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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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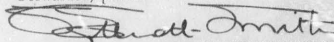
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Lumi - 1-56/57
 Patrol Conducted by George P. Oakes, Patrol Officer.
 Area Patrolled South Wapei and South East Wapei Census Divisions.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -
 Natives 30
 Duration—From 13/6/1956 to 27/7/1956
 Number of Days 44 days.
 Did Medical Assistant accompany? no
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services (S. E. Wapei June, 1955.
1956 South Wapei See Introduction.
 Medical 11/1952
 Map Reference Aitape Sheet—4 miles to 1 inch (Map attached)
 Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of census of S. E. Wapei 2. Initial census
of South Wapei 3. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.


 District Commissioner

11/8/1956

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

NA. 30-11-36

27th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sengk District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report LUMI No.1 of 1956/57.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged
and comment by A.D.O. and yourself is noted.

The Report and map is very neatly done.

With reference to the last paragraph under the
heading census statistics: South WAFEL (p.10). What
is the instruction founded on ?

Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director. JSM

(P/A)

4/1/57

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OR
In
F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/8/56 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. MEM.1-2-4-3
PR LUMI 1/56-57/1318.



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
MEKAM.

10th August, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

LUMI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/56-57

The Patrol may be regarded as partly routine and partly consolidation. All of the villages with the exception of those on the Sepik River were visited and censused during 1950. Villages as recommended will be included in LUMI Sub-District.

The attitude of the natives must be considered most encouraging - Wapies have always been the most Pro Administration natives I have seen any where in the Territory.

The Map presented is first class and the Patrol was well conducted and has been well recorded.

Will you please arrange to have ten (10) prints of the attached Map printed.

No. Please arrange for map prints to be made & sent to me. Wapies section file to me.

Wapies section

T. C. Aitchison
(T.C. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.
22/8/56
23/8

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lumi P.R.1/56.57

In Reply
Please Quote

No. LUM 30-1.



Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
LUMI.

6th August, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. LUMI 1-56/57.

The attached Patrol Report is forwarded for your information and distribution.

It would be appreciated if six copies of the Patrol map could be made and forwarded to this office, as it is intended that a map will be made of each area patrolled, and the whole will be consolidated into a Sub-District map.

Roads: The work being done on roads is gratifying. The people of the area who visited Lumi suggested that a constable be lent them to supervise tracks etc. Constable ANIS was sent to ABRAU approximately two months before the patrol and apparently did quite a good job.

CENSUS: It is most probable that a fairly large number of people have still to be contacted in the area as is only to be expected when an initial census is carried out. The figures show a thousand more than was the previous estimate for the area.

BOUNDARIES: I agree with remarks and suggest that the EDAWAKI area be handled from LUMI as numbers of recruits from that area pass through LUMI, and a fairly constant contact is maintained.

GENERAL: The whole area can be visited during the dry season which means that with staff available it should be possible for two - three months each year to be spent in the area.

It will be seen from the patrol map that ABRAU, although not a centre of population, is a fairly important road junction, providing that the EDAWAKI area remains in the LUMI Sub-District.

Since the return of the patrol, representatives of two more groups of people, YAU-A and MUSU have visited the Station making enquiries as to when they could be issued with official hats. YAU-A is south of YILUI and MUSU is well to the east of YILUI and south of the MAIMAI area.

The patrol appears to have been satisfactorily carried out.

.....
Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Lumi.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

27th July, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by: George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: South Wapei Census Division.
South East Wapei Census Division.

Map Reference: Aitape Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.
(Map attached).

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Reg. No.	7010	Const.	Asias.
"	"	7702	" Koikoi.
"	"	9070	" Kurubal.
"	"	9212	" Momup.

N.M.O. Moipo.

Carriers - average 25.

Duration of Patrol: 13-6-56 to 27-7-56 - 44 days.

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A.- S. Wapei - See Introduction.
S.E. Wapei - June 1955.
P.H.D.- Sept/Nov. 1952.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Revision of Census - S.E. Wapei.
2. Initial Census - South Wapei.
3. General Administration.

Introduction.

South Wapei. Reference is made to P.O. Mr. G. Gilbert's Aitape Patrol of 1949/50. Since this patrol, P.O. Mr. W. Crellin of Green River passed through part of the Edawaki area in 1951, E.M.A. Mr. G. Blythe of Lumi, did a medical patrol through part of the Edawaki area and Abrau in 1952, P.O. Mr. G. Littler, of Lumi, visited the Yilui area in 1953 and P.O. Mr. Wenke of Ambunti travelled from Yilui through Yakendim and Abrau to the Yellow River in 1953. Several villages, namely, Magaleri, Akwom, Wakau, Maurom and Kernam apparently have not been visited before by a Government Officer.

Mr. R. Kitson, Recruiter, of Lumi and Mr. K. Knight, missionary, of Kamnum have been in the Edawaki area recently.

South East Wapei. Most of this area has been patrolled fairly frequently but Galgatu, Bulawa and Warin have not been visited for census amendment since 1952.

Mr. K. Knight of Kamnum visits fairly frequently villages near Kamnum. Warin is visited at times by Father Antoine of Yemmu Mission (No. 2 Wapei Census Division). Yutabi, Tebali and other villages near Lumi are visited by Father James of Lumi Roman Catholic Mission.

General. The patrol was received enthusiastically at all villages. This, I think, is mainly due to the fact that most of the young men have worked as labourers in the islands. These have also formed a nucleus of pidgin speakers. Consequently, interpreters were not required.

Day to day carriers were employed throughout this patrol. I had no difficulty in recruiting carriers - usually natives had to be turned away. At only one village - Warin in South East Wapei ~~that~~ I had any trouble in getting carriers. Young boys from 8 years of age up were always around when carriers were required. Quite a number of these have learnt pidgin from their elder "travelled" brothers.

Constable Anis with three junior constables had been stationed at Abrau for two months prior to the departure of the patrol from Lumi. With their help, the natives of the South Wapei cleared quite a number of inter village tracks.

Patrol Diary.Wednesday, 13th June.

Departed LUMI (altitude 1750 ft.) and proceeded to MILIOM. Lined and amended census of the inhabitants and inspected the village. Proceeded along a well cleared track to CRUTEI where the natives were lined, the census amended and the village inspected. Then proceeded to SEINAM (altitude 1600 ft.) where camp was made after censusing and village inspection were carried out.

Walking time	Lumi - Miliom	35 mins.
	Miliom - Crutei	15 mins.
	Crutei - Seinam	30 mins.

Thursday, 14th June.

Broke camp and descended along a good track, forded the WAMNI River, and ascended steeply to TALBIPI Village (altitude 1500 ft.) where villagers were lined and the census amended. On departing we descended slowly to the SIBI River which was followed for a short distance. We then climbed steeply to KAMNUM Village (altitude 1100 ft.) where the patrol was met by Mr. S. Rixon, of the Christian Mission to Many Lands. At KAMNUM, villagers from WIUP, PARISKO, WUBUM and GUTAIYA together with those from KAMNUM had gathered. Carried out a census check of these villages then made camp.

Walking time	Seinam - Talbipi	40 mins.
	Talbipi - Kamnum	2 hours.

Friday, 15th June.

On departing, proceeded over a good native road which slowly descended, crossed a creek, then rose to GUTAIYA (altitude 900 ft.) Inspected village then proceeded to GALGATU. Road descended slowly then followed a creek for a short distance, then climbed steeply to 1100 ft. then proceeded along a well cleared track to GALGATU (alt. 1100') Lined and amended census of inhabitants and inspected village.

Walking time	Kamnum - Gutaiya	35 mins.
	Gutaiya - Galgatu	1 hour 15 mins.

Saturday, 16th June.

Departed GALGATU and slowly descended along a cleared track till a small creek was forded then rose steeply to the old village of GALGATU (alt. 1000 ft.) From here proceeded along a good cleared track on a good grade. After 20 minutes walking the cleared track ended abruptly. After this, in places the track could be hardly defined. An hour and a half from GALGATU, we descended to 550 ft. and followed the WENATA Riv. for a short distance until we steeply climbed over a dividing ridge and descended to GUTIRA Cr. which was followed upstream. We then climbed out of the Creek valley to GULIATO Village (a hamlet of YUKILO). From here we proceeded along a well cleared track to WOKIEN where camp was made.

Walking time	Galgatu (new) - Galgatu (old)	35 mins.
	Galgatu (old) - Giliato	4 hours.
	Giliato - Wokien	40 mins.

Sunday, 17th June.

Lined and censused the inhabitants of WOKIEN. Inspected village, then broke camp and departed for ABRAU. Slowly descended to Wowia River which was followed for approximately 1 hour. Then climbed away from the river and entered grassland. An hour was spent in this - the latter 35 minutes on a good made track. Followed this path into ABRAU (alt. 400 ft.) wher camp was made.

Walking time Wokien - Abrau 3 hours.

Monday, 18th June.

At ABRAU. Had discussion with luluais and tultuls of South Wapei Villages on itinery of patrol. Inspected ABRAU Village.

Tuesday, 19th June.

Broke camp at ABRAU enroute NAMI. For the first 1½ hours passed through numerous patches of grassland, after which we entered thick rain forest. Forded the WOWIA River. About 1½ hours from NAMI we passed along a cleared track about 10 yards wide for a distance of a quarter of a mile. The last half hour into NAMI was also along a similar cleared track. Reached NAMI (alt. 320 ft.) and made camp. In afternoon carried out census of NAMI Village and MAYAME Hamlet. Inspected NAMI Village.

Walking time Abrau - Nami 5 hours 15 mins.

Wednesday, 20th June.

Departed NAMI and proceeded to MAKAME Hamlet which was inspected then returned to NAMI and proceeded through leech infested rain forest to WARUKORI Village - the last half mile being along a good cleared track. Made camp. During afternoon inspected village and censused WARUKORI and its hamlets - PARAGU and NAUI.

Walking time Nami - Makame 30 mins.
Nami - Warukori 45 mins.

Thursday, 21st June.

Broke camp at WARUKORI and proceeded to MAGALERI. After 1½ hours crossed the WENI River and then proceeded through leech infested rain forest along a semblance of a track. At many times, our guide nearly lost the way owing to the multiplicity of hunting tracks. The track twisted and turned all over the place before MAGALERI was reached. Saw numerous Goura Pigeons, Birds of Paradise, and other tropical birds, wild pigs and cassowary on the trip. Made camp at MAGALERI.

Walking time Warukori - Magaleri 9½ hours.

Friday, 22nd June.

At MAGALERI. During the morning carried out inspection of the two hamlets - KUNAE and AGIAP. During afternoon carried out census of the village.

Walking time Kunae (Rest House) - Agiap 25 mins.

Saturday, 23rd June.

Broke camp from MAGALERI and returned to WARUKORI, where camp was made.

Walking time	Magaleri - Werukori	9½ hours.
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Sunday, 24th June.

Broke camp from WARUKORI and proceeded along a track passing through rain forest and sago swamps through NAUI Hamlet and AGARAURO Hamlet to NAUM (altitude 200 ft.) where camp was made. During afternoon carried out census of NAUM Village including NAUI and AGARAURO Hamlets and AKWOM Village including TAMLU, WELI and RAWO Hamlets. Inspected NAUM Village.

Walking time	Warukori - Nauri	20 minutes.
	Nauri - Agarauro	30 minutes.
	Agarauro - Naum	30 minutes.

Monday, 25th June.

Broke camp from NAUM and proceeded to inspect hamlet of NARORI. Again passed through sago swamps and rain forest. From NARORI proceeded to AKWOM where village was inspected then onto RAWO. From RAWO proceeded to the main hamlet of PABEI - INA, where camp was made in the newly built Rest House.

Walking times	Naum - Narori	45 minutes.
	Narori - Akwom	55 minutes.
	Akwom - Rawo	35 minutes.
	Rawo - Pabei	10 minutes.

Tuesday, 26th June.

At PABEI. In morning carried out initial census of PABEI Hamlets - INA, YEGIRATOK and IBTGAMI. The inhabitants of IRIMUI and PANYEWET Hamlets and the AMENI Hamlets - TIPAR and ABIRAMI further to the south near the SEPEK River had also gathered at PABEI on their own volition. They had heard that I was not going to visit them. I believe the former two hamlets are in the AMBUNTI Sub District. (See heading Sub District Boundaries). The villagers from these hamlets were lined and censused. At night light rain fell - the first during the patrol.

Wednesday, 27th June.

Departed PABEI (INA). Proceeded to YEGIRATOK Hamlet which was inspected then on to the AMENI Hamlet of TIPAR, which was also inspected. Made camp at TIPAR. Later visited and inspected ABIRAMI and then returned to TIPAR.

Walking time	Ina - Yegiratok	25 minutes.
	Yegiratok - Tipar	35 minutes.
	Tipar - Abirami	1 hour 5 minutes.

Thursday, 28th June.

Broke camp from TIPAR and in light rain, proceeded mainly through sago swamps towards MIRIYAMI (altitude 300 ft.) Forded the YELLOW River at MIRIYAMI, inspected MIRIYAMI Hamlet then proceeded to IWANI. After inspecting the IWANI Hamlet of DWORIDO climbed steeply to IWANI Village where camp was made. (altitude 800 ft.) During afternoon sent two policeman out to tell the natives of IWANI, who were in sago swamps nearby, to assemble tomorrow at IWANI for recording of census.

Walking time	Tipar - Miriyami	1 hour 50 minutes.
	Miriyami - Iwani	1 hour 15 minutes.

Friday, 29th June.

At IWANI. Heavy rain throughout morning delayed taking of census. Rain finally eased off after lunch when inhabitants of IWANI (IWANI, DWORIDO and MIRIYAMI Hamlets) and WAKAU (WAKAU, LEUBANAGI and UWALAMU Hamlets) were lined and censused. IWANI Village inspected.

Saturday, 30th June.

Departed IWANI and descended down the north-west side of the IWANI Hill. Three quarters of an hour later we entered a patch of kinaid grassland which was crossed in 15 minutes. Passed the old site of WAKAU Village. Ten minutes after leaving the grassland we forded the SAND River. The western bank of the river was then followed upstream for 25 minutes when we headed westward to WAKAU over a track passing through rain forest and sago swamps. Inspected WAKAU. Then proceeded to GWIDAMI (altitude 400ft. a hamlet of AIENDAMI, along a similar type of track.

Walking time Iwani - Waku 2 hours.
 Waku - Gwidami(Aiendami) 1 hour 10 minutes.

Sunday, 1st July.

At GWIDAMI. Lined and censused the hamlets of AIENDAMI - GWIDAMI, AIENDAMI, YEBALI, LUPALI, PURUANA, ILAMORI, WILYAMI, IBIGAMI and YAWARI. Inspected GWIDAMI Hamlet.

Monday, 2nd July.

Departed GWIDAMI and crossed the SAND River. Five minutes later, entered a large, slightly sloping area of grassland - an excellent airstrip site. This was left approximately half an hour later when the track entered the forest again. Five minutes of this brought us to IBIGAMI Hamlet. On leaving IBIGAMI the track twisted and turned and crossed small creeks by logs and by native fish dams until YEGERAPI was reached. This is situated on the edge of another fairly level area of grassland. Made camp.

Walking time Gwidami - Ibigami 50 minutes.
 Ibigami - Yegerapi 1 hour 30 minutes.

Tuesday, 3rd July.

At YEGERAPI. Continuous rain fell throughout the morning. At 1pm. carried out census of the EDAWAKI Hamlets, namely, YEGERAPI, YARU, NORAMBALIP, POU and WORITOWI.

Wednesday, 4th July.

Departed YEGERAPI and proceeded through YARU which was inspected, to NORAMBALIP where camp was made as Const. KURUBAU was sick with malaria. Inspected NORAMBALIP.

Walking time Yegerapi - Yaru 30 minutes.
 Yaru - Norambalip 50 minutes;

Thursday, 5th July.

Broke camp at NORAMBALIP and proceeded across grasslands to the YELLOW River, which was forded waist deep. Then proceeded along a good cleared track through forest and grassland to ABRAU where camp was made.

Walking time Norambalip - Abrau 5 hours.

Friday, 6th July.

Departed ABRAU for YAKELTIM (altitude 320 ft.) Road passed over kunai grasslands and through rain forest. The WENI River was forded. Made camp at YAKELTIM. In the afternoon, lined and censused the inhabitants and inspected the village.

Walking time Abrau - Yakeltim 3 hours.

Saturday, 7th July.

Broke camp from YAKELTIM and proceeded along the road to YILUI. The road passed across undulating grasslands alternated with patches of rainforest and sago swamps. The WANIBE and MAUWUL Rivers were forded. Met by 30 of the Yilui menfolk an hour out of YILUI who guided me in. Made camp at YILUI (altitude 200 ft.)

Walking time Yakeltim - Yilui 7 hours.

Sunday, 8th July.

At YILUI. Carried out census of YILUI Hamlets - MANYILUI, ALUWUNPO, WOKLEI, KANULAI, KUBUMUG, ALUWAIMO, ADGASWAI and YESPIUP.

Monday, 9th July.

Departed YILUI for YIMIN (altitude 200 ft.), after inspecting the hamlets of YILUI. Proceeded along a good track, in rain forest all the way, except for a short stretch of grassland. Made camp. During afternoon carried out the census of the YIMIN Hamlets - AMORO, SUAL, WEIBAK, and WOLAI.

Walking time Yilui - Yimin 2 hours 15 minutes.

Tuesday, 10th July.

At YIMIN. Inspected WOLAI Hamlet and then crossed the HOPAN River and inspected WEIBAK. Then proceeded for a short distance in forest, then across grassland and a sago swamp to AMORO Hamlet which was inspected. Returned YIMIN.

Walking time	Yimin (Wolai) - Weibak	15 minutes.
	Weibak - Amoro	1 hour.

Wednesday, 11th July.

Watched the burial of a male native who died last night. Then departed for YILUI where camp was made.

Walking time Yimin - Yilui 2 hours 15 minutes.

Thursday, 12th July.

Broke camp from Yilui and proceeded to YAKELTIM where camp was made.

Walking time Yilui - Yakeltim 7 hours.

Friday, 13th July.

Departed YAKELTIM for ABRAU. Made camp at ABRAU.

Walking time Yakeltim - Abrau 3 hours.

Saturday, 14th July.

At, ABRAU. In the morning carried out the census of the inhabitants of ABRAU and its hamlet - WILLIMIN. In the afternoon had a general talk to all Iuluais and tultuls of the EDAWAKI area plus the village officials from ABRAU, YAKELTIM and WOKIEN.

Sunday, 15th July.

Departed ABRAU for WOKIEN (altitude 850 ft.) where camp was made.

Walking time Abrau - Wokien 3 hours.

Monday, 16th July.

Departed WOKIEN for YUKILO. The track descended fairly slowly to WOWIA River which was crossed then climbed steeply to the crest of the ridge which was followed into YUKILO (altitude 750 ft.) Lined and censused inhabitants of YUKILO and its hamlets - GILIATO, WUNMEI and KWAMTIM. Inspected YUKILO and KWAMTIM.

