15	3	10	-	12	5	3	1	19	18	42
KASUNUM	"												2	2	3								1	8	4	8	-	9	8	4	7	9	16	41
ASAS	8.3.57	1							1			1	1	8	7	1						1	12	43	6	43	1	46	1.0	12	12	48	53	142
KOROPA	9.3.57											1	2	3	1	2							7	13	1	12	-	13	1.0	4	2	15	19	45
ISARIBA	"	2							2			3	2	6	2								9	24	8	20	2	23	1.2	7	14	28	29	86
BUNAGUNA	"													3	2								1	9	-	10	-	10	1.7	8	3	13	12	41
SAUSI	18.3.57	3	1									1		6	3	2							8	24	6	18	-	19	1.1	16	7	28	27	84
YONAPA	"	1	1									1	3	5	3								4	11	5	11	1	12	1.6	10	8	12	15	53
KETUBA	"	3										2	3	1	3	1							5	11	3	15	-	16	1.5	13	4	12	19	52
KORONA	"	2												3	2								6	11	1	12	1	13	1.0	7	3	16	13	44
ONGORU	19.3.57	4							2			1	1	9	4								16	35	12	32	5	33	1.4	33	22	36	37	141
BIRI	20.3.57	1										1	1	6	2								9	24	12	20	1	21	2.3	17	19	23	27	94
KESA	"	2	3									1	1	7	3								22	35	11	37	2	40	1.5	39	29	45	58	181
MATALOI	21.3.57	3										2	2	1	12	1	2				1		13	36	7	32	1	33	2.0	21	19	32	37	125
SANA	22.3.57	1	4						1			1	1	3	1								5	15	5	14	2	16	2.2	13	11	18	16	64
KORIGINA	"	2	1									3	1	8	2	1							8	18	3	18	1	19	1.7	15	10	21	23	80
RAINBANA	23.3.57	3							3			4		4	3								13	33	7	19	1	20	1.4	21	13	36	27	104
0/And		25	18	2	2	3			16	9		14	21	6	12	9	13	33	1		2		15	54	10	56	1	57	1.9	50	15	50	15	152

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

## URIGINA - KESAWAI CENSUS DIVISION (CONTD)

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print - 7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						MIGRATIONS		PRESENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		AVERAGE OF FAMILY		TOTALS (excluding absentee)		TOTAL GRAND											
		M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Miss.	Males	Females	Pre-natal	Number of Child Bearing age	M	F	M	F		M	F									
6/Am and		25	18	2	2	3	1	2	16	9	14	21	6	12	91	13	33	1	2	55	44	19	80	13	19	105	1553								
WIAI	23.3.57	3	1					1	1		1	8	11	8	1	2	1	1	13	27	14	19	-	22	12	19	16	2831	106						
ADJUAL	"	2						1	1		7	2	2		1				8	5	25	19	1	2	1.7	17	10	23	23	85					
URIA	25.3.57	4	1					2			1	4	2	3					1	38	7	29	4	3	1.3	17	15	43	38	122					
URIGINA No. 1	26.3.57	4						2			1	3	1	3					1	28	9	24	-	27	1.3	11	11	42	38	109					
URIGINA No. 2	"	2						1			1	6	2						3	20	5	14	-	15	2	11	11	23	20	73					
YAGUMBU	"	2						1			1								12	19	7	21	1	23	1.6	12	8	36	26	82					
AI'AMBI	"	1	1	1				2			5								4	2	1	22	1	22	1.2	13	8	18	25	72					
TOTAL		37	26	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	14	26	24	21	43	1	1	3	23	35	14	26	24	21	43	1	3	55	57	111	146	557	365	378	2202