Walking time Wokien - Yukilo 2 hours.

Tuesday, 17th July.

Departed YUKILO for MAUROM. Descended slowly through forest till TAK Creek was reached. This was followed till it joined the SIBI River. We then climbed away from the SIBI River over a low ridge and descended to PEIS Creek which was followed for approximately half an hour. Five minutes through bush brought us to YAIUMNUYEIT Creek which was ascended for a short distance. We then climbed steeply to MAUROM. (altitude 800 ft.) where camp was made. During the afternoon the village was inspected and the census carried out.

Walking time Yukilo - Maurom 4 hours.

Wednesday, 18th July.

Departed MAUROM for KERNAM. The pad, which was through forest, followed the divide between the WENI and SIBI Rivers. Made camp at KERNAM. In the afternoon inspected the village and censused the inhabitants of KERNAM and its hamlet - LISIU.

Walking time Maurom - Kernam 2½ hours.

Thursday, 19th July.

Departed KERNAM for YUKILO. The pad descended gradually from KERNAM till WEIUNGU Creek was reached. This was followed downstream to the junction of the SIBI River which was also followed downstream for about half an hour. We then entered the bush, crossed a small ridge and descended to TAK Creek. We ascended TAK Creek for 25 minutes then ascended gradually to YUKILO. Made camp.

Walking time Kernam - Yukilo 3½ hours.

Friday, 20th July.

Departed YUKILO for BULAWA. Left YUKILO and descended to the WOWIA River. This was followed upstream for approximately an hour, when we climbed steeply away from the river to the hamlet of GILIATO. The track then descended steeply to cross a small creek. The track then crossed undulating country till the WAMALA River was reached. This was crossed and then we followed reasonably level ground till the BULAWA grasslands were reached. These were crossed and then we descended and forded the WENI River. We then climbed for 20 minutes till BULAWA (altitude 800 ft.) was reached. Made camp.

Walking time Yukilo - Giliato 1½ hours.
Giliato - Bulawa ¾ hours.

Saturday, 21st July.

Censused BULAWA and inspected village. Then proceeded to WARIN. The road followed the crest of the ridge separating the WENI and KWEIBUNGU Rivers for over an hour then descended to the latter river. This was followed for a short distance. We then climbed away from the river, gradually, for threequarters of an hour, to WARIN (altitude 1100ft. In the afternoon inspected the village.

Walking time Bulawa - Warin ¾ hours.

Sunday, 22nd July.

Lined and censused the inhabitants of WARIN, then proceeded to YUTABI. The well cleared track descended steeply to the KWEIBUNGU River which was forded. We then passed over undulating country to YUTABI, where camp was made.

Walking time Warin - Yutabi 1 hour 35 minutes.

Monday, 23rd July.

At YUTABI. Inspected village. Worked on patrol report.

Tuesday, 24th July.

Lined and censused YUTABI. Then departed for WETALI. Lined, censused and inspected WETALI. Returned YUTABI where patrol gear was collected then departed for TEBALI. Track descended steeply, crossed a small creek then ascended gradually to TEBALI, where camp was made (altitude 1400 ft.) Inspected TEBALI.

Walking time Yutabi - Wetali 50 minutes.
Yutabi - Tebali 1 hour.

Wednesday, 25th July.

Lined and censused TEBALI, then departed for TELOTEI. Track descended steeply to WENI River, which was forded, then followed river bank to TELOTEI (altitude 700 ft.) which was lined, census amended and inspected. Ascended slowly to MILLIOM then proceeded to LUMI.

Walking time Tebali - Telotei 30 minutes.
Telotei - Miliom 40 minutes.
Miliom - Lumi 35 minutes.

Thursday, 26th July.

At Lumi.

Friday, 27th July.

Friday, 27th July.

Departed LUMI for MAUI, KLELBUF and WABUF. These villages were lined, census amended and inspected. Returned LUMI.

----- END OF DIARY -----

Census Statistics.

South Wapei. Census figures of 20 village groups were recorded. Most of these comprise more than one hamlet. In one village, Aiendami, nine hamlets were recorded. It is quite likely that there are still small groups of people in this area whose names have not been recorded, although every attempt was made to locate and census all hamlets.

One village, Irimui, was lined and censused at Pabei, where the inhabitants, or rather, perhaps, some of the inhabitants, approached me for a village book and asked to be censused. This village I believe, is in the Ambunti Sub District. Its hamlet, Panywei, is on the southern side of the Sepik River, apparently within Restricted Area. This village, which was not visited, has, for the present, been included in the South Wapei Census Division. (See "Sub District Boundaries").

At Iwani and Wakou, approximately two thirds of the totals recorded lined for census. Names of absentees have been recorded for future reference.

Only three villages are over recruited and these only slightly - Naum 34% recruited, Akwom 38% and Mauron 36%. Local recruiters at Lumi will be requested not to recruit from these villages until other natives, at present serving as indentured labourers, have returned to their village.

I estimate that there are about 100 males and 500 females in the area whose names have not been recorded. From the census figures it will be seen that there is approximately 400 more males than females. This would give a grand total of censused and estimated population of 4647. This is higher than the previous estimated population of 3000 for the South Wapei.

I carefully explained to all luluais and tultuls about the number of men that may be absent from the village as indentured labourers at the one time, that is, one third of the adult male labour potential.

South East Wapei. Census amendment of the 19 villages comprising this census division was carried out. This shows an overall increase of 78 over the figures recorded in 1952 when the division was last completely censused. (See Appendix B).

A number of villages are over recruited.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>I/Labourers</u>	<u>Adult male Lab/Pot.</u>	<u>Percent. Recruited</u>
Miliom	9	23	39%
Tubum	6	13	46%
Wiup	6	13	46%
Galgatu	4	10	40%
Warin	17	48	35%
Tebali	20	57	35%
Wabuf	14	35	40%

These figures do not include labour employed inside the district or three young men attending the Roman Catholic Mission School at Aitape. It will be seen that the overall village absentees totalling 190 are just under a third of the Adult Male Labour Potential - 580.

Several new names were recorded and these have been included with "Migrations In". On this census a natural increase of 13 was recorded.

Previous total for Bulawa was 45. On this occasion a new book was issued as the old one had been destroyed by fire. At this census 14 only recorded 40 people. It is quite probable that there are some people who have lined at previous censuses and did not turn up for this one, although the inhabitants told me that the rest had died.

Native Affairs.

Natives of the South Wapei are semi-nomadic and apart from their village dwellings they have numerous hunting houses through the bush. In the past their village dwellings were scattered through the forest but all fairly close together. At present there is a move under way in most villages for centralization. New sites have been selected and in several cases the houses have been built in two lines with a cleared quadrangle between them. This has been encouraged.

The attitude of the natives to the patrol was very good. Every evening when I tuned in on the radio to the Pidgin section of the Natives Peoples Session, a large crowd always gathered outside the Rest House. On numerous occasions this included women and young girls.

At Abrau several young men told me that they wished to join the Police Constabulary. These were Suna, Clowi and Some of Abrau and Elyou and Kammo of Yakeltim. They are sturdy natives and should make good constables.

At Tebali I was told that 2 male natives had been away from the village for five years. They are Wikiria who is apparently at "Tripas" Plantation at ~~Kamakani~~ Kavieng and Pumei who is apparently working at a plantation at Namatanai. One native of Telotei - Kele - is apparently employed at "Patlanget" Plantation, Kavieng and has been away from his village for over four years. The latter two natives are married and their wives would like to see them.

Missions.

There is only one mission in the area visited. This is the Christian Mission to Many Lands which has a station at Kamnum. European staff at this mission include Mr. and Mrs. K. Knight (at present on furlough) Mr. S. Rixon and Miss. Cerwadt. The latter runs a medical dispensary. Auwardt.

Education.

Father James of the Roman Catholic Mission at Lumi is running village schools operated by native teachers at Telotei, Seinam, Talbipi and Yutabi. Father Antoine of the Roman Catholic Mission at Yemmu runs a similar school at Warin. These schools appear to be fairly well attended by native boys. They are teaching the rudiments of reading and writing. Some native boys and girls from Maui, Wabuf and Klelbuf are receiving schooling at the Roman Catholic Mission school at Lumi.

Mr. K. Knight, of the Christian Mission to Many Lands, Kamnum, at present is not running a school but hopes to start one shortly.

There are also one or two lads and lasses attending the Government school at Lumi.

At present, there is no education or schooling facilities in the South Wapei.

Health and Hygiene.

The general health of the natives of the South Wapei, as could be expected was not very good. Numerous bad cases of yaws and tropical ulcers were seen throughout this area. These were treated with penicillin injections. Quite a number of cases of scabies, malaria and pneumonia and large numbers of small sores were also treated.

At one stage we ran out of vital medicines such as penicillin for several days until new stocks arrived from Lumi. This was unfortunate but could not be helped because when the patrol left Lumi the Medical Assistant, Lumi was still waiting for fresh stocks to arrive from Lae, which had apparently been delayed.

On the occasion of my general talk with luluais and tultuls of the South Wapei area at Abrau on 14-7-56, the luluai of Warukori came and told me the results of two penicillin injections given to two females with large tropical ulcers - one on the forehead, and one on the shin. These had both healed up. I then stressed to him and to other luluais and tultuls that if any ^{one} had a bad sore for them to bring the sick person to Lumi or to the nearest Aid Post.

At present there are four Medical Tultuls in the South Wapei area. These are at Abrau, Yakeltin and Yilui. These natives have only a very little knowledge of medicines. There are no Aid Post Orderlies. I believe that Aid Post Orderlies stationed for a start at Aiendami, Edawaki, Pabei, Abrau, Yukilo and Yilui could do a lot of good. Transportation difficulties in the wet season probably would hamper their work a good deal.

The South East Wapei Division is in a much better position. At the Christian Mission to Many Lands Mission at Kammum, Miss Auwardt is running an out patients dispensary which serves natives as far afield as Warin. In this area there are Medical Tultuls at some villages - nine in fact - but no Aid Post Orderlies. If Aid Post Orderlies were established at Talbipi, Warin and Tebali, they would serve fairly large populations of people.

Most of the villages in the South Wapei area did not have latrines, and in the few that did, I strongly suspect that the females latrines are seldom used. All villages without latrines were told to construct them and it was stressed over and over again that they must use them. On arrival at Yilui, I found no latrines in any of the eight hamlets comprising the place except one for the Rest House and one for the use of patrol natives. On returning two days later from Yimin I found that 26 well built, six feet deep latrines had been constructed throughout the hamlets. Other villages also showed similar eagerness to comply with my orders.

All villages in the South East Wapei were equipped with latrines. Some of these were in a bad state and orders were given for them to be rebuilt.

In nearly all villages visited, the environs of hamlets were cluttered with rubbish and overgrown by bush. It was stated that in future all rubbish must be collected and placed in a clearing near the village and burnt. Orders were given for the environs of all filthy villages to be cleared, cleaned and rubbish burnt. At the Yimin hamlet of Weibak, a small creek nearby was found to be cluttered with rubbish such as old sago palm leaves, coconut husks, etc. On returning three

hours later, the creek had been cleared and rubbish stacked for burning. I tried to explain to all natives seen the effects and reasons for keeping their villages clean.

Most of the South Wapei villages are situated on the flood plain of the Sepik River. Because my visit was in the dry season, I found that drinking water for these people was mostly foul and stagnant. Surprisingly enough, not many mosquitos were seen, except at Abrau where the Rest house is on the edge of a stagnant creek. I understand that there are many more about during the wet season.

Most villages in the South Wapei did not have cemeteries, although, on the other hand, no decaying bodies near houses were seen as mentioned in previous reports. Orders were given to all village officials to have cemeteries constructed at their villages. On returning to some villages at a later date cemetery sites had been cleared and fenced. Two village natives passed away - one at Yimin and one at Narori - during my stay at these places. I stayed at these hamlets long enough to see that the bodies were buried in the respective cemeteries.

The native medical orderly accompanying the patrol - Moipo - carried out his duties quite well.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Sago is the staple food for these people. Other vegetable foods of these natives include sweet potato, yams, taro, mami, pawpaws, bananas, tapioca, and breadfruit but in smaller quantities. Coconuts also give variety to their diet.

There is no shortage of animal foods as the bush abounds in game such as wild pigs, cassowary, possum, wild fowl and a variety of wallaby. Fish also supplement the natives' diet. These are caught on pronged spears, in nets, or in baskets set in timber dams across the streams.

At all villages ample food was brought in by the natives for purchase by the patrol. At several places we found food stacked up near the Rest House on arrival.

Sub District Boundaries.

On present Sub District boundaries, which were established earlier this year, I believe, that most of the Edawaki area, Magaleri and Yilui are outside of Lumi Sub District whereas Abrau, Yakeltim and Yimin, etc. are in Lumi Sub District, although they have similar types of natives who understand the languages of one another. Inhabitants of two villages, Irimuri and Panyewei, which are on the north and south side of the Sepik River respectively were censused at Pabei where they were waiting for me. These places have apparently never been censused before. I was told that apparently, several other villages in the vicinity of the above, which are also on the south side of the Sepik River, namely - Purami, Yibiri and Wagu have never been visited. These villages, I think, are in the Ambunti Sub District. I informed the people of this. They then told me that they will not travel to Ambunti as the natives lower down the Sepik River are tribal enemies of theirs.

I would suggest that these villages be incorporated with those of the Edawaki area, and all of them taken over by Lumi Sub District or Green River Patrol Post and that Yilui be taken over by Lumi.

I understand that this area on the southern side of the Sepik River is uncontrolled territory. I think that these few villages could be safely opened for recruiting and mission work. Apparently some inhabitants from here have already been recruited, as all the inhabitants of Panyewei, that were seen, were clothed in "laplaps". This has probably

been done ^{by} posing as natives from the Edawaki area when recruiters pass through.

Airstrip Sites.

Four suitable sites for airstrips were seen during the patrol. They are situated near Aiendami, Edawaki (near Yegerapi), Bulawa and Abrau. The former three were apparently investigated by patrols during the war. On examination of the first two, I found good red clay six to nine inches below ground level which should make a good strip surface if properly drained. All four sites appear to have ample length. What the effect of the wet season would be on these strips is not known but they are all above the flood level.

If it was ever decided to establish a station in this area I would suggest the best site would be near the Edawki hamlet of Yegerapi. A station here would have to depend wholly on the airstrip during the wet season as overland routes would probably be impassable. Within 10 miles of Yegerapi there are approximately 2000 native people.

Roads and Bridges.

In the South East Wapei there are cleared tracks from Lumi through Seinam and Kamnum to Galgatu and from Lumi through Tebali to Warin. Below these places and nearly to Abrau barely visible native pads exist. Most of the time these follow waterways.

In the South Wapei there is a well cleared track through grasslands and forest from Edawaki (Yegerapi) through Abrau, Yakeltim, and Yilui to Yimin except for a short section between Yilui and Yimin, a total distance of approximately 50 miles. Between Nami and Ameni the natives are at present busy at work clearing tracks. Between Magaleri and Warukori there was a barely definable track. In this area the bush is carved at many places by hunting tracks.

Before leaving the South Wapei I asked the natives to construct a 15 ft. wide road from Abrau through Yegerapi to Gwidami (Aiendami) and from Abrau through Yilui to Yimin. No careful grading would be necessary along these stretches as the ground is only slightly undulating. Roads along these tracks shall be above flood level, except for near the large rivers - Sand, Yellow, Wowia, Weni and Wanibe. These rivers could be forded by motor vehicles, if needs be, during the dry season.

It is also possible to construct a road from Lumi through Miliom, Orutei, Seinam, Kamnum, Gutaiya, Galgatu (old site), Wokien to Abrau. This road would need grading and careful supervision.

From Yimin, if needs be, the road could eventually go up into the Maimai country.

Village Officials.

At present in the South Wapei there are 19 luluais, 24 tultuls and 4 Medical Tultuls. In the South East Wapei there are 15 Luluais, 17 Tultuls and 9 Medical Tultuls. All of these are only provisionally appointed. In the Edawaki area there are a few village officials who I think, with careful grooming, will make fine leaders. These mainly appear to have the backing of their people.

Rest Houses.

I was surprised to find that every village visited was equipped with a Rest House. Numerous places visited had constructed new Rest Houses, Police Quarters and Kitchens for this patrol. On the other hand, some Rest Houses visited were very dilapidated. Several places

with old Rest Houses have already got the framework up for new ones. Some places, such as Magaleri and Aiendami, did not have Police Quarters. They were asked to construct them.

Conclusion.

The natives of the South Wapei wish to progress. The amount of work that they have put in on clearing roads is really astonishing considering that these villages have not been visited for over three years. I think a follow-up patrol in several months time would be very useful, although a patrol to all villages could not be made until the next dry season. Most of the villages are situated on the flood plain and I cannot see any future for these people except, perhaps, timber milling. If the Edawaki people remain under Lumi, I believe the construction of a road from Lumi to Abrau, etc. will bring the South East Wapea and South Wapei villages in closer contact with Lumi which will be all to the good.

George D. Oakes

George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 1 of 1956/57.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

Reg. No. 7010	Const.	Asias	The senior constable on this patrol. Carried out the duties of N.C.O. extremely well. A capable and efficient constable who should make a good N.C.O. Also a good station worker who can read and write pidgin.
" "	7702	" Koikoi	A quiet but steady worker, but at times disobedient.
" "	9070	" Kurubal	A capable and reliable policeman. A good worker at all times.
" "	9212	" Monup	A quiet and efficient worker whose is reliable and can be depended on.
" "	3147	" Anis	This constable has been at Abrau for approximately 3½ months helping the natives in clearing of tracks, etc., but did not accompany the patrol. A quiet policeman, who is very good with bush natives. An extremely slow but steady worker.

George D Oakes

George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "B".

Date of Previous census of Villages visited.

<u>South East Wapei.</u>			<u>South Wapei.</u>		
Miliom	March	1956	Wokien	Sept.	1949
Orutei	"	"	Nami	Nil.	
Seinam	June	1955	Warukori	"	
Talbipi	March	1956	Magaleri	"	
Kammum	June	1955	Naum	"	
Tubum	"	"	Akwom	"	
Gutaiya	"	"	Pabei	"	
Parisko	"	"	Ameni	"	
Wiup	"	"	Irimuri	"	
Galgatu	May	1952	Iwani	"	
Bulawa	"	"	Wakau	"	
Warin	"	"	Aiendami	"	
Yutabi	March	1956	Edawaki	Nov. 1951	
Wetali	"	"	Yakeltim	Sept. 1949	(from Green River)
Tebali	"	"	Yilui	Nil.	
Teloteti	"	"	Yimin	"	
Maui	March	1955	Abrau	Sept. 1949	
Wabuf	"	"	Yukilo	"	"
Kielbuf	"	"	Maurom	Nil.	
			Kernam	"	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SREIK Report No. Lumi 2-56/57

Patrol Conducted by George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Western section of West Wapei, Yellow River Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Avg. 27

Duration—From 6/8/1956 to 29/9/1956

Number of Days 38

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../1955

Medical/...../1951

Map Reference Aitape Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census. 2. Survey of Mission Leases at Yebil & Inebu. 3. Investigate extent of Pine Stand at Kabori. 4. Join ADO at Yellow Riv.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/10/1956.

George D. Oakes
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 £.....

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F M

30/11/43

29th October, 1957.

The District Officer,
MEMAR
Sepik District.

COLOUR SLIDES - LUMI PATROL REPORT NO.2
1956/57

The enclosed slides are forwarded, please,
for return to Mr. Oakes.

The Director of Forests has asked that
his thanks be passed to Mr. Oakes for the interest
he has displayed.

John B. McCarthy
(J.B. McCarthy)
Acting Director

PA

COPY.

P.II

Department of Forests,
Port Moresby.

21st December, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

COLOUR SLIDES - LUMI PATROL.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the loan of two (2) colour slides concerning the Lumi Patrol Report No.2 - 56/57.

I am forwarding these two (2) slides South in order to have two (2) copies made of each and will return the originals in good order and condition on completion.

It would be appreciated if you would pass on my thanks to Mr. Oaks for the loan of these slides.

(SGD) J. B. McAdam
DIRECTOR.

.....
File NA.30.11.43
8th January, 1957

C.C.
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Colour Slides - LUMI P/R.No.2-56/57.

Under cover of an unnumbered memorandum dated 12th December, 1956 Mr. Oaks forwarded to this Headquarters two colour slides relating to the pine stands near Kabori, which were referred to at page II of the above mentioned report.

The slides were forwarded for the information of the Director of Forests and the above is a copy of his reply.

I would be pleased if you could pass a copy of this memorandum on to Mr. Oaks. The slides will be returned as soon as they come to hand.

J. A. ROBERTS
(A.A. Roberts) Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. P.11.

Department of Forests,
Port Moresby.

21st December, 1956.

JEMcA/BN.

Memorandum for—

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

COLOUR SLIDES - LUMI PATROL.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the loan of two (2) colour slides concerning the Lumi Patrol Report No. 2-56/57.

I am forwarding these two (2) slides South in order to have two (2) copies made of each and will return the originals in good order and condition on completion.

It would be appreciated if you would pass on my thanks to Mr. Oaks for the loan of these slides.

J.B. McAdam
(J.B. McAdam)
DIRECTOR.

.....
File NA.30.11.43
8th January, 1957

C.C. The District Officer,
SEPIK DISTRICT,
WEWAK.

Colour Slides - LUMI P/R. No.2-56/57.

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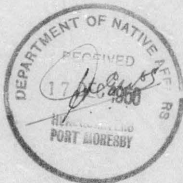
I would be pleased if you could pass a copy of this memorandum on to Mr. Oaks. The slides will be returned as soon as they come to hand.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts) Director. *sk*

30-11-43v

Sub District Office,
Lumi,
via Wewak,

12th December, 1956.



The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Dear Sir,

Recently, I received a letter from the District Officer, Wewak asking me to forward on loan to Dept. of Native Affairs Headquarters the two colour slides which I made mention of in Lumi Patrol Report No.2-56/57 on page 11.

Details of the slides are as follows :-

1. Shows the lower trunk of a pine near Kabori in comparison with a native.
2. An oblique angle shot of a pine near Kabori. The lowest branch is probably over 80 ft. above ground level, while the height would be in the vicinity of 150ft.

I wish to apologise for the delay in forwarding these colour slides. The letter from the District Officer, Wewak reached me whilst on a patrol, from which I returned to Lumi yesterday.

Yours faithfully,

George D. Oakes
George D. Oakes.

DIRECTOR

Dir. OF FORESTS WILL DOUBTLESS BE INTERESTED.
IT IS NOTED THAT SPECIMENS OF BARK, TIMBER, LEAVES,
CONES AND BLOSSOM HAVE ALREADY BEEN FORWARDED TO
DEPT. OF FORESTS BY D.O. WEWAK.

Yes please.
Also arrange safe custody
+ return of slides to Mr Oakes

file
th
ils at
printed



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/43 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WEM. LUMI. P.R./56-57/
1740.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAF.

18th October, 1956.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

LUMI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/56-57.

Census: It has been necessary in some cases, to ensure practicability in working, to include and exclude villages in some Sub-Districts. The percentage of repatriates of villages may generally be considered satisfactory. The percentage shown in Paragraph 2, Page 8 shall be watched closely.

Native Affairs: The relocation of villages near the proposed Lumi-Aitape road, so long as it does not interfere to any great degree with the maintenance of subsistence gardens, should be encouraged. In cases where there are surplus single males such percentage of men employed away from the village may be increased.

The difficulty encountered in sister exchange, will not be overcome until there is complete freedom in so far as the selection of a marriage partner is concerned. Bride prices are much more satisfactory in obtaining a wife, generally speaking.

All decisions made by patrols in such matters must be entered in the village book for the information of Officers visiting the villages in the future.

Roads and Bridges: The co-operation of Missions and Administration is to be applauded. The action in planting gardens in the vicinity of the proposed roads and bridges is appreciated and should be continued.

The problem of bridging will be met in the future.

Agricultural: The people of the MAIWUL-PELAMA area have not changed since 1940 in their attitude towards gardens. Action must be taken to impress on these people the necessity for subsistence gardens.

III Forestry: The specimens mentioned have been forwarded to Department of Forests. I feel sure the colour slides will be appreciated by this Department.

Medical: These people are, of course, quite primitive, but their medical requirements are being met to some degree by N.M.A.'s at Aid Posts. The Aid Post appears to be the answer to medical services required in this area at present.

The recommendation by the Patrol Officer will be passed to the District Medical Officer,

It is suggested that Hygiene Assistants may help in the health problem.

The area is obviously too primitive to commence Area Councils at present.

It is requested that six (6) copies of the attached map be printed please and returned to this office.

MEM. LUMI. P.R.2/56-57/
1740.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

18th October, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

LUMI PATROL REPORT NO. 2/56-57.

Census: It has been necessary in some cases, to ensure practicability in working, to include and exclude villages in some Sub-Districts. The percentage of repatriates of villages may generally be considered satisfactory. The percentage shown in Paragraph 2, Page 8 shall be watched closely.

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It is requested that six (6) copies of the attached map be printed and returned to this office.

The patrol has been carried out and recorded in a most satisfactory manner.

T. G. Atchison

(T.G. ATCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

The patrol has been carried out and recorded in a most satisfactory manner.

T. E. Antchman

(T. E. ANTCHMAN)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
Lumi.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

29th September, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by: George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: 1. Western Section of West Wapei.
2. Yellow River Area.

Map Reference: Aitape Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.
(Map attached).

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: From 6-8-56 to 23-8-56.

Reg. No. 5369B Const. Gainan.
" " 9184 " Kaga.
" " 7624 " Duari.
" " 8962 " Erieripi.

N.M.O. Waif.
Carriers average 25.

From 25-8-56 to 31-8-56.

Reg. No. 7010 Const. Asias.
" " 5369B " Gainan.
" " 7702 " Koikoi.

Carriers average 25.

From 17-9-56 to 29-9-56.

Reg. No. 7863 Const. Garwi.
" " 8495 " Okumaku.
" " 8962 " Erieripi.
" " 9070 " Kurubal.

N.M.O. Andreas.
Carriers average 20.

Duration of Patrol: 6-8-56 to 29-9-56 - 38 days.

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. Piago - Kabori area...1955.
P.H.D. " " " 1951.
D.N.A. S.W. of West Wapei...1951.
P.H.D. " " " Nil.
D.N.A. Yellow River area....1956.
P.H.D. " " " 1953.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Revision of Census of Villages recently incorporated into Lumi Sub District from Aitape Sub Dist.
2. Census of remainder of villages in West Wapei Census Division.
3. To join A.D.O. Lumi in Yellow River Area.
4. Survey of Mission Leases at Inebu and Yebil.
5. Investigate extent of Pine stand.

Introduction.

This patrol of the western West Wapei Villages included the villages of WUGUBLI, PIAGO, GARA, MOLMO, WANDU, KABORI No. 1, and KABORI No. 2 which have recently been taken over by Lumi Sub District from Aitape Sub District. The patrol was divided into two sections by the native fighting in the May River and Yellow River areas to which I was ordered to proceed to join Mr. ADO Jones, of Lumi. The villages above-mentioned were last censused in 1955 from Aitape. Of the remainder, MAUWUL was last censused in 1945 although a patrol led by Mr. PO Orwin, passed through this village and Yakoma in 1951 enroute to Green River Territory. PELAMA and MERAEBU were last censused by a patrol from Vanimo in 1951 led by Mr. PO Jefferies. KWIEFTIM was visited in 1954 by Mr. PO Desally when on a murder investigation to the MARAGINI area. Initial Censuses were conducted at KWIEFTIM and YAKOMA. The villages of OTEWGI, ALI and LUMI which adjoin the Government Station at LUMI were also censused as they were missed by me in my patrol in May this year. (See Lumi P.R. 2-56/56). All of the villages seen have been visited recently by missionaries from YEBIL, INEBU and LUMI.

Day to day carriers were used throughout the patrol although in some places where the population was small the same carriers had to be used for a second and third day.

No interpreters were required as there are many ex plantation labourers in the area.

Patrol Diary.Monday, 6th August.

Departed LUMI (altitude 1750 ft.) and proceeded along light vehicular road to KARAIEM (altitude 2400 ft.) where camp was made in the newly constructed Rest House. Met Mr. and Mrs. Wunch and children of INEBU Mission who had already made camp in the Rest House. Enroute inspected new village of TUFUNGU.

Walking time Lumi - Karaiem 4 hrs. 30 mins.

Tuesday, 7th August.

Proceeded to KARAIEM Roman Catholic Mission where I was met by Father Eugene, OFM. Then travelled along the Roman Catholic Mission graded road and inspected the new villages of AMAITEM and MAIWETEM which are still under construction. Returned to KARAIEM Rest House where cargo was collected then proceeded along light vehicular road to MOKAI (Tefatim) (altitude 1650 ft.) then along pad to WUGUBLI where camp was made. Caught in heavy driving rain during afternoon. Had discussion with luluai and several of the inhabitants. Most of the villagers had gone to WANTIPI to await the AITAPE patrol led by Mr. PO Conroy, believing they were still in AITAPE Sub District.

Walking time Karaiem - Mokai (Tefatim) 2 hrs.
Mokai (Tefatim) - Wugubli 55 mins.

Wednesday, 8th August.

Broke camp from WUGUBLI and proceeded to WANTIPI (altitude 800 ft.) where camp was made. Inspected preparations for construction of Mokai - Wantipi section of Lumi - Aitape road. Heavy rain fell in afternoon and night.

Walking time Wugubli - Wantipi 2 hrs. 10 mins.

Thursday, 9th August.

Departed WANTIPI and climbed steeply to the old village site of WUGUBLI (altitude 2050 ft.) Then descended steeply to AULEI River which was forded. Crossed small ridge then descended to WUGUBLI. Lined inhabitants and carried out census revision. Inspected village and nearby gardens under construction. Crossed YIBAPU River and ascended to MOKAI then proceeded to INEBU (altitude 2000 ft.) where camp was made.

Walking time Wantipi - Wugubli (old village) 1 hr. 20min.
Wugubli (old) - Wugubli 1 hr. 55 min.
Wugubli - Mokai 45 min.
Mokai - Inebu 1 hr. 25 min.

Friday, 10th August.

At INEBU. Inspected several hamlets while awaiting the return of Mr. Wunch, of the Christian Mission to Many Lands, from Lumi. Mr. Wunch and family arrived during the afternoon.

Saturday, 11th August.

At INEBU. Carried out survey of the Christian Mission to Many Lands Mission lease.

Sunday, 12th August.

Observed the day.

Monday, 13th August.

Monday, 13th August.

Broke camp from INEBU and proceeded to PIAKO Rest House which is situated in the UNBIN Hamlet. Enroute inspected RAFI Hamlet. Made camp. Had discussion on road work with the village officials of the PIAKO - KABORI area. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon.

Walking time	Inebu - Rafi (Piako)	1 hr. 15 mins.
	Rafi (Piako) - Unbin (Piako)	35 mins.

Tuesday, 14th August.

Visited DUKLEMA Hamlet of PIAKO then returned to the UNBIN Hamlet where the census of the PIAKO people was carried out. Departed for GARA. Rain fell throughout afternoon.

Walking time	Unbin (Piako) - Duklema (Piako)	35 mins.
	Unbin (Piako) - Nalei (Gara)	35 mins.

Wednesday, 15th August.

Lined, censused and inspected GARA. Then departed for KABORI. During afternoon heavy rain fell. Enroute to KABORI inspections were made of the now unoccupied GARA Hamlets of SOWA and WAMBLIP. Made camp at KABORI No. 1.

Walking time	Nalei (Gara) - Sowa (Gara)	1 hr. 15 mins.
	Sowa (Gara) - Wamblip (Gara)	50 mins.
	Wamblip (Gara) - Kabori No. 1	45 mins.

Thursday, 16th August.

Departed KABORI No. 1 to inspect KABORI No. 2. Enroute inspected several small stands of pine trees. Inspected old and new village of KABORI No.2 then returned to KABORI No.1 by a different track, again keeping an eye out for pine trees.

Walking time	Kabori No.1 - Kabori No.2 (via Lip Cr.)	2½ hrs.
	Kabori No.2 - Kabori No.1 (via mt.track)	3 hrs.

Friday, 17th August.

At KABORI No.1. Carried out village inspection and lined and censused villagers of KABORI No.1 and KABORI No.2. Heavy rain fell during afternoon. Had talk with village officials of KABORI about the areas where there are pine trees.

Saturday, 18th August.

Broke camp and departed for MOLMO. Proceeded over a recently cleared track. Rain began falling about midday and continued to the early evening.

Kabori No.1 - - Wusoli (holmo)	2 hrs. 20 mins.
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Sunday, 19th August.

At MOLMO. Lined, censused and inspected village of MOLMO. Heard court re an adultery charge from GARA. Again rain fell from midday onward.

Monday, 20th August.

Departed MOLMO for WANDU. The track was very muddy from yesterday's rain. Descended and forded LIP Creek. Had a little difficulty in fording this creek as it was in flood. Reached WANDU where camp was made. In the afternoon, lined the inhabitants and amended the census of WANDU and inspected its two hamlets. Rain fell in late afternoon.

Walking time Molmo (Wusoli) - Molmo 45 mins.
Molmo - Wandu 2 hrs.

Tuesday, 21st August.

Departed WANDU for MAUWUL. About half an hour after leaving WANDU we passed through SIAMA. Reached MAUWUL and made camp. In afternoon, lined and censused the inhabitants and inspected hamlets of MAUWUL.

Walking time Wandu - Siama 35 mins.
Siama - Mauwul 4 hrs.

Wednesday, 22nd August.

Departed MAUWUL for YEBIL. Enroute received a letter from the Assistant District Officer, Lumi, asking me to proceed to TIPAR in the South Wapei Division, where I was to join him. Made camp YEBIL.

Walking time Mauwul - Yebil 7 hrs.

Thursday, 23rd August.

Departed YEBIL for LUMI.

Walking time Yebil - Lumi 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Friday, 24th August.

At LUMI.

Saturday, 25th August.

Left LUMI and proceeded to BULAWA via MILIOM, ORUTEI, SEINAM and WENI River. Made camp BULAWA.

Walking time Lumi - Bulawa 7 hrs. 15 mins.

Sunday, 26th August.

Broke camp BULAWA and proceeded to ABRAU where camp was made.

Walking time Bulawa - Abrau 7 hrs.

Monday, 27th August.

Departed ABRAU and proceeded to AMENI (TIPAR), via NAMI and NAUM. Joined Mr. ADO Jones, from LUMI.

Walking time Abrau - Tipar 10 hrs.

Tuesday, 28th August.

Departed TIPAR and proceeded to the SEPIK River north bank with Mr. Jones, ADO. Made camp.

Walking time Tipar - Sepik River Camp 50 mins.

Wednesday, 29th August to Friday, 31st August.

At camp on north bank of SEPIK River. Late Friday afternoon the ML "Wala" arrived from AMBUNTI with Mr. Brightwell, ADO, on board.

Saturday, 1st September to Saturday, 8th September.

Attached to Special Patrol from AMBUNTI.

Sunday, 9th September to Sunday, 16th September.

At LUMI.

Monday, 17th September.

Departed LUMI and proceeded to YEBIL via WABUF, BURU'UM and TWAITEI. Made camp at YEBIL. During afternoon conversed with Mr. O McKirdy, of the Christian Mission to Many Lands Mission at YEBIL, on general matters pertaining to the area.

Walking time	Lumi - Wabuf	30 mins.
	Wabuf - Buru'um	1 hr. 5 mins.
	Buru'um - Twaitai	40 mins.
	Twaitai - Yebil	40 mins.

Tuesday, 18th September.

At YEBIL. Worked on survey of mission lease for the Christian Mission to Many Lands.

Wednesday, 19th September.

At YEBIL. Completed survey of Mission Lease. Lined and carried out medical examination of the inhabitants of URUTET and YEBIL.

Thursday, 20th September.

Departed YEBIL for MAUWUL, via TIMENI and KWATUM. Made camp MAUWUL.

Walking time	Yebil - Timeni	55 mins.
	Timeni - Kwatum	1 hr.
	Kwatum - Mauwul	4 hrs. 30 mins.

Friday, 21st September.

Broke camp from MAUWUL and proceeded to YAKOMA over a rough bush track. In one place the track followed a ravine bed approximately 10 ft. wide and averaging between 50 and 100 ft. deep for approximately a quarter of a mile. This section would be impassable during rainy weather. Made camp at YAKOMA (altitude 1260 ft.) During afternoon carried out initial census of YAKOMA and its hamlet BOGONI and inspected the village and gardens.

Walking time	Mauwul - Bogoni	2 hrs. 30 mins.
	Bogoni - Yakoma	20 mins.

Saturday, 22nd September.

Departed YAKOMA and proceeded to MERABU via PELAMA. The track from YAKOMA to PELAMA crossed numerous ridges while the track from PELAMA to MERABU followed the NINDIA (Sand) River upwards for half an hour and then followed YIMI Creek for an hour. Some steep climbing then brought the patrol to MERABU. (altitude 1620 ft.) Heavy rain fell in the afternoon.

Walking time	Yakoma - Pelama	2 hrs. 40 mins.
	Pelama - Merabu	2 hrs.

Sunday, 23rd September.

Lined, amended census and inspected village and gardens of MERABU. Then proceeded to PELAMA, where the inhabitants were also lined, the census amended and the village and gardens inspected. Made camp at PELAMA. (altitude 8000)

Walking time Merabu - Pelama 2 hrs.

Monday, 24th September.

Broke camp from PELAMA at dawn and proceeded to KWIEFTIM. The track followed the KAIGU (Sand) River downstream for approximately 6 hours. We then followed a native pad to KWIEFTIM. Made camp at KWIEFTIM (alt. 6000)

Walking time Pelama - Kwieftim 9 hrs. 30 mins.

Tuesday, 25th September.

At KWIEFTIM. Inspected the village and garden and lined, carried out census, and medical examination of the inhabitants.

Wednesday, 26th September.

Departed KWIEFTIM and proceeded up the ARAM River for approximately an hour then up UNPAN Creek also for approximately an hour. A small range was then crossed and we descended into the NO River Valley. This river was forded and followed by a short climb to RUMSUWA - a hamlet of MAUWUL. After inspecting this place we descended, forded the GWENELEF River and climbed steadily to TALO (altitude 1400 ft.), a hamlet of KALINGUM where camp was made.

Walking time Kwieftim - Rumsuwa 6 hours.
Rumsuwa - Talo 3 hours.

Thursday, 27th September.

Departed TALO for LUMI, enroute passing through the villages of KALINGUM, YEBIL, TWAITEI, BURU'UM and OTEMGU.

Walking time Talo - Lumi 7 hours.

Friday, 28th September.

Visited LUMI Village which was inspected. The inhabitants were then lined for census amending and medical examination.

Saturday, 29th September.

Visited and inspected villages and hamlets of ALI and OTEMGU. Inhabitants were lined and census was amended and medical examination carried out. Returned LUMI.

Walking time Lumi - Otemgi 10 mins.
Otemgi - Ali 40 mins.

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Census Statistics.

Census figures for 15 villages of the West Wapei Division were recorded. Of these villages, seven have recently been taken over by Lumi Sub District from Aitape Sub District. This was arranged because these people had 5 days walk to Aitape and only two or three days to Lumi. The censusing of these villages, together with my census patrol in May this year (Lumi P.R. 2-55/56) now completes the censusing of all villages in the West Wapei Census Division (east of the Sand River). The average population for each village of the 44 in this division is 103.

One village which was taken over from Aitape - Kabori 1 was split into two and called Kabori No.1 and Kabori No.2. The people from Kabori No.2 requested this division because of the distance between the two hamlets - 2½ to 3 hours walking.

During the patrol 36 new names were recorded - 18 males and 18 females. The total population recorded was 1561. In my previous West Wapei patrol the total population recorded was 3196. These give a grand total of 4557 for the West Wapei census division. This total includes 700 which previously belonged to the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division.

There are 126 indentured labourers from a potential of 432 in the villages visited. Seven boys are attending mission schools. Of these 3 are adult men helping in the mission school at Inebu - 2 from Kabori No.1 and one from Molmo.

Several villages in the area are over recruited - Kabori No.1 36%, Molmo 36%, Wandu 54%, Mauwul 48%, Yakoma 50%, and Lumi 50%. Several other villages are recruited to 33%. Local recruiters will be requested not to recruit from these villages until other natives, at present serving as indentured labourers, have returned to their village. Two villages - Gara and Wugubli - are at present closed by gazettal to recruiting operations until February 1957.

Attached census figures include in red ink villages visited during Lumi P.R. 2-55/56 and in blue ink villages visited during this patrol.

Native Affairs.

Village life in the area appears normal. A lot of villages have in the last few years left their old sites to rebuild a new village elsewhere. Kabori No.2 has recently left their old village site on the banks of Lip Creek, and are at present rebuilding at the top of a ridge overlooking Lip Creek a short distance from the old village. Their reason for rebuilding is that a number of their people have recently died. Other villages that have moved to new sites include Gara, Kabori No.1, Mauwul and Pelama.

In the Karaitem area of the West Wapei Division, Wai-eli, Amaitem, Maiwetem and Pai are relocating their villages and rebuilding so that they will be nearer the proposed Lumi - Aitape road.

Several disputes over the sister exchange system in marriage were brought before the Court for Native Affairs. These were satisfactorily settled. In almost all villages visited there is a large surplus of single males over single females. At Yakoma, for instance, there are 29 adult males and 9 adult females. Of the adult males 7 are married, and 2 are widowers and 20 are single men. Of the adult females, 7 are married, and 2 are widows. This leaves a surplus of 20 single men who on the present system of sister exchange in marriage have no or little chance of ever getting married. (There are only 6 female children in the village at present). The present system of unbalance is partly the fault of the natives

because in the past, they apparently killed female children. There may still be some female s in hiding at Yakoma and elsewhere but I dont think the number is very considerable. At Yebli one of the disputes brought before the court involved the sister exchange of an 8 year old girl who apart from being very young didnt want to marry the man selected for her. In another dispute, the sister in exchange openly told me that if she was forced to marry the man selected for her she would commit suicide.

As with all imported ideas into native culture they have their good and bad points. (The Wapei Sister Exchange System was only introduced several years ago following mass destruction of amulets, etc. in a cargo cult). This system has certainly carried out the job it was meant to do, but, on the other hand, there are numerous suicides on the part of the sister in exchange which probably did not take place before.

Recently, with the influx of more money into the area, a system of bride purchase was introduced by Mr. Smith, ADO, into the Somoro area of the North East Wapei Division. The price at present used is between £5 and £10. Two major advantages of this system is that it will lead to less suicides and will help single men who have no sisters to exchange to secure a wife. The females, to a certain extent, will also be able to choose their husbands. One disadvantage will be that men with personality and money could probably have as many wives as they wished but I think the increase of mission activities in the area will control this. At present, this system is limited to the Somoro area, but, I believe, that if other areas including the West Wapei started using it there would be less court cases and suicides in the Sub District.

On this patrol, I made it a point to sleep in every village which was censused and I believe the natives appreciated it. I found that more disputes were brought to me and that the natives were more inclined to talk about their village affairs. I frequently stressed to them the benefits of medical treatment and education and the reasons for cleanliness and hygiene. The Native Administration Regulations were also explained to them.

I believe the present system of extensive patrolling in the Lumi Sub District with emphasis on one day, one village, will show the natives that the Administration is here to help them and in return we should get more co-operation from them in bringing in their disputes to the court for Native Affairs for settlement and in project works such as road building and coffee planting which are really for their benefit.

N.L.G.C. Potential.

It will be several years before any councils can be set up in this area. To date, most of the West Wapei has been seldom visited by Government Patrols and includes some of the most backward of the Wapei people.

Sub District Boundaries.

On the existing Sub District boundary, one village visited - Pelama - is in Green River Territory. I would suggest that when Sub District Boundaries are next revised, that the Sand (Kaigu) River is established as the western boundary of Lumi Sub District.

Roads and Bridges.

The bridle track from Lumi to Tefatim (Mokai) was inspected, and found to need many repairs due to minor landslides and scree slopes covering the track. Survey pegs are in position from Tefatim to Wugubli. They are also in position between Wugubli and Wantipi except for a short section in the middle. The survey along this section was carried out by Mr. Wunch of the Christian Mission to Many Lands Mission, Inebu. Between Wugubli and Wantipi along the site of the proposed road houses for use of road workers have been constructed and gardens of taro and kaukau have

been planted. At present there is one policeman stationed at Maraitem supervising repair work and a second policeman is to join him shortly.

In the Pjako - Kabori area the native pads were well cleaned and pleasant to travel over. In the Pelama - Kwieftim area most tracks follow waterways. Because of this it would be difficult to visit these villages in the wet season.

There are no bridges in the West Wapei area. All creeks and ~~xi~~ rivers are forded.

Village Officials.

In the villages visited, there are 15 luluais, 12 tultuls and 11 medical tultuls. In the West Wapei Census Division there are at present 42 luluais, 39 tultuls and 32 medical tultuls. All of these are only provisionally appointed and all can speak pidgin English. All village officials were asked to report to Lumi at least once every two months.

Rest Houses.

All villages had Rest Houses with the exception of Kabori No.2. The Rest House at this village is at present under construction. In some places such as Pelama and Merabu, the Rest Houses were apparently constructed several years ago and until my arrival they had not been slept in by a Government Officer and at present they are very dilapidated and leaking badly. In all places the natives were asked to repair or rebuild their Rest Houses. At Rumsuwa, where there is at present no Rest House, the natives were asked to construct one. This would break the long walk from Kwieftim to Talo into two easier stages.

Missions.

Two missions of the Christian Mission to Many Lands - at Inebu and Yebil - were visited. Their work in the education and medical field appears to be progressing.

Agriculture and Livestock.

In most villages, sufficient native foods were purchased to feed the patrol. At Yakoma, Pelama and Kwieftim, rice had to be issued to supplement the meagre supplies of native foods purchased. At most of these villages, sago is the staple food and at some it is almost the sole vegetable food. In the Mauwul - Pelama area very few native gardens exist and in these it is very difficult to pick the native vegetables from the weeds. It appears that the natives do not want to go to the bother of clearing and planting gardens, as usually, wild pigs enter and wreck havoc. The patrol stressed to the natives to build more gardens and construct solid fences around them to keep out the larger animal life.

Wild life teems in the area west of Inebu. With wild pigs, cassowary, wallaby, fish and goura pigeons the natives have plenty of variety in animal foods. Most villages also have some village pigs and fowls.

Land Alienation.

Ground for Mission leases at Inebu and Yebil was surveyed and values of the ground and food trees were calculated. This is the subject of a separate memorandum to the District Officer, Wewak.

Forestry.

While at Kabori I viewed a number of large pines growing in the area. Some specimens seen were in the vicinity of 150 ft. tall and between four and five feet diameter at ground level. The lowest branch on some trees was nearly 100 ft. above the level of the ground. There is probably at least 1500 large trees of this species here. If the trees are suitable for milling an air survey of the area would probably give a much more accurate estimate of the number of suitable trees growing. In the Walwali language (Inebu - Kabori area) this tree is called "Salo" while in the Wapei language it is known as "Saglo". Specimens of bark, timber, leaves, cones, and blossom have been forwarded to the District Officer, Wewak. I have two colour slides showing the size of the trunk of the tree and the size of the tree. If copies of these are required I shall get them made.

Conclusion.

During this patrol many villages were seen which have not been visited for some time. The patrol did not attempt to hurry and because of this, many disputes were brought to me for settlement. At least one night was spent in every village censused (except the three villages near Lumi) and I believe we achieved far more than a quick patrol through the area would have done.

George D Oakes

George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 2 of 1956/57.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

6-8-56 to 23-8-56.

Reg. No. 5369B	Const. Gainan	A good and helpful policeman who carried out work of senior constable admirably. Knee trouble hampered him a little on trek.
" " 7624	" Duari	A good worker when he wants to be.
" " 8962	" Erieripi	A solid worker who shows some initiative.
" " 9184	" Kaga	A good, quiet, steady policeman not over endowed with brains.

25-8-56 to 31-8-56.

Reg. No. 7010	Const. Asias	A good, steady, helpful and reliable policeman who should make a first class N.C.O.
" " 5369B	" Gainan	See above.
" " 7702	" Koikoi	A good worker who talks too much. Tends, at times, to be "big-headed"

17-9-56 to 27-9-56.

Reg. No. 7865	Const. Garwi	A steady worker. Carried out duties of senior constable well. A reliable policeman.
" " 8495	" Okumaku	Shows no initiative and disobeys orders.
" " 8962	" Erieripi	See above.
" " 9070	" Kurubal	A good, steady, reliable policeman who is developing into a first class constable.

George D Oakes

George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "B".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 2 of 1956/57.

Medical and Health.

Every native who was censused was medically examined by myself. Small sores etc. were then treated by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol while larger tropical ulcers etc. were sent to the hospital at Lumi. Villagers with sores in close proximity to the missions at Yebil and Inebu or Aid Posts at Kakoi and Timeni were sent there for treatment. Approximately 20 cases were sent to Lumi for hospitalization. One set of twins were seen at Molmo and the parents were asked to take them to Lumi for a medical check and to collect the monetary allowance.

The 15 villages visited have 11 medical tultuls on probation but no Aid Post Orderlies. These MTT's have little knowledge of medicines and absolutely no knowledge of cleanliness although a number have small supplies of medicines. In one or two cases, medicines such as acraflavine solution, had gone bad and in another case iodine had been diluted so much it was almost colourless - but these were still being used. In another case the lint which was being used, was brown with dirt. At All village 40 minutes walk from Lumi Hospital, I found that the MTT treated sores in an unhygienic manner, rather than send them into hospital for treatment. After seeing this state of affairs, I suggested to all medical tultuls to send their sick to an Aid Post of a Mission or into Lumi for treatment. In some villages the hat for a medical tultul appears just for show and nothing else.

At present there are Aid Post Orderlies at Kakoi and Timeni in this region. Both these Aid Post Orderlies are natives of Kakoi. Also the two villages are only 30 minutes apart. If it would be possible to move the Timeni APO to Wandu it would serve an area of population which, at present, is uncatered for. I realise that it is the Administration Policy for the APO to serve in his own village, but, as I have already mentioned, he is at present not serving in his own village, which already had an Aid Post Orderly, and I believe he could do more good at Wandu.

The health of all natives seen was reasonable. Most villages have latrines and the inhabitants use them. At Mauwl which has several hamlets, the main hamlet, containing the Rest House had latrines for the inhabitants but the other hamlets had none. On questioning the Village Officials for the reason of this I was told that they thought the "Kiap" was only interested in seeing the main place. The natives were ordered to build latrines in all the hamlets. This is ample evidence for the need to examine all hamlets in a village. To ensure this, on this patrol, I kept to a village per day for the villages censused. All villages which did not have latrines were told to construct them.

Nearly all villages visited had cemeteries, although some were overgrown with tall grass. Others were well looked after, clean and fenced and apparently had been kept like that. It was suggested to the village officials that on one day each month the women folk gather and clean the cemetery. At villages without a cemetery an area was set aside for use as one.

At many places, rubbish had been thrown around the environs of the villages. The natives were told not to do this, but in future, to burn it.

The Native Medical Orderlies accompanying the patrol - Waif and Andreas - carried out their duties well.

George D. Oakes
George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "C".

Lumi P.R. No. 2 of 1956/57.

Last Census at Villages Visited.

Wugubli	1955	by	Mr. Purdy, P.O., Aitape.
Piako	1955	"	"
Gara	1955	"	"
Kabori No.1	1955)	"	"
)		
Kabori No.2	1955)		(Previously censused as one
)		village)
Molmo	1955	"	Mr. Purdy, P.O., Aitape.
Wandu	1955	"	"
Mauwul	1945	"	Mr. Legge, P.O.
Yakoma	-		Initial Census.
Merabu	1951	"	Mr. Jefferies, P.O., Vanimo.
Pelama	1951	"	"
Kwiefitim	-		Initial Census.
Ali	1955	"	Mr. Smith, A.D.O., Lumi.
Otemgi	1955	"	"
Lumi	1956	"	Mr. Cooke, C.P.O., Lumi.

Appendix "D".

Lumi P.R. No. 2 of 1956/57.

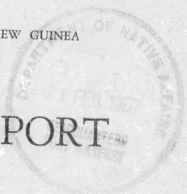
Names of Villages visited together with Hamlet Names.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Hamlet.</u>
Wugubli	Wugubli Durali
Piako	Rafi Unbin Duklema
Gara	Nalei Wamblpp
Kabori No. 1	Sapin
Kabori No. 2	Kabori
Molmo	Wusoli Molmo
Wandu	Koiri Pugawasu
Mauwul	Pokoma Tega Kaitunam Rumsuwa
Yakoma	Bogoni Yakoma
Merabu	Merabu
Pelama	Krukru
Kwieftim (Amer)	Kwieftim
Ali	Olumungolei Ali Maratuyef Sinbi
Otemgi	Otemgi
Lumi	Lumi.

FM
30-11-57



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPLI Report No. No. 3 - 1956/57 (LUMI).

Patrol Conducted by..... Frank D. Jones, A.D.O......

Area Patrolled..... CENTRAL SECTION PALEI-MAI MAI.....

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

Natives..... R.P. & N.G.C. - 4.
N.M.O. - 1.

Duration—From..... 31/10/1956..... to..... 24/11/1956.....

Number of Days..... 25.....

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

Las. Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....	<u>PALEI: 1954.)</u>
	<u>MAI MAI: 1952.)</u>
Medical /...../19.....	<u>PALEI: 1955-56: Part only.)</u>
	<u>MAI MAI: 1956: MANTSUKU area)</u>
	<u>only.)</u>

Map Reference.....
Objects of Patrol.....(1) Inspect airstrip at SEIM (YIRIHANDI); (2) Check recruiting figures; (3) Check extent of recent reported epidemic in the lower PALEI area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

William Smith
District Commissioner

5/2/1957

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

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

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

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.....
.....

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GRAV

In	
M	F

NA. 30-11-56.

15th March, 1957.

District Officer,
MEWAK.

LIUMI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 56/57

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

No further comment will be made until the more exhaustive patrol now being undertaken is received.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR *16*

P/A

popula

20/11/56 ✓

W.M.P.R. No. 3-56-57
/160

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th February, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI NO. 3 of 1956/57:

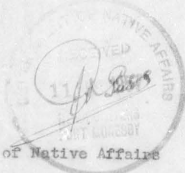
I have delayed dealing with this Report until I had checked upon the possibilities of MANSUKU as a strip site.

The proposed airstrip has been examined from the air by three different pilots, the Airport Inspector, Madang, and myself and all are agreed that it is very promising indeed. The Airport Inspector will be returning this month and, after collecting you at LUMI, will visit the site from the nearby Mission strip to confirm his present appreciation and discuss with you what needs to be done.

Subject to ratification as to the strip and the results of further investigation on your present patrol, the new Patrol Post will be situated in the MANSUKU area.

As you are now engaged on a more exhaustive patrol of the area, I do not propose to cover this present Report in detail, except to recommend you to make every possible use of Mission help in furthering road projects. Action has been taken to ensure that alterations are not made in Census Books unless the total statistics are also altered.

In future Reports, please allow wider margins or either side of the page.



.....
(E.F. Kaad)
s/District Officer

c.c. Director of Native Affairs

→ The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Attached please find original Report, together with Camping Allowance Claim.

Mr. Jones has conducted a very satisfactory Patrol which appears to have solved the major difficulty in siting the proposed new Patrol Post - an airstrip. The visit was also an excellent preliminary to present two patrols now in the area.

E. F. Kaad
(E.F. Kaad)

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LUM 30-1.

Sub-District Office,
LUMI,
Sepik District.

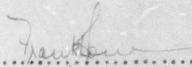
3rd December, 1956.

A/District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUM No. 3-56/57.

Attached herewith the above Patrol Report covering Central Palei-Mai Mai. No map has been attached, as a full patrol of the complete Palei-Mai Mai area is scheduled to commence 7-8th January, 1957, and a map of the completed area showing all villages visited will be forwarded.

For information please.


.....

Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LUM 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
LUMI,
Sepik District.

3rd December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI No. 3 - 1956/57.

Area Patrolled: Central Section PALEI- MAI MAI.

Patrol Conducted by: Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

Patrol Accompanied by:

<u>Europeans:</u>	Nil.
<u>Natives:</u>	R.P. & N.G.C. - 4. N.M.O. - 1.

Duration: 31st October - 24th November, inclusive.

No. of days: 25.

Did medical Assis-
tant Accompany: No.

Last Patrol of Area:

<u>Palei:</u>	-	D.N.A.	1954.
	-	P.H.D.	1955-56 (part only).
<u>Mai Mai:</u>	-	D.N.A.	1952.
	-	P.H.D.	1956 (MANTSUKU area only).

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Inspect airstrip at SEIM (YIRIWANDI);
- (2) Check recruiting figures;
- (3) Check extent of recent reported epidemic in the lower PALEI area.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI No. 3 - 56/57.

MIGRAT

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INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was carried out on instructions from the District Officer, Wewak, primarily to view the present airstrip at SEIM and check the possibility of converting it to a Norseman airstrip.

As this job alone meant at least twelve day's walking time it was decided to visit the central villages of the Palei-Mai Mai area, and conduct a census of those villages.

The inspection of the SEIM (Yiriwandi) strip and the MANTSUKU strip are the subject of a separate report.

DIARY:

Wednesday, 31st October: Patrol left LUMI, passing through CRUTEI, TELOTEI, KEIBAM and a hamlet of BIEN, arriving at YILI village. Slept.

Thursday, 1st November: Patrol left YILI via YILI Mission, PIEM, WULUKUM, YANKOK and arrived NINGIL. Slept.

Friday, 2nd November: Patrol left NINGIL, arrived YERISI, first PALEI village. Slept.

Saturday, 3rd November: Patrol left YERISI via MUNUMBUAL to BOINI. Slept.

Sunday, 4th November: Patrol left BOINI via SULIMORTA to WANALI. Grave of late P.O. Elliott well cared for but grave cross needs attention. Slept.

Monday, 5th November: Patrol left WANALI via YILIWAMBIL to MANTSUKU. Met by Fr. Ferdinand Parer O.F.M. Slept.

Tuesday, 5th November: Patrol left MANTSUKU accompanied by Fr. Ferdinand Parer, travelled via SEBERELA to ANTAPA (SEIM) Mission. Strip inspected. Slept.

Wednesday, 7th November: at YIRIWANDI strip further inspected and pegged.

Thursday, 8th November: Continued pegging strip and allocating work to local people. This work will complete work suggested by P.O. MacGregor in Patrol Report No. 4, Aitape, 1954/55.

Friday, 9th November: Left YIRIWANDI arrived SEBERELA rest house 1 hr. 20 mins. Lined and checked census of HAMBASAMA and SEBERELA, a combined village of 509 people. Slept.

Saturday, 10th November: Left SEBERELA rest house, arrived MANTSUKU rest house approximately 1 1/2 hours. Lined and checked census of MANTSUKU. Census had not been revised since 1952. Inspected. Slept.

Sunday, 11th November: Lined and revised census of YIMINUM. Heavy rain. YIMINUM inspected. Slept.

Monday, 12th November: Lined and revised census IFKINDU. Heavy rain. Inspected. Slept.

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Tuesday, 13th November: Left MANTSUKU rest house. Arrived WILWIL approximately 1 hour. Very big line. Inspected. Slept.

Wednesday, 14th November: Inspected proposed airstrip site. Not satisfactory unless essential. Half an hour from WILWIL. Returned and proceeded via WATI (MANTSUKU) mission to NUKU. Revised census. Inspected village. Airstrip inspected. (See separate report).

Thursday, 15th November: Left NUKU to YILIWAMBIL. 1 1/2 hrs. Three small lines of YILIWAMBIL, WERANYUWOK and KUWALWU inspected and census revised. Hamlets in very poor shape and people appear dispirited. Slept.

Friday, 16th November: Left YILAWAMBIL to SELEPUT approximately 1 1/2 hours. Road poor. Good line. Inspected. Slept.

Saturday, 17th November: Left SELEPUT to WANALI. Census revised. Rain. Slept.

Sunday, 18th November: Left WANALI arrived SULIMORTA approximately 1 hr. 50 mins. Lined and inspected village. Very small line. Carried on to WALGON, approximately 25 minutes over good road. Slept.

Monday, 19th November: Lined and inspected WALGON and BINARA. Very little life in either place. Fair lines.

Tuesday, 20th November: Left WALGON via BINARA to SIMBAP. 3 1/2 hours over uncut bush tracks. Worst village seen. Heavy rain. Slept.

Wednesday, 21st November: Left SIMBAP arrived SABIG approximately 50 mins. Road wet. Good line. Inspected village. Slept.

Thursday, 22nd November: Left SABIG by bush road to MAIAMBIL. Carried on through BOGASIP to ANGUGANAK. Long day. Slept.

Friday, 23rd November: Left ANGUGANAK via YEMLU Mission through NAKIL to BIEN. Slept.

Saturday, 24th November: Left BIEN, reached LUMI. Patrol completed.

There are a number of things that are going on in this area, most of which are connected with the people.

The complaints were brought forward, but it is thought that the village council members will handle the complaints.

The old airstrip has been used as a landing place for the plane and this has been done and it is thought that the village council will handle the complaints.

WALGON AND WILWIL

There is a very big line at WALGON and the village council members are in charge of the village council members. The possibility of a new airstrip is being considered and it is thought that the village council will handle the complaints.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The people of the villages visited by the patrol showed the lack of patrolling over the last years. However, co-operation was good in most cases and the patrol experienced little difficulty in moving throughout the area.

Officials in a number of cases were evidently not the influential people of the village, but the influential people in nearly all cases were old men whose co-operation is difficult to obtain in a matter of hours. The installation of a Patrol Post which, even if occupied for four months of the year, would have a very beneficial effect on the area.

Throughout the area visited, ideas of progressiveness predominated, particularly in the areas of the Mission stations, and it is in one of these areas that it is suggested a Patrol Post be established.

The annual "sing sing" for which it is the WANALI villagers to turn to play host, promises to be a big affair and precludes all other thoughts. A conservative estimate of 25,000 lbs. of sago has already been gathered and stored in WANALI village and the festival will not start for at least another month.

The people in the PALEI and MAI MAI were informed that a further protracted visit would be made in January-February, 1957 by two officers travelling different routes, so that the people could be prepared for the visit. The MAI MAI in particular were given warning, as their last census visit was in 1952.

Of the villages visited, YILAWAMBIL, WERANYUWOK, KUWALWU, WALGON and SIMBAP were depressing, in that these appeared despirited. In contrast, SABIG and the MAI MAI village of MANTSUKU were intensely virile and eager for information and contact. SABIG is a thriving extensive village within 45 minute's walk of SIMBAP which to all appearances is dying out, and will probably become absorbed by SABIG eventually, although at present there is enmity between the two places.

Throughout the area visited there is a sprinkling of repatriated labourers and these are proving, in most cases, most helpful in contacting the people.

Few complaints were brought forward, but it is thought that with closer contact more village matters will come up for discussion.

The old ditches dug years ago as fortifications have fallen into disrepair in most cases and have permanent log bridges over them.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

Tracks in the PALEI-MAI MAI had been cleared for the visit of the patrol and were in quite good order considering the evident lack of attention. The possibility of constructing a graded bridle track from LUMI to the BORGOS HIVERA in the SELM area was considered, but it becomes increasingly evident that this would entail a feat of engineering plus a lot of work under the constant supervision of a European.

Some work is being done in the MAIMAI-PALEI by the members of the O.F.M. Mission stationed there, and it is understood that the Fathers intend to connect up their stations via a graded track on which motor bikes can be used. Some work to this end has already been done. The main difficulties in bringing a road from LUMI to SEIM would be met with in the LUMI area, where four large rivers have to be crossed. One large stream between the LUMI area and WALGON is the only major problem in the whole of the PALEI as the road could follow a water shed all the way to YIRIWANDI Mission, after which the road would have to cross the BONGOS RIVER on a ford. This is considered possible.

CENSUS:

Census revision was carried out in 17 villages, six of these being in the MAIMAI area. In all instances in the MAIMAI census showed an increase over previous figures. However, of the eleven PALEI villages, five showed a slight decrease and the increase in the other six was very slight only, considering that two years had elapsed since the last census was conducted. Figures show a total of 347 births, as against a total of 250 deaths, which is a natural increase of 97.

It was noted that two D.N.A. officers, who recently visited the PALEI area, conducted a census making numerous alterations in the village books without adding statistics to the previous figures. As the handwriting was quite similar to that of the writing of the officer who conducted the last complete census, the recording of births and deaths etc. by these officers made reconciliation of previous figures extremely difficult.

Although it is understood an epidemic of serious nature recently passed through the SEIM area, the effects were not particularly noticeable in census figures. By far the greatest number of deaths occurred in the over-thirteen age group, and most of these deaths were among aged people.

Of the seventeen villages visited, which were all on the main road, only two were recruited to slightly more than one-third.

New names have been added to the "Migration in" columns and migrations are inter-village only, and not inter-district. Once again it was noted that males out-numbered females in every instance.

OFFICIALS:

Officials on the whole are doing their best under difficult conditions. A number of volunteers to become medical tultuls came forward.

The presence of an officer in the area would no doubt increase the efficiency of the officials.

HEALTH:

Health appeared normal throughout the area visited, particularly as there have been few opportunities for the people to obtain medical treatment.

As mentioned earlier, the epidemic which passed through SEIM and the LOWER PALEI does not appear to have been as extensive as was first thought.

Due to the change of seasons a number of coughs and colds were noted. The aid post at MANTSUKU appears to be doing a reasonable job in the face of difficulties such as shortage of medicine and lack of co-operation from the people. This aid post is conducted by a medical orderly from the AITAPE native hospital.

Should it be possible to install a Patrol Post and native hospital in the area, it is considered that a deal of benefit would be derived from it by the people of the CENTRAL PALEI-MAI MAI.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK:

As this patrol was conducted at the end of the dry season, not much variety in the way of food was available for the patrol's use. Yams and Manies had been re-planted and the main diet consisted of sago, plus such items of bush food as breadfruit and tulip. However, planting was progressing quite favourably and no shortage of food is likely.

Pigs were quite numerous and a few fowls were noticed throughout the area.

AIR STRIPS:

As the main purpose of the patrol was to visit the SEIM airstrip and examine it with a view to converting it to a Norseman strip, this was done. See separate report.

Mr. Patrol Officer MacGregor, in his Report, Altape No. 4, 1954-55, suggested work which would be necessary to convert this strip. A good deal of this work had been already carried out by the Father-in-Charge at AITAPA Mission, YIRIWANDI, although much more cutting was required at the Eastern end. This cutting work was put under way and a Constable was left in the area to organise the work. It is proposed to check on the work done during a patrol which will visit the area in February, 1957.

A prospective airstrip area at WILWIL was inspected, but it is not considered that this would be satisfactory, except as a last possible consideration.

The airstrip at MANTSUKU was inspected and an area pegged, which it is considered would make a D.C.3 strip should that be required. The proposed area was 1000 yds. long by a minimum of 300 ft. wide, and the native population, which is very dense in this area, was extremely eager to get to work (see separate report of measurements, etc.).

A further strip, examined by a pre-war Patrol Officer, in the NUKU area was in the valley and was not considered feasible.

GENERAL:

The matter of a Patrol Post in the PALEI-MAIMAI area was brought forward some months ago by this office. It is still

felt that the area can only be effectively handled from a Post situated centrally in that area.

DREIKIKIR, which can be reached in a fairly comfortable two days from the SEIM area, is not popular with the MAIMAI and CENTRAL PALEI people.

LUMI is six day's walk from the SEIM area.

AITAPE is approximately three to four day's walk from the SEIM area.

These distances are too great to allow people to voluntarily visit hospitals. Enquiries made, showed that administratively, the ideal Patrol Post site would be at or near NUKU. Water is available nearby; flat land for Post and hospital buildings is available, adjacent to the proposed MANTSUKU airstrip.

The MANTSUKU-MAKRU villages total 1800 people, all within one hour of the site, with NAMBLO villages (an hour away) another 500, and the SEIM (three hours away) a further 2000 approximately. These people could, without any difficulty, be handled all from the MANTSUKU area. To the south is the KLAPEI, covering another possible 1500 people, and only four to five hours away.

Should staff allow an officer to be placed permanently in this area, it is felt that he could achieve a good deal.

Should no officer be available for permanent posting, it has been shown that one officer from LUMI could spend three to four months of each year in the PALEI-MAIMAI area.

Mission influence is gradually extending and recently village schools have been started in the NAMBLO and AIRUKIIL villages. However, the feeling seems to be that an Administration officer posted in the area would influence more children into attending school.

During January, 1957, two patrols will leave LUMI and will visit each village in the PALEI-MAIMAI, after which patrols a more complete view of the general position will be possible. It is intended that these two patrols will occupy approximately six weeks and one month respectively.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

Register

PATROL REPORT LUMI no. 2-56/57.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C.

ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Reg. No. 5199B	Sgt. GAVI	- An excellent man either on the station or on Patrol. Is a little old for strenuous patrols but is extremely capable and his knowledge of PALET-MAI MAL area makes him invaluable.
Reg. No. 3147	Const. ANIS	- A seasoned campaigner; very slow-thinking, but a steady worker.
Reg. No. 9212	Const. MONUP	- Young, quiet and capable. A reliable and good patrol Constable.
Reg. No. 8962	Const. ERIERIPI	- Young and a little inclined to shout. However he is good material. A Highlander who suffers in hot country.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956.....

Govt. Print--7402/10.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Present Number of bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)					GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		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	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					
SEBARELA	9-11-56	6	5	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	7	4	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	50	11	43	1	36	-	30	30	48	60	184
HAMBASAMBA	"	13	17	-	-	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	17	7	-	-	10	9	8	8	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	94	16	93	2	90	-	73	73	90	124	384
MANTSUKU	10-11-56	16	23	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	8	10	-	-	5	12	2	9	-	-	12	-	-	-	11	-	35	77	23	76	7	75	-	58	75	93	94	343		
YIMINUM	11-11-56	21	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	7	8	-	-	9	16	2	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	7	-	22	74	23	66	3	66	-	59	46	77	83	290		
IFKINDU	12-11-56	20	23	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	5	-	-	12	14	5	15	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	35	94	23	76	1	76	-	68	63	131	103	375		
WILWIL	13-11-56	33	43	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	16	16	-	-	31	25	5	8	-	-	30	-	1	1	-	49	156	29	114	4	114	-	116	110	170	149	577	577		
NUKU	14-11-56	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	12	-	-	6	10	-	3	1	-	5	-	1	3	-	11	66	11	59	5	59	-	46	30	70	76	232			
KUWALVU	15-11-56	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	27	5	26	-	26	-	11	22	35	29	100			
WERANYUWOK	"	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	10	28	7	23	-	23	-	20	19	35	34	115			
YILAWAMBIL	"	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	2	30	6	25	1	25	-	15	11	31	34	97			
WANALI	17-11-56	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	25	1	27	-	27	-	16	17	31	31	96			
SELEPUT	16-11-56	13	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	5	10	1	2	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	15	51	11	49	3	49	-	45	32	63	60	212			
SULIMORTA	18-11-56	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	7	28	3	18	-	18	-	17	16	26	22	92			
WALGON	19-11-56	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	23	4	19	-	19	-	16	16	23	24	87			
BINARA	"	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	13	41	11	38	3	38	-	31	22	48	45	153				
SIMBAP	20-11-56	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	28	5	25	1	25	-	27	17	29	30	108			
SABIG	21-11-56	7	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	5	66	12	48	1	48	-	41	33	71	57	213			

Moresby
30-11-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. Lumi No. 4 - 56/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled.....North East Wapei and No. 2 Wapei Census Divisions......

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....-.....

Natives.....30.....

Duration—From 8 / 10 / 1956 to 11 / 12 1956.

Number of Days.....65.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 3 / 1956

Medical / / 1955

Map Reference.....Aitape Sheet 4 miles to 1 inch......

Objects of Patrol.....1. Revision of Census of Villages in No. 2 Wapei and

N.E. Wapei Census Divisions. 2. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Arthur O. Smith
District Commissioner

57/2/1957

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

to Com. District 4/12

N.A. 30-11-55

18th February, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

LUMI PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1956-57.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report
is acknowledged.

It is a good report and shows
favourable administrative conditions existing.

pat
(A.A. Roberts),
Director. *W.R.*

127/A

207/11/55 ✓



NEW P.R. LUMI.4/56-57/88

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
MEAK

15th January, 1957

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT LUMI No. 4/56-57

I enclose herewith a map to accompany this report.

This is an excellent map which will be in much demand by the Department of Public Health, Agriculture and ourselves, as well as the two Missions of the Lumi area.

Would you please therefore arrange to have 12 copies of this map printed and returned to me.

F.P. Kaad
(F.P. KAAD)
District Officer.

cc. Assistant District Officer, Lumi

Tracing out done 24/1/57 J.P.M.

D. J. Petcher

30. 11. 55

WEW, P.R.4/56-57/
159

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th February, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

PATROL REPORT LUMI NO.4-56/57:

I am very glad to read that the benefits to be derived from unhurried patrolling is at last being realised. In Sub-Districts such as LUMI, where staff and lack of communications preclude more than one or two visits to each village per year, it is more than ever essential that such contacts be made to last as long as possible. No lasting impression can be made by an hour's visit once a year, no matter what the personality of the officer concerned.

Census should be taken annually and normally would not be done until March, 1957. I understand that a change was made in order to reserve the dry season for patrolling towards the swamp areas on your SEPIK boundaries and that future census patrols of the area covered will be made in the last quarter in future.

The abnormally high ratio of males to females in the North East WAPEI is hard to explain unless a considerable number are still evading census. If it is the latter, then they will be recorded over the next two years and there is little point in creating too much fuss about them. On the other hand, there may be a real shortage of females, which would explain why this particular area is the only one in your Sub-District which is over-recruited. The next patrol should investigate this matter more thoroughly.

It is very pleasing to read a Report which shows such little over-recruiting and it will be interesting to see if the results of your present patrol to the PALEI-MAI MAI confirms your voluntary restriction method of recruiting. I should like to see this arrangement extended further, especially in the MAPRIK area, although I realise that it is dependent almost solely upon the co-operation of the recruiters and, to an extent, upon the distance from WEWAK.

Roads are a prerequisite for all development and as we will have to rely upon local help during the initial stages of construction at least, it is essential that every man realises how necessary ~~they are~~ and that it is to his own benefit to have them.

In this coming year's Estimates, I have asked for vehicles for LUMI but their delivery depends to a great deal upon the mileage of roads available at LUMI. You should make every possible effort to widen present graded roads and continue to push out new tracks. In this project, I am sure that the Franciscan Fathers would be only too willing to give a helping hand.

With regard to the main roads leading to AITAPE and MANTSUKU, I think I can safely assure you that an aerial photo-

graphic survey will be made in the very near future, following which we will be advised of the optimum routes. In the meantime, you can concentrate on linking up groups by feeder roads which, in their own way, are as important as the major ones.

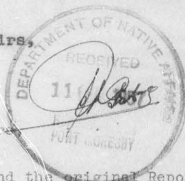
I agree that the native situation appears satisfactory but in this District, more than any other, we cannot afford to be complacent. You and Mr. Oakes have done a very fine job indeed over the last year in covering every village in the old LUMI area and in restoring (or originating) normalcy. We now have to progress beyond this stage and begin to offer the opportunities for progress which your people are already demanding.

To this end, I hope to post you a Cadet sometime in March and, with any luck, a Patrol Officer in May or June. Unfortunately, I can make no promises, but that is my present intention.

Would you congratulate Mr. Oakes on a detailed and informative Report and some excellent Appendices. It is obvious that he has spent a great deal of time over his work. In future, he should allow greater margins on either side of each page.

.....
(F.F. Kand)
a/District Officer

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.



The Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Attached please find the original Report together with the A.D.O's covering letter and Camping Allowance Claims.

Under separate cover, I have asked for copies of the very excellent map.

dispatched

.....
(F.F. Kand)
a/District Officer

LUMI 30-1.

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
LUMI.

8th January, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI NO. 4-56/57.

Attached are the necessary copies of the above Patrol Report.

This patrol completed the area comprising the former Lumi Sub-District; every village in the whole area has now been visited.

Although the villages in the area covered by this patrol are very close together, one night was spent in each village, and it is felt that this should have a beneficial effect.

Recruiting figures were extremely satisfactory with the exception of villages which have been over-recruited by employers in the Aitape Sub-District. This bears out the contention that employees should sign agreements in their own Sub-District.

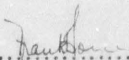
The Maiambil, Raut, Bogasip people appear to be still the most backward in the area patrolled. However with a post in the Mai Mai these people will have contact from both East and West and should settle down more quickly.

Census figures for the whole of the Lumi Sub-District, excepting the Palai-Mai Mai show that the figure has now passed 23,000. This should reach 24,000 next census.

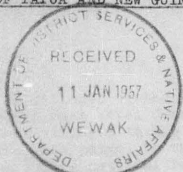
The native situation appears satisfactory, with the general feeling being towards a wish to progress. Should the staff position allow more frequent contact than in the past, this wish for progress can be channelled into means of social and economic advancement.

The patrol map which is forwarded under separate cover takes in the whole of the Wapei area and is an excellent piece of work. It would be appreciated if 12 copies could be made for this office as maps at present held here are not in good condition. The two Mission bodies in the area, as well as P.H.D. have requested copies if they can be made available as it will standardise place names for the area.

For your information please.


.....
Frank D. Jones, A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



Sub District Office,
Lumi.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

11th December, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by: George D. Cakes, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: 1. No.2 Wapei Census Division.
2. N.E.Wapei Census Division.

Map Reference: Aitape Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.
(Map attached)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Reg.No. 5141B	L/Cpl. Huaranga.
" " 7702	Const. Koikoi.
" " 7863	" Garwi.
" " 9070	" Kurubal.

From 8-10-56 to 28-10-56 only.

Reg.No. 7010 Const. Asias.

N.M.O. Andreas.
Carriers average 25.

Duration of Patrol: 8-10-56 to 11-12-56 - 65 days.

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - March, 1956.
P.H.D. - 1955.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Revision of Census of Villages in No.2 Wapei and N.E.Wapei Census Divisions.
2. General Administration.

Introduction.

On this patrol 28 villages of the No.2 Wapei Census Division and 23 villages of the North East Wapei Census Division were visited and censused. Several other villages in the north East Wapei were also visited and inspected. The last patrol to this area was by Mr. C.P.O. Cooke in February - March 1956 (see Lumi Patrol Report No.1 - 55/56). Most of the villages are visited fairly regularly by the Fathers from the Catholic Mission stations at Fatima, Yili and Yemmu.

I made it a point to sleep in every village which I censused. Consequently, a number of cases were brought before the Court for Native Affairs, which, if the patrol had been hurried probably would not have been brought to me. The natives seemed quite happy with this "day a village" rule. Also there was no rivalry between villages for the honour of having the "Kiap" sleep at there place which I have noticed elsewhere in this Sub District. In this aspect I think the patrol was quite successful.

Day to day carriers were used throughout the patrol. At no village did I have any trouble in getting carriers.

No interpreters were required as there are many ex plantation labourers in this area.

Diary.Monday, 8th October.

Departed Lumi and proceeded to NAREITEI via OTEI. Made camp at NAREITEI. During afternoon conversed with local village officials and inspected NAREITEI Hamlets - MATIATEI and FLOBU.

Walking time Lumi - Nareitei 1 hr. 15 mins.

Tuesday, 9th October.

Lined, and amended census of the inhabitants of NAREITEI. Then proceeded to SABTEI where camp was made. During afternoon, conversed with some of the inhabitants.

Walking time Nareitei - Sabtei 15 mins.

Wednesday, 10th October.

Lined and amended the census of the natives of SABTEI, and inspected the village. Then returned to NAREITEI and proceeded to KARATEI where camp was made. During afternoon talked with the natives while heavy rain fell.

Walking time Sabtei - Karatei 55 mins.

Thursday, 11th October.

Lined and carried out census amendment of the inhabitants and inspected the village of KARATEI and then proceeded to SUNEITEI (a hamlet of SIBITEI) where camp was made.

Walking time Karatei - Suneitei 10 mins.

Friday, 12th October.

After having lined and censused and inspected SIBITEI, the patrol proceeded to the village of TUAREI where camp was made. In afternoon, while light rain fell, conversed with local inhabitants.

Walking time Suneitei - Sibitei 25 mins.
Sibitei - Tuareii 45 mins.

Saturday, 13th October.

Inspected village of TUAREI THEN LINED INHABITANTS and carried out census and medical examination. Broke camp and proceeded to KEIBAM inspecting hamlets of KEIBAM on the way. Made camp in KEIBAM Rest House.

Walking time Tuareii - Keibam 1 hr. 5 mins.

Sunday, 14th October.

At KEIBAM. Observed the day.

Monday, 15th October.

Inspected main hamlet of KEIBAM then carried out census revision and medical examination of inhabitants. Broke camp from KEIBAM and proceeded to BIN where camp was made. In afternoon inspected hamlets of BIN.

Walking time Keibam - Bin 40 mins.

Tuesday, 16th October.

Lined inhabitants of BIN and carried out census revision and medical examination before departing for PINGIL. Made camp PINGIL and inspected the village.

Walking time Bin - Pingil 50 mins.

Wednesday, 17th October.

Carried out census revision and medical examination of natives of PINGIL. Then broke camp and proceeded to NAKIL where camp was made. In the afternoon inspected the village.

Walking time Pingil - Nakil 15 mins.

Thursday, 18th October.

Before proceeding to LIPOAM carried out census amendment and medical examination of NAKIL natives. Made camp at LIPOAM. In afternoon held Court for Native Affairs.

Walking time Nakil - Lipoam 15 mins.

Friday, 19th October.

Inspected all hamlets of LIPOAM following which census amendment and medical examination of inhabitants was carried out. Then broke camp and proceeded to WITIKIN over a cleared native pad. Made camp in WITIKIN Rest House. In afternoon inspected hamlets.

Walking time Lipoam - Witikin 1 hr. 5 mins.

Saturday, 20th October.

Lined, amended census and carried out medical examination of inhabitants of WITIKIN. Then broke camp and proceeded to PUANG where camp was made. Inspected hamlets of PUANG.

Walking time Witikin - Puang 35 mins.

Sunday, 21st October.

At PUANG. Observed the day.

Monday, 22nd October.

Lined inhabitants of PUANG and then carried out census amendment and medical examination. Inspected Aid Post, PUANG. Broke camp and proceeded to TIMENTONI where the village hamlets were inspected.

Walking time Puang - Timentoni 15 mins.

Tuesday, 23rd October.

Carried out medical examination and census amendment of villagers of TIMENTONI. Then broke camp and proceeded to YEMNU where camp was made. In the afternoon, visited Father Antonine, O.F.M., of the Roman Catholic Mission, Yemnu.

Walking time Timentoni - Yemnu 10 mins.

Wednesday, 24th October.

At YEMNU. Heavy rain fell throughout morning till about 2pm. In afternoon inspected all hamlets of YEMNU.

Thursday, 25th October.

At YEMNU. Lined inhabitants and carried out census revision and medical examination. Rain fell during afternoon.

Friday, 25th October.

Broke camp and proceeded to WITITAI enroute inspecting YEMNU airstrip. Made camp WITITAI. In afternoon inspected hamlets.

Walking time Yemnu - Wititai 30 mins.

Saturday, 27th October.

Lined inhabitants of WITITAI and carried out census revision and medical examination. Then broke camp and proceeded to WITWEIS where camp was made. In afternoon had talk with local inhabitants.

Walking time Wititai - Witweis 30 mins.

Sunday, 28th October.

At WITWEIS. Observed the day,

Monday, 29th October.

Lined and amended census and medically examined inhabitants of WITWEIS-WESIN. Then broke camp and proceeded to WINALUK fording the NOPAN River enroute. Made camp WINALUK.

Walking time Witweis - Winaluk 50 mins.

Tuesday, 30th October.

Inspected hamlets of WINALUK and then lined, amended census and medically examined inhabitants. Broke camp and proceeded in a northerly direction along the ridge to ANGUGUNAK where camp was made.

Walking time Winaluk - Angugunak 1 hr. 5 mins.

Wednesday, 31st October.

Inspected hamlets of ANGUGUNAK then lined inhabitants and amended census and carried out medical examination. Then broke camp and proceeded to BOGASIP where camp was made. In afternoon inspected village.

Walking time Angugunak - Bogasip 35 mins.

Thursday, 1st November.

Lined, amended census and medically examined inhabitants of BOGASIP. Then broke camp and proceeded along the ridge to RAUIT where camp was made.

Walking time bogasip - Raut 35 mins.

Friday, 2nd November.

At RAUIT. Inspected all hamlets of this village and then lined inhabitants and carried out census amendment and medical examination.

Saturday, 3rd November.

Broke camp from RAUIT and proceeded to MAIAMBEL where camp was made. In afternoon conversed with local inhabitants while heavy rain fell.

Walking time Raut - Maiambel 1 hr. 20 mins.

Sunday, 4th November.

At MAIAMBEL. Inspected all hamlets of the village following which the inhabitants were lined for census amendment and medical examination.

Monday, 5th November.

Broke camp MAIAMBEL and proceeded to BRUGAP where camp was established. In afternoon between showers of rain inspected hamlets of BRUGAP.

Walking time Maiambel - Brugap 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Tuesday, 6th November.

Lined inhabitants of BRUGAP and carried out census amendment and medical examination. Then broke camp and proceeded to YANKOK. Rain fell during afternoon.

Walking time Brugap - Yankok 50 mins.

Wednesday, 7th November.

Inspected hamlets of YANKOK then lined inhabitants for census amendment and medical examination. Settled a marriage brideprice dispute between WULUKUM and YANKOK. From midday on heavy rain fell so decided to stay another night at YANKOK.

Thursday, 8th November.

Broke camp YANKOK and proceeded to NINGIL. For part of the way the track followed the NOPAN River. Made camp NINGIL. Inspected hamlets and then commenced census of inhabitants and medical examination of same.

Walking time Yankok - Ningil 1 hr. 30 mins.

Friday, 9th November.

Completed census and medical examination of NINGIL natives then broke camp and proceeded to YUWIL. Rain fell throughout afternoon.

Walking time Ningil - Yuwil 1 hr. 15 mins.

Saturday, 10th November.

Inspected hamlets of YUWIL and then lined inhabitants for census amendment and medical examination. On completion broke camp and proceeded to WEIGIN.

Walking time Yuwil - Weigin 1 hr.

Sunday, 11th November.

At WEIGIN. Observed the day. Light rain fell throughout the morning and afternoon.

Monday, 12th November.

Inspected WEIGIN Village then lined inhabitants and carried out census amendment and medical examination. Broke camp and proceeded through MUNSI to AUANG where camp was established. Inspected village of AUANG DURING BREAKS in the rain.

Walking time Weigin - Nnsi 1 hr.
Nnsi - Auang 1 hr. 10 mins.

Tuesday, 13th November.

Lined, amended census and medically examined the natives of AUANG. Then broke camp and returned to MUNSI. In afternoon inspected village then lined, censused and medically examined inhabitants.

Walking time Auang - Nnsi 1 hr. 10 mins.

Wednesday, 14th November.

Broke camp NUNSI and proceeded to YEMLU in the North East Wapei Census Division, via WEIGIN, and YUWIL. In afternoon inspected village during showers of rain.

Walking time Nunsi - Weigin 1 hr.
Weigin - Yuwil 1 hr.
Yuwil - Yemlu 1 hr.

Thursday, 15th November.

Lined, amended census and medically examined inhabitants of YEMLU before breaking camp and proceeding to SIKEL. Heavy rain fell in afternoon.

Walking time Yemlu - Sikel 45 mins.

Friday, 16th November.

Inspected hamlets and lined, amended census and medically examined natives of SIKEL then proceeded to MUPUN where camp was made. Light rain fell throughout the day.

Walking time Sikel - Mupun 8 mins.

Saturday, 17th November.

Inspected MUPUN Village then lined, medically examined and amended census of inhabitants. Broke camp and proceeded to SOLOKU where camp was made. Inspected SOLOKU Village and SIMAPEL Hamlet.

Walking time Mupun - Soloku 1 hr. 5 mins.

Sunday, 18th November.

At SOLOKU. Observed the day.

Monday, 19th November.

Lined, medically examined and amended census of inhabitants of SOLOKU. Then broke camp and proceeded to LAINGIM No.1 where camp was made.

Walking time Soloku - Laingim No.1 30 mins.

Tuesday, 20th November.

Inspected LAINGIM No.1 then carried out census and medical examination of inhabitants. Departed LAINGIM No.1 in light rain and proceeded to LAINGIM No.2 where camp was made. Rain fell throughout the late afternoon and night.

Walking time Laingim No.1 - Laingim No.2 30 mins.

Wednesday, 21st November.

Inspected hamlets of LAINGIM No.2 then lined, amended census and medically examined inhabitants. Broke camp and proceeded to MUSU again while light rain was falling. Made camp in MUSU Rest House.

Walking time Laingim No.2 - Musu 40 mins.

Thursday, 22nd November.

Inspected hamlets of MUSU then lined, amended census and medically examined the inhabitants. Then broke camp and climbed up the ridge to WUBLAGIL where camp was made.

Walking time Musu - Wublagil 10 mins.

Friday, 23rd November.

Inspected hamlets of WUBLAGIL and inspected Aid Post and wards. Lined inhabitants, amended census and carried out medical examination. Then broke camp and proceeded to LILAL.

Walking time Wublagil - Lilal 1 hr. 15 mins.

Saturday, 24th November.

Inspected hamlets of LILAL and then lined inhabitants and carried out census amendment and medical examination. broke camp and proceeded to YAMOUN. Rain fell in the afternoon.

Walking time Lilal - Yamoun 25 mins.

Sunday, 25th November.

At YAMOUN. Goserved the day.

Monday, 26th November.

Inspected YAMOUN then lined inhabitants and amended census and carried out medical examination. Departed for AUSINI where camp was made in the Rest House.

Walking time Yamoun - Ausini 25 mins.

Tuesday, 27th November.

Inspected AUSINI and then lined inhabitants and carried out census check and medical examination. Then departed for PIMON. Inspected hamlet of WOULL.

Walking time Ausini - Pimon 20 mins.

Wednesday, 28th November.

Inspected PIMON and lined inhabitants. Carried out census check and medical examination before breaking camp and proceeding across the YELBU River to EIKIL. Inspected hamlet of TAMOUN.

Walking time Pimon - Eikil 30 mins.

Thursday, 29th November.

Inspected EIKIL then lined and censused inhabitants and carried out medical examination. Broke camp and proceeded to MAMBEL village and then carried out census and medical check. Camped in Mambel Rest House.

Walking time Eikil - Mambel 20 mins.

Friday, 30th November.

Broke camp MAMBEL and proceeded to LALWI Village. Lined inhabitants and carried out census and medical check. In afternoon worked on Patrol Report.

Walking time Mambel - Lalwi 30 mins.

Saturday, 1st December.

Departed LALWI and proceeded to WULUKUM where camp was made. Inspected village and lined, censused and medically examined inhabitants.

Walking time Lalwi - Wulukum 50 mins.

Sunday, 2nd December.

Departed WULUKUM and climbed steadily to PIEM. Inspected village and hamlets and then lined the natives and carried out census revision and medical check. Rain fell in afternoon.

Walking time Wulukum - Piem 40 mins.

Monday, 3rd December.

Departed PIEM, descended and crossed YELBU River then climbed steadily to YILI where camp was established. In the afternoon visited Father Giles, O.F.M., of the Fransican Mission, Yili.

Walking time Piem - Yili 50 mins.

Tuesday, 4th December.

Inspected village and hamlets of YILI then lined and censused inhabitants. Broke camp and proceeded to TANGEI where camp was made while light rain was falling.

Walking time Yili - Tangei 1 hr. 45 mins.

Wednesday, 5th December.

Inspected TANGEI, then lined and censused inhabitants. Departed and proceeded to MABUL where camp was made. Rain fell throughout afternoon. Inspected MABUL.

Walking time Tangei - Mabul 10 mins.

Thursday, 6th December.

Lined and censused inhabitants of MABUL before proceeding to LINGI. Inspected village of LINGI then lined and amended the census of the inhabitants. Again rain fell during the afternoon.

Walking time Mabul - Lingi 25 mins.

Friday, 7th December.

Broke camp LINGI and proceeded to SAINDEI. Inspected village and hamlets then carried out census amendment and medical examination.

Walking time Lingi - Saindei 50 mins.

Saturday, 8th December.

Departed SAINDEI and climbed steadily to WILLIUM where camp was made. Inspected village and hamlets of WILLIUM then lined natives and carried out census revision and medical examination.

Walking time Saindei - Willium 55 mins.

Sunday, 9th December.

Broke camp WILLIUM and proceeded via KUPOAM, TOLGETI and WIGOTEI to HAPSEIM where camp was made. Inspected village and hamlets of HAPSEIM. Rain fell throughout the day.

Walking times Willium - Kupoam 5 mins.
Kupoam - Tolgeti 1 hr.
Tolgeti - Wigotei 30 mins.
Wigotei - Hapseim 30 mins.

Monday, 10th December.

Departed HAPSEIM and returned through WIGOTEI, TOLGETI and KUPOAM, which were inspected, to Fatima Mission Station. Visited Father Valentine, O.F.M., of Fatima. Departed Fatima and proceeded along graded road to MIWAUTEI where camp was made.

Walking times Hapseim - Wigotei 30 mins.
Wigotei - Tolgeti 30 mins.
Tolgeti - Kupoam 1 hr. 20 mins.
Kupoam - Fatima 10 mins.
Fatima - Wabutei 30 mins.
Wabutei - Miwautei 15 mins.

Tuesday, 11th December.

Departed MIWAUTEI and proceeded along graded to LUMI.

Walking times Miwautei - Rauwetei 45 mins.
Rauwetei - Sigaitai 25 mins.
Sigaitai - Wagoitei 10 mins.
Wagoitei - Siboitei 5 mins.
Siboitei - Eretei 5 mins.
Eretei - Otei 1 hr. 10 mins.
Otei - Iumi 45 mins.

END OF DIARY.

Census Statistics.

New books were issued to all villages censused on this patrol.

No. 2 Wapei Census Division - This division comprises 28 villages which at present have a total population of 5846. During this patrol 131 new names were recorded comprising 36 males and 95 females. The natural increase since the last census (March 1956) is 25 - total deaths recorded 150, total births recorded 175. Male "Migrations In" (not counting new names) are 9 and "Male Migrations Out" are 10. Female "Migrations In" (not counting new names) are 36 and female "Migrations Out" are 24. The excess in female Migrations In are probably due to the fact that the females have not lined previously for census in their old village. I estimate that there are probably 250 people still in "hiding" mostly in the Raut - Maiambel area. This would give a total for the census division of approximately 6100. Several villages show overall decreases since the last census Karatei (decrease of 1), Sibitei (2), Tuare (4), Bin (1), Nakil (1), Anguganak (3), Bogasip (4) and Nunsi (3).

Only one village is over recruited, namely, Pingil - 37%. This bears out the fact that the "third absent" agreement with the Recruiters at Lumi is working well.

North East Wapei Census Division - This division comprises 41 villages. Of these I censused 23 on this patrol while the other 18 were censused by Mr. ADO Jones in June 1956 (see Lumi P.R. 3- 55/56). In the 23 villages censused 28 new names were recorded - 11 males and 17 females. The natural increase since the last census is only 5. In 5 of these villages Tangei, Mabul, lingi, Saindei and Wilium there was a considerable decrease in population - 23 births compared to 53 deaths. Earlier this year, an epidemic passed through these villages from which a number of people died. This epidemic was investigated at the time by Mr. Waldron, B.M.A. Not including new names, male "migrations in" totalled 4 while male "migrations out" came to 5. Female "migrations in" came to 33 while female "migrations out" came to 36.

Several villages are over recruited - Soloku 40%, Laingim No.2 35%, Musu 46%, Yamoun 40%, Yili 34%, Mabul 54% and Saindei 34%. It is interesting to note that although there are 310 males at work, in the villages there are still more adult males than females - 1144 males to 1135 females. Of course, there may be still some females in hiding but I don't think the number is considerable. Of the 29 natives absent from a potential of 73 at Soloku I understand 6 are at work at Aitape. It seems poor that natives whose villages are closed to recruiting by an agreement with the local recruiters can go to Aitape and get work.

The total population counted on this patrol in the North East Wapei was 3896. Adding to this the figure for the 18 villages censused in June 1956, by Mr. Jones, A.D.O., we have a total of 6739 for this census division. There are probably still over 100 new names to be recorded in this area.

General - During 1956 the 5 census divisions comprising the old Lumi Sub District (not including the Palai and the Maimai) have been censused. A summary of these is as follows.

West Wapei Census Division	4557	44 villages.
South Wapei " "	4047	20 "
S.E. Wapei " "	2000	19 "
N.E. Wapei " "	6739	41 "
No. 2 Wapei " "	5846	28 "

Total 23189

Native Affairs.

Village life in all places visited appears normal. In the more progressive villages the natives co-operated in every way possible with the patrol.

The housing, generally, is reasonably good. It was noted that in villages close to Lumi the inhabitants build their houses off the ground on posts. The more distant villages all still build their houses on the ground. At Maiambel about 150 natives live in houses built on the ground in a small flat area at the top of a hill. The houses are packed in like sardines. It was suggested to them that now that they have stopped fighting, that they rebuild their village along a long flat ridge slightly below their present village site. It was also suggested that all the people with houses built on the ground replace them with houses built on posts, when the former start to deteriorate.

While in the Raut - Maiambel area, a dispute was brought to me involving brideprice payment. In approximately 1948, LUAIKA, a female of MAIAMBEL was married to YAWEI, a male of RAUIT. RAUIT sent the brideprice for LUAIKA to MAIAMBEL. In 1950, 3 men of RAUIT - UKINI, YAWEI (LUAIKA'S Husband) and WOIKIL (YAWEI'S brother) killed a man of MAIAMBEL who was of the same clan as LUAIKA. This murder was the payback for a murder of a RAUIT man by MAIAMBEL. (Apparently the alternate murder of RAUIT people by MAIAMBEL people has been in practice for sometime - they are traditional enemies). After this murder LUAIKA left RAUIT and returned to MAIAMBEL. Later the three murderers were sentenced in the Supreme Court for Murder. In May this year, they returned to their village after completion of the gaol term. WOIKIL - YAWEI'S brother - then demanded the return of the pay that they had given for LUAIKA, who had since remarried, or another girl. YAWEI, in the meantime was married to a local girl - MISIS. Earlier this year DALU a female of MAIAMBEL decided to marry at RAUIT and it was arranged for her to marry WOIKIL, thus settling the pay which RAUIT had originally given MAIAMBEL for LUAIKA. Later DALU went to see her father by a bush track so she would miss the main village. But the men of MAIAMBEL heard she was in the village and forced to stop at MAIAMBEL. The state of affairs was such when I arrived at MAIAMBEL on 3rd November. The matter was brought up to me by the village officials and three ex prisoners of RAUIT. It was decided that SELTEI a single girl of MAIAMBEL should marry WOIKIL of RAUIT. This arrangement was satisfactory to both RAUIT and MAIAMBEL and appeared satisfactory to SELTEI and WOIKIL.

I believe these two villages are gaining more confidence in the Administration. This is shown by the fact that at RAUIT 14 new names were recorded in the census while at MAIAMBEL 24 new names were recorded.

At all villages visited the Native Administration Regulations were explained to the inhabitants.

During the patrol 3 suicides were noted - one male at NAREITEI, one male at LIPOAM and a male and female at LAINGIM No.1. In all cases the cause of the trouble was adultery.

A number of adultery and sexual intercourse cases were also brought to the court for hearing. The cause of the adultery in these cases is usually the husband going to work in the islands leaving his wife with his brother, single or married of a fellow clansman. The adulterer is sometimes the younger brother while at other times he is a fellow villager. As far as I know in the case of an adultery, the native custom before the coming of the white man in this area, was for an arrow to be fired into the thigh of the adulterer. This made him ashamed of his doings. When the illegitimate child was born, unless there was someone in the village who wanted to look after it, the child was killed at birth.

On this patrol I heard of four cases of infanticide - Brugap, Ningil, Mugun and Lilal - but in each case there was not sufficient evidence for a court hearing. I pointed out to the natives that this practise was not good and it must stop. All luluais were asked to inform Lumi of the birth of illegitimate children. This may help to quell the number of cases of this nature.

N.L.G.C. Potential.

I think it is a little early yet to consider establishing councils in this area. At Rauwetei in the Somoro area, holes have been dug for planting of coffee. This is the first village to start planting coffee in this Sub District. If this coffee develops normally and to schedule it probably would be ready for the first picking in three or four years time. Taking this into account and the native situation at present I believe in 4 or 5 years time the initial council could be established in this area. In the meantime road construction will continue and the native outlook on progress will probably improve considerably. At present many natives do not know why they have to construct roads.

Roads and Bridges.

The only graded road in this area at present is the Lumi - Fatima graded bridle track. This road has a minimum width of approximately 5 feet and maximum of 15-20 feet. It is being gradually widened. It links up a population of over 2000 with Lumi. All other roads are native pads.

Sites for other roads in this area were inspected. Suggestions are:-

1. Leaving the Lumi - Fatima road near Otai then crossing two small ridges arriving to a point under Karatei. From Karatei it would travel along the ridge heading SSE past Keibam and Bin to the Kweibungu River. This would have to be crossed by a ford. Then across the Yelbu River by another ford, then proceeding to the north of Pingil, Nakil and Lipoam to a point north of Tumentoni. From here it would descend, cross the Mopan River, probably by ford then pass to the north of Angugunak and Bogasip towards Sabig. From here the road could eventually proceed to Mantsuku, Seim and Dreikirkir.

An alternative to this is to leave Lumi and proceed to the east of Miliom and Orutei to Telotei, cross the Weni River and proceed towards Bin. Then continue as above.

2. Leaving the Lumi - Fatima road at Fatima then proceeding through Wilium to Tangei then descending and crossing the Kweibungu River and climbing towards Yili then descending to Karoka (a hamlet of Piem on the banks of the Yelbu River) crossing Yelbu River and then proceeding across undulating country to link with the above near Tumentoni.

Before any work could be carried out on these roads a thorough investigation of the sites would be required to find the best route for a graded road.

In No.2 above, the co-operation of the Roman Catholic Fathers at Fatima, Yili and Yemmu could be expected as this road would be very helpful to them.

Village Officials.

At present in the No.2 Wapei Census Division comprising 28 Villages there are 28 luluais, 42 tultuls, 17 medical tultuls and 4 Aid Post Orderlies. In the area censused of the North East Wapei Census Division there are 22 luluais, 29 tultuls, 18 medical tultuls and 1 Aid Post Orderly. In the complete North East Wapei Census Division, that is,

area censused on this patrol together with the 18 villages censused by Mr. Jones, A.D.O., in June 1956, there are for the 41 villages, 40 Iuluais, 42 tultuls, 30 medical tultuls and 4 Aid Post Orderlies. All village officials are on probation.

The standard of the village officials is not very high except in isolated cases. In some of the more backward villages such as Rauti and Maiambel, Wititai and Witweis-Wesin the officials do not seem to get much backing from their villagers. This state of affairs will probably improve with more patrols to this area.

At Yili, one native WAITEMI, has recently returned to his village after completion of five years as a policeman. He is a level-headed person who should prove very helpful as a leader in the furtherance of Administration Policies in the Yili area.

Rest Houses.

All villages visited had Rest Houses. Most of these had been newly built especially for this patrol. Some were not of a very high standard, but, on the other hand, one or two had been very well built and solidly constructed. The Mareitei Rest House is particularly good and is one of the best in the Lumi Sub District.

Education.

In almost all villages there is a village school run by the Roman Catholic Mission. It was noted that attendance at these schools is not particularly good, but no doubt it will improve as the natives get to realise that education is for their benefit. The schools at the mission stations seem to be very well attended and the pupils appear to be progressing well.

Missions.

Four mission stations were visited during the patrol. They are the Roman Catholic station at Yemmu with Father Antonine, O.F.M., in charge, the Roman Catholic station at Yili with Father Giles, O.F.M., in charge, the Roman Catholic station at Fatima with Father Valentine O.F.M., in charge, and the Christian Mission to Many Lands station at Eretei with Mr. C. Parrish, in charge. All missions run small aid posts and have schools. There is a large central school at Fatima run by 4 Nuns.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Food was found to be plentiful in all villages. The staple food is sago with taro, sweet potato and coconuts lending variation.

Nearly all the villages have a collection of fowls of many breeds and colours although their absence was noted in the Maiambel - Rauti area. Domesticated native pigs are also common.

At Rauwetei, where there is a Dept. of Agriculture coffee probationer stationed, the holes for coffee plants have been dug over an area of nearly an acre. The natives at Rauwetei and other Somoro villages are very keen to grow coffee and are watching the Lumi experimental coffee plot and now the Rauwetei plot with interest.

Anthropology.

During this trip I made some notes on the social system of the Wapeis and their marriage laws. These are attached as appendices.

Conclusion.

On this trip, I made no effort to hurry the patrol along. At every village censused I spent at least one night. This gave the inhabitants time to get to know the patrol and to bring their troubles along or sick along if they had any. I noticed in many villages that it was not until the patrol was preparing to depart that the natives brought sick and courts to me for attention. The natives appeared shy and somewhat scared of the patrol on its arrival in a village but their timidity soon passed. I believe, that this patrol accomplished much more in taking things easily and not hurrying than a patrol would have done if it had hurried through and visited several villages in the one day.

George D. Oakes

George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 4 of 1956/57.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the Patrol.

Reg. No.	5141B	L/Cpl.	Hauranga	An excellent NCO for patrolling who understands the local Wapei language. He is respected by the Wapei people. An asset to any patrol.
" "	7702	Const.	Koikoi	A good steady worker. Reliable. He has 6 years service to his credit. His contract expired during this patrol and I understand he has resigned.
" "	7863	"	Garwi	Another steady worker. A good and reliable policeman.
" "	9070	"	Kurubal	A good, steady reliable policeman who is developing into a first class constable.

From 8-10-56 to 28-10-56 only.

Reg. No.	7010	Const.	Asias
----------	------	--------	-------

An excellent policeman who should make a first class N.C.O.

George D Oakes
George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "B"

Patrol Report Lumi No. 4 of 1956/57.

Medical and Health.

A medical examination for sores was held in every village visited in conjunction with the census revision. Any bad cases of tropical ulcers and yaws were sent in to Lumi for treatment or to the Aid Posts.

Five Aid Posts were inspected during the patrol. These were at Suneitei (Sibitei), Puang, Ningil, Wublagicl and Wigotei. All of these were in reasonable order. Most of them had several wards for patients also. I understand from Mr. Waldron, E.M.A., Lumi, that there should be an Aid Post at Yuwil also. I found the A.P.O. of Yuwil Aid Post - MAUAT - living at Ningil with the A.P.O. of the Ningil Aid Post. From appearances I think the Yuwil Aid Post has not been in use for some time. The health in the villages with Aid Posts was exceptionally good but in other villages it was not the best. I believe that if the A.P.O.s could patrol the villages in their vicinity the health in the area would probably improve. I found in many cases that the medical tultuls will rather treat tropical ulcers and cases of yaws with Acraflavine solution rather than send them to the Aid Posts. I told all medical tultuls to treat cuts and abrasions, etc., with their medicines and send any "strong sores" to the Aid Post Orderlies.

A summary of the Aid Posts at present in the North East Wapei and No.2 Wapei is as follows :-

Suneitei	1 APO
Puang	1 "
Ningil	2 "
Wublagicl	1 "
Wigotei	1 "
Kiwautai	1 "
Eretei	1 "

All villages in this area have latrines although I strongly suspect some of them are not used. In many villages human excreta was found around the environs. In some places the natives had walked right past the door of the latrine and deposited their excreta, in the bush, 20 yards the other side. I ordered the officials of these villages to have their villages cleaned immediately.

Many villages had large heaps of stinking bamboo tubes which had been used for cooking food in. Village officials were ordered to get all the rubbish around their villages burnt. In the Somoro and Yili areas most of the villages have built themselves incinerators to burn the rubbish in.

In some places there are water holes in the village itself. The water from these, so I was informed, was used in making sago jelly. In one or two, pig and dog excreta were found. The natives were ordered to fill all these water holes up with ground and only use "pangal" water from the streams.

At Wublagicl one set of twins were born two days prior to my visit. The parents were asked to bring them into Lumi for a medical check up and to collect the allowance.

George D Oakes
George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "C".

Lumi P. R. No. 4 of 1956/57.

Last Census of Villages Visited.

No.2 Wapei Census Division.

Sibitei	Mr. Cooke, C.P.O.	15-3-56
Karatei	"	13-3-56
Sabtei	Mr. S. Smith, A.D.O.	19-8-55
Nareitei	"	12-3-55
Tuarei	Mr. Cooke, C.P.O.	29-2-56
Keibam	"	13-3-56
Bin	"	12-3-56
Pingil	"	10-3-56
Nakil	"	10-3-56
Lipoam	"	10-3-56
Witikin	"	10-3-56
Puang	"	9-3-56
Tumentoni	"	9-3-56
Auang	"	4-3-56
Nunsi	"	4-3-56
Yuwil	"	3-3-56
Ningil	"	5-3-56
Brugap	"	5-3-56
Yankok	"	5-3-56
Weigin	"	4-3-56
Bogasip	"	6-3-56
Raut	"	6-3-56
Meiambel	"	8-3-56
Anguganak	"	8-3-56
Winaluk	"	8-3-56
Yemhu	"	8-3-56
Wititai	"	8-3-56
Witweis-Wesin	Mr. S. Smith, A.D.O.	15-5-55

North East Warei Census Division.

Tangei	Mr. G. Cooke, C.P.O.	28-2-56
Yili	"	29-2-56
Lingi	"	28-2-56
Saindei	"	28-2-56
Mabul	"	28-2-56
Wilium	"	28-2-56
Mambel	"	1-3-56
Eikil	"	1-3-56
Pimow	"	1-3-56
Ausini	"	1-3-56
Yamoum	"	1-3-56
Wublagil	"	1-3-56
Musu	"	1-3-56
Leingim No. 2	"	1-3-56
Lilal	"	1-3-56
Leingim No.1	"	2-3-56
Mupun	"	2-3-56
Soloku	"	2-3-56
Sikel	"	2-3-56
Yemnu	"	3-3-56
Piem	Mr. S. Smith, A.D.O.	14-5-55
Lalwi	"	14-5-56
Wulukum	"	14-5-55

Appendix "D".

Lumi Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956/57.

Villages and their Hamlets.

North East Wapei.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Hamlets.</u>
Otei	Wilduf Tangufene Olomanglo Tumbutu Mafiangolo Naltuf
Karaitai	Inibe
Kumatei	Omutisi
Wabutei	Sanwapi Telwebi Tubluli Tuwila
Kupoam	Tolgeti
Tolgeti	Penkibu
Wigotei	Mangatu Angoli Tangaru
Hapseim	Yilbu Tondrualen Lebinio
Sarbotei	Wanyeleuf
Wilbetei	Epialom
Miwautei	Ebiu Yasinban
Rauwetei	Molfuf Anianguf Eng'gamuf Ilinguf
Sigaitai	Filabu Lanuf Fiuf
Siboitei	Wutumaf
Flobum	Nammubu
Tauwetei	Wibuf
Eretei No.1	Malbubau Oruwebe Nimaruf
Wagoitei	Eluf
Yemnu	Teme Yimnu
Sikel	Yemnu Yari
Mupun	Uwei Tarawi
Soloku	Wabinas Simapel Soloku Wilsi
Laingim No.1	Akeli (Rawi)
Laingim No.2	Sem Negrib Siblu Warikini Waremilu
Musu	Walepi Yupen
Wublagil	Wublagil Yalni

Village

Lilal
 Yamoum
 Ausini (Towobu)
 Pimon

Eikil

Mambel

Lalwi

Wulukum

Piem

Yili

Tangei

Mabul
 Lingi
 Saindei

Wilium

No. 2 Wapel.

Nareitei
 Sabtei
 Karatei

Sibitei

Tuarei
 Keibam

Bin (Nemenbin)

Pingil

Nakil

Hamlet.

Amu
 Eiwulu
 Yebin
 Yamoum
 Ausini
 Pimon
 Tanwari
 Wali
 Wouli
 Tomoun
 Samat
 Eikil
 Wariam
 Mambel
 Binu
 Napur
 Lalwi
 Wulukum
 Eisu
 Piem
 Ulam
 Karoka
 Yili
 Pinuyei
 Yagendu
 Yingene
 Prolpu
 Tangei
 Pickom
 Kolobongo
 Wabiltu
 Andrau
 Taimo
 Yebu
 Plamuf
 Miniflei
 Mondroa
 Lilloam
 Ilipi

Matiatei
 Flobu
 Sabtei
 Wutulum
 Bolobu
 Toflangilo
 Sibitei
 Suneitei
 Tuarei
 Keibam
 Wokrebe
 Mamuf
 Ein
 Yebeu (Tabal)
 Nolu
 Nemi
 Winikin
 Pengken
 Witnimma
 Yaikanimum
 Magaran
 Witnimun

<u>Village</u>	<u>Hamlets.</u>
Nakil (cont.)	Yayu Maiwa Nokam
Lipoam	Yauwita Lipoam
Witikin	Witnumnau Anyap Sumin Twani
Puang	Nipin Witmatap Yaramuni Puang Likis Witwaluk Witan Witmangap
Tumentoni	Witna Yaiwulowal Tumentoni Yal-ip Witduto
Yemlu	Minei Waniso Toninuk Eisia Waiwok Yagoka Yatini Yaulak Yabalawun
Witweis - Wesin	Witweis Yeiwabuk Eiboiak Namun Wesin Witwan Witwait Witmiri Yanakap Yaruken Yaritu Win Tagi
Winaluk	Winaluk
Anguganak	Witipin Wunbe Yammunep
Bogasip	Witnagip Yauagap Wambigi Wasiti Yawalut Walami Pakwa
Rauit	Yombil Anapin Biup Watalu Pagawog Wimanu
Maiambel	Dagatelbelten Suredel Basidel Ibagiel

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Hamlets.</u>
Maiambel	Bawi
	Pi-im
	Witall
Brugap	Wunibet
	Yelam
	Brugap
	Winikum
Yankok	Widnamun
	Mitak
	Mokan
	Sipig
Ningil	Yabiru
	Weibin
	Aulei
Yuwil	Bagi
	Yambiu
	Yalim
	Malu
	Lakmal
Weigin	Malagi
	Wabarin
Auang	Maingil
	Auang
Nunsi	Abuk
	Nunsi

Appendix "E".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 4 of 1956/57.

Some notes on the Social Systems of the Wapeis.

During this patrol records of the social systems in the North East and No.2 Wapeis were made. In this appendix I will give a brief outline, broadly speaking, of the social system.

The smallest divisible group appears to be the family. This comprises the father and mother, their son and his wife and his children. Grown up children usually go and live in another house. It may also include adopted children, which are common in the area.

The next largest is what I have called the sub-clan. This is usually known by the ancestors name. Rarely, the natives can trace back their genealogy to the sub-clan ancestor although at Ningil a native traced his family tree back seven generations to the sub-clan ancestor.

The sub-clan is the largest section of people in a particular hamlet. In any hamlet there is one or sometimes two sub-clans which own all the ground belonging to the hamlet. For want of a better term I shall call these leading sub-clans. There may be several other sub-clans in the hamlet also.

The largest group is the clan. This may have only one sub-clan but it also may have as many as 20. There is never more than one sub-clan of a particular clan in the one hamlet. The clan may be known by the leading sub-clan's hamlet name or by another name which appears to have no link with anything except in one or two cases which appear to be an exception. At Yili one clan is known as MAMBOL-LUPUL which means in the local language "a long snake". Another is WERIE which means "white possum". Some of the others may have totem names also but they would need more careful examination.

There is another social group, the hamlet?, which will have, as already mentioned one or perhaps two leading sub-clans as well as several other subclans whose leading sub-clans are in other villages. These other sub clans were usually formed as follows. A hamlet was fighting against another hamlet or village, and they started to run out of menfolk. So they asked members of another clan in another village if they would come and help them in the fighting. In return they would give these people ground to work their gardens and build their houses on. The people would also live in the hamlet which had adopted them. They also could not marry women from the clan which had adopted them and vice versa. Clans enjoined in this manner I will call attached clans. The adopting clan in these cases need not be a leading clan in the hamlet. The adopting clan may itself have been adopted into the hamlet at an earlier date. Because of this some sub-clans in a hamlet may be able to intermarry with the leading sub-clan of that hamlet.

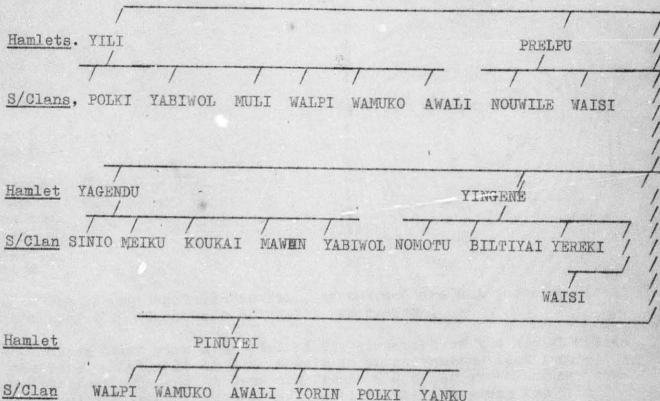
There also appears to be a still larger group, that is, the village. The exact attachments between hamlets of a village is not exactly known but tribal fighting probably had something to do with it. I have noticed that in some cases the Government Village Books follow this pattern but in others there may be several village books to one "social village" e.g. Nakil and Lipoam, or several individual hamlets may be coming into one Village Book e.g. Bin. But it was noticed, particularly around Lumi, that the natives have excepted the Government village Book as a new system following the stopping of tribal fighting.

To demonstrate these I will take the village of Yili:-

Village.

YILI

1



WALPI	Sub Clan	is part	of	WOUNIMIN	Clan	(leading Sub Clan)
POIKI	"	"	"	"	YENGANERE	" of TERENE, a disused village.
YABIWOL	"	"	"	"	TUMLUWIL	" of WALO, a disused village.
KOUKAI	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " " "
WAI SI	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " " "
WAMUKO	"	"	"	"	WATAGWAI	" OF TOMOUM (EIKIL).
MULI	"	"	"	"	MAMBOL-LUPUL	" of NAKIL.
SINIO	"	"	"	"	"	" " " " " "
YOURIN	"	"	"	"	WERIE	" of TUWI, a disused village.
YANKU	"	"	"	"	TABAL	" of YEBEN (BIN).
AWALI	"	"	"	"	WULITAN	" (leading sub clan)
MAWUN	"	"	"	"	TIEN	" (leading sub clan)
MEIKU	"	"	"	"	TARAWAP	" of NIPIN (PUANG)
NOUWILE	"	"	"	"	WABEITAI	" (leading sub clan)
NOMOTU	"	"	"	"	NAMONIL	" of BIN.
BILTIYAI	"	"	"	"	YINGENE	" (leading sub clan)
YEREKI	"	"	"	"	MABUL	" of MABUL.

As can be seen from the above there are five sub-clans at Yili which are leading sub-clans. There is also three sub-clans whose ground is near YILI and at present unoccupied by a hamlet. They are the TUMLUWIL, YENGANERE, AND WERIE Clans. All other sub-clans are attached clans with one of the five clans that own the ground at Yili, that is, WOUNIMIN, WULITAN, TIEN, WABEITAI and YINGENE, or attached to one of the clans that have been previously adopted by these.

The TUMLUWIL Clan is one of the largest in the WAPEI having sub-clans of it also at WESIN, TUMENPONI, WEIS, YEMLU, WILANUE, PUANG, PINGIL, BIN, WUBIAGIL, EIKIL, TANGEI and LINGI.

To show the wide range of places where wives have been purchased from the following list for Yili is given.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of wives purchased.</u>
Yili	26
Ekil	8
Nakil	1
Lalwi	5
Hapseim	1
Mambel	2
Piem	9
Tangei	4
Witikin	1
Bin	5
Wulukum	4
Puang	1
Tumentoni	2
Ausini	1
Lingi	1
Keibam	1

The 26 purchased within Yili, of course, are not purchased from an attached clan to the one doing the purchasing .

These notes give some idea of the structure of the social system of the Wapei people. It is also a help in understanding land tenure, where the leading sub-clan owns the ground and other sub-clans may own trees growing on the ground. A diagram (like the one given for Yili) was compiled for every village visited (except in the Raüt area) and from these diagrams and other information these notes have been compiled.

"Appendix F"

Patrol Report Lumi No. 4 of 1956/57.

Some notes on the Marriage System of the Wapeis.

I compiled these notes on the marriage system especially the marriage structure from notes I made during this patrol. There may be and probably are many things which I have not covered. These notes are to be read in conjunction with the notes on clan systems.

Marriage appears to be looked upon as a procreative partnership rather than an economic tie. Affection for the partner does take place but seems not to be a necessary factor. At Yankok, one man approached me and said he wanted to be rid of the woman which had been betrothed to him. His father, on the other hand, was insistent on him keeping her. His argument was that if he did not marry her he would not get another wife. The father said that the woman was a good worker and made good food and would make an ideal wife.

A mans economic tie is more within the clan than to the wife. If a woman marries into another village, at periods approximately monthly her clansmen including close relations in the clan, will take bundles of food to her. If she has a son the food will be given to him after her death and also, after his death to his children. But if she only has daughters, the food will be given to them but not to their children. This food giving may continue for several generations.

Marriage is looked upon as a permanent relation between couples although divorce and remarriage is excepted. Following the death of the husband the widow usually remarries. This second marriage is organised by the deceased husband's clan. If the deceased husband has a younger brother, he has first choice to marry his brothers widow. If he is already married and is satisfied with having one wife, the widow may marry another member of her deceased husbands clan. If this happens no second brideprice need be given. If a member of another clan wishes to marry her and is allowed to by the deceased husband's clan, her new husband's clan must buy her from her first husbands clan. Any children of her first marriage may be adopted by her deceased husbands brother or a fellow clansman. Sometimes the second husband looks after them although they belong to a different clan.

Selection of Spouse.

The selection of a spouse for a young man is usually made by a young mans father or if he is deceased by his guardian. His guardian may be a close male relative of his fathers generation such as his fathers brother or failing this a fellow clansman of the same generation as his father. On some occasions his guardian maybe of another clan. If it is the latter the spouse may be selected by the guardian or a fellow clansman of the same generation as his father. In some cases the young man may force the issue by having intercourse with his lover and her becoming pregnant. In this case the father of the girl usually demands pay from the young mans clan, who wishing to hush up the trouble are usually only too willing to hand over the pay. This practise is not common and is frowned upon.

Betrothal.

The parents of a male child still in arms may make a betrothal to the parents of a female child still in arms for the two babies. When the two young children are of about 7 or 8 years of age they will be informed of the betrothal. This child betrothal by the parents may be continued by the young couple culminating in a successful marriage. Sometimes this child betrothal will breakup and the parents will have to find another partner for their son or daughter. As already mentioned if the girl does not like the betrothal she may break it by becoming pregnant to someone else.

Courtship.

The age at courtship is approximately 12 to 15 years for a girl. The is usually slightly older. Courtship is not a necessary initial factor for marriage.

Courtship between a Couple in the same village.

A girl or boy may take a liking to another girl or boy in the village. They will inform their partner when there is a group together by winking at the other, or by putting the tongue out at the corner of the mouth or by grabbing the persons hand and giving it a quick squeeze or by rolling their eyes to one corner suggesting to their partner to meet afterwards in that direction. The partners then might meet each other at pre-arranged times in the bush nearby where they will probably hold hands and the boy might hold the girls breasts and they will talk together. To these meetings the boy might take along a bird or something that he has shot to give to the girl while the girl might take along some cooked food. These presents are then taken home by the receivers. The boy will not eat the food but will give it to his friends. At other times they might arrange to see each other outside the girls house at a certain time of the night. The girl will probably excuse herself to her parents by telling them that she is going to the latrine. They will have a few quiet words together and then return to their respective houses. The girl will then probably inform her parents that she likes the particular young man and he will inform his parents likewise. If their parents are deceased they will tell their guardians. Brideprice will then be arranged between the parents or guardians of the courting couple. If the father or guardian has not sufficient to make up the brideprice his fellow clansmen usually help him with it and so the marriage is culminated.

Courtship between a couple living in different Villages.

The boy or girl may take a liking to the other party which he may see at a singsing or other gathering or in a visit to fellow clansmen in a different village. Later, he or she may ask a friend of similar age, who is going to the other village to tell the particular friend in that village to meet him or her at a certain place at a certain time. The friend may be going to that village to see fellow clansmen taking food to a fellow clanswoman who is married to a man at that village. The courtship will then progress similarly to the above. Later they may arrange a party, the girl taking along several girl friends and the boy taking along several of his mates to a prearranged meeting place which would probably be somewhere on the boundary of the grounds of the two villages. The two parties will decorate themselves with flowers and paint. Food and betel nut will be taken along to these meetings by both parties. When the parties meet the courting couple will probably throw sticks and dirt at each other much to the amusement of the others. The parties will also chat to each other and chew the betel nut. When they have had enough they will pack up and go home.

Engagement.

After the brideprice has been handed over from the young man's father or guardian to the girl's father or guardian, the girl will go and live with the young mans people. While the girl is living in the parents house, the young man will go and live in the men's house, if one exists, or in a house occupied by several single men. Before missions entered this area, all men and adolescent males lived in the men's house but in many villages these have lost their previous significance and have fallen into disrepair or have been completely destroyed. The married men now usually live with their womenfolk although sometimes they live with the single men. While the young girl is living with her parents-in-law, her ability to work, such as making sago, collecting firewood, collecting fish and working in the garden is studied by her parents-in-law. If they think she is not satisfactory she is returned to her parents while the brideprice held by her parents is also returned. If the parents-in-law are satisfied with her work, the father-in-law tells their son of their decision. During the period of scrutiny by the parents the young couple cannot speak to each other in public.

public. In present times, during this examination of the girl, her future husband often goes to work in the islands for two years under contract. When he returns home the parents have usually arrived at their decision. In some villages the parents may engage several girls before finding one that is satisfactory to them to be married to their son. Their decision is usually satisfactory to their son. This period of engagement may be as short as 6 months but on the other hand may be as long as 2 or 3 years.

Age at Marriage.

Males may marry from about 15 or 16 years of age on. This depends largely on two factors - finance and shortage of women. If in a family there are four sons it is rare to find them all married. Usually the eldest two will have wives while the younger two will not although they may be getting on in years. This is usually caused by finance running out after the wife for the second eldest son is purchased or unavailability of women of marriageable age.

Females, as already mentioned, are married when the parents-in-law are satisfied with their work. This may be at any age between 14 and 20. There are some unmarried female adults throughout the Wapei area. Reasons for these are laziness and sub-normality. Sometimes females are divorced because of sterility. They then live a single women's life.

Husbands usually are older than their wives by a few years, although sometimes, in secondary marriages the husbands may be a little younger. On the other hand there are some men whose second wives are younger than their first wife's children.

Marriage Ceremony.

This is a simple ceremony, in which the husband eats for the first time sago jelly which has been prepared by his wife. He will probably live for a while then with his parents until he constructs a house for his wife and himself.

Types of Marriage.

Both monogamy and polygyny are practised amongst the Wapeis. In the Yili area the natives have a rule that one man can only have two wives. On the other hand, around Lumi there are men with three and four wives although these are becoming few and far between because of mission activity.

Marriage Laws.

1. Prohibition.

1. Incest. Marriage with any kinsmen is not allowed. If a genealogical relationship is known between a boy and a girl they cannot marry. For example, if a clan is giving food to one of their clanswomen married in another village, a clansman cannot marry her daughter. One type of cross cousin marriage is allowable from the point of view of clan exogamy but is not allowed because of kinship relation. This includes cousins on the mothers side.

2. Exogamy. Marriage within the clan or even with attached clans is not allowed. (See Appendix "E").

2. Injunction.

The Wapeis appear to have a system where people can only marry people in their own generation. This applies especially with secondary marriages. For instance, a male cannot marry his step-mother, although she may be younger than him because she is in the position of a mother to him. Similarly, he cannot marry his father's brother's widow, as she is by marriage, of the same generation as his father. Again the same rule

applies to his grandfather's generation. Although the grandfathers widow may be of the same age as him (she of course, not being his grandmother) he cannot marry her, because she is, by marriage, of the same generation as his grandfather. This is rare as not many grandfathers marry a young girl.

On the other hand a male can marry his brothers widow and usually does and may also marry his father's brother's son's widow. These as will be seen are of or equivalent, to his generation, genealogically speaking. Similarly a male may marry the widow of a fellow clansman if they are of his generation.

Brideprice.

This is used to buy a woman for marriage. Apart from buying the use of the woman as a child bearer the natives treat this as pay given to the parents of the woman, for all the food which they have given to her during her childhood and early adolescence.

There are several types used in this area:-

- (1) Rings and shells.
- (2) Partly rings and shells and partly money.
- (3) Money.

Rings and Shells - This is the method which is natural to the Wapeis and has been for many, many generations. It used to be common throughout the Wapei peoples and still is used in the more primitive Wapei villages. In the Somoro area the natives got rid of all their rings and shells several years ago during a cargo cult. Money has replaced this method in a number of places.

An example of the brideprice given is as follows:-

- 2 tambu shell head-dresses.
- 20 cowrie shells (length 2 to 3 inches).
- 86 shell rings (1 to 2 inches diameter).
- 12 shell rings (3 inches diameter).
- 2 ropes of European pearlshell buttons.
- 4 ropes of girigiri shell.
- 9 ropes of single row tambu shell.
- 2 ropes of quadruple row tambu shell.

Partly rings and shell and partly money - This pay is semi European semi native. This is used by natives who have money and still have their forefathers shell money.

An example of this is as follows:-

- £5 in one shilling pieces wrapped in paper (fuse).
- 50 shell rings.
- Several ropes of tambu, etc.

Money - This is used in the Somoro area and around Lumi where the natives have given up much of their primitive way of life. It consists of £10 - one shilling pieces wrapped up in paper and made into two fuses or as the natives call it "two sticks".

If the father of the future bridegroom has not sufficient finance, whether in shells or money, he may get his fellow clansmen to make up the amount.

After the pay has been given to the girls father the girl will go and live with her parents-in-law.

The girls people then at approximately monthly periods will take food such as taro and sweet potato to her, while she is alive, and as already mentioned, to her children after her death.

The girls parents, at times, may give the girl and her husband a wild pig which they have killed in the bush. This will be reciprocated at a later by the girls husband and his parents.

When the brideprice is given to the girls father he must keep it intact until the girl becomes pregnant or if she is sterile until the husband makes up his mind (or perhaps the father of the husband decides for him) whether he will keep the girl or return her to her parents. If the husband decided to keep his wife the girls father will then divide the brideprice amongst his clan. If a member of another clan had looked after the girl for sometime during her life, he will be entitled to part of the payto compensate him for the amount of his food which the girl had eaten. If the husband decides to return her to her parents the girls parents must return the brideprice. Sometimes, if the girl proves barren the husband may demand the girls sisters as a second wife or as a replacement for the first. This practice of Sororate will be mentioned later.

Exchange.

An exchange system of sisters has been in operation in parts of the Wapei, notably to the west of Lumi for sometime. This system was introduced from the coastal natives. Sometimes it is exchange of sisters only while at other times rings or money are exchanged