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

1901 - SOP CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print-7402/19.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL																
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	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	M	F																
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F															
DANARU	26.3.57	1	5			1											1				1	3			4	1											8	25	8	21	1	23	1.5	7	22	32	28	94		
USINO	27.3.57	3	5											2						3	1	1	2	1	3											10	53	15	30	1	33	2.0	24	30	38	41	159			
BIGEI	5.4.57	3	2			1								1	1					6	5		6	9	1											12	39	5	30	-	32	1.8	27	17	40	44	144			
ARIMORI	6.4.57	1	1																	1		2	4	9	1	3											1	1	12	34	13	30	-	34	2.0	25	20	35	49	144
BANAM	13.4.57	1	1																	1	1		1	1	2											3	19	3	15	1	16	1.0	6	7	24	24	65			
BEIRE	6.4.57	4	2			1								1	2					1	3		9	2	12	1	1							4	7	41	7	34	-	34	1.5	27	21	24	45	146				
BIL	10.4.57																			3	4	3	2	1	1											1	7	22	3	18	4	18	1.1	8	12	25	23	73		
DEINI	6.4.57	4												2	3					2	1	2	13	1	4	1	1						1	13	33	10	23	1	26	1.7	24	16	23	36	120					
DUNUSA	9.4.57	1	1																	1		2	12	5	4	1											4	2	13	32	8	27	2	30	2.6	20	21	27	32	128
SARANISUT	10.4.57	3	3											3						2			9	6	9	1											1	12	41	6	29	1	32	2.2	25	20	30	33	134	
1901	9.4.57	1	1	1																		2	17	1	5											5	10	56	8	32	-	34	1.7	24	20	46	50	168		
KEPSAU	6.4.57					1														1		1	14	4	11											10	20	43	11	32	-	36	2.3	27	27	36	46	175		
KIKEREI	12.4.57	1	3			1														2	4		1	5		1											1	4	16	3	10	-	10	1.9	6	7	17	16	52	
MERIOI	6.4.57	2	3			1								5						1	1	1	11	2	1											3	1	14	45	20	38	2	43	1.7	27	28	50	56	179	
MUSAK	12.4.57	1	1					1						1								1	6	1	8	1											1	5	26	5	15	1	15	1.9	10	11	19	20	76	
SAUSA	14.4.57																						1	1														2	10	1	8	1	8	1.2	5	6	9	8	30	
SEPU	13.4.57	1	2											1						5	5		2														4	22	3	18	1	18	.9	5	7	30	25	69		
FAITA	14.4.57	1												1	1							5	3	1	1												6	24	4	18	3	18	1.5	11	15	26	20	74		
TOTAL		28	31	1		3	3	1	1	2				2	16	9				20	32	14	22	43	27	74	4	5							31	4	162	581	133	428	19	460	306	367	531	596	2030			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

SUMAU - GARIA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print—7403/10.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	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	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F												
				0-16	16-45	10-14	16-45																																																
BILBIL	30.3.57														1	1			2				6		1	1										5	24	5	19	-	19	1.0		7	8	24	27	69							
ENAM	19.2.57															1	3					3	1	3															8	25	1	21		21	1.8		22	14	20	37	91				
EWEIWA	"	1				2										2	1					1		14						1												10	35	24	37		37	2.4		23	27	21	50	154	
IBINORO	2.4.57	1	1													2	3					5	2	2	2	17														12	44	9	27	3	30	1.3		17	13	39	39	126			
IGURUE	18.2.57	4	4	1												1	2	1				1	2	1	2	21	7	10												15	48	13	37		37	1.2		56	55	65	68	292			
MORU	30.3.57					1										1	1					3	5			2															2	14	2	14	4	14	1.4		6	14	16	17	55		
NUQU	31.3.57	2	1		1												1					3	3		3	6	1	15	2												11	40	9	31	1	32	1.0		14	16	37	45	136		
POINT	31.3.57		4		1											1	2					2	4		2	3	19	2	12			1	1								7	54	11	46	1	49	1.9		33	28	28	54	178		
PUKISAK	19.2.57	1														2							1		15		2															9	41	6	30		30	2.4		16	15	29	35	112	
SUMAU	19.2.57	2	1														1					1	1			17		12		1		2										20	53	5	47	1	47	2.4		37	37	30	64	200	
TOTOPA	2.4.57	6	5	1		1											1					2		3	2	28	4	7													21	68	22	40	4	45	1.8		29	35	61	63	227		
TABABU	18.2.57	1																				1				18	4	3														14	44	9	33	2	33			27	24	47	52	143	
URIA	1.4.57	1	2	1												1	1					6	5		1	8	2	11													18	42	4	35	2	37	1.3		25	22	41	52	161		
YANIPA	19.2.57																							1	1	4		4															14	29	5	29	1	29	2.3		27	18	29	40	122
TOTAL	18.9.57	18	19	3	3	4	4	2								1	1	16	15	1				24	25	14	13	178	20	9	1	3	1	4	1	66	61	136	44	A	460	349	326	465	618	2056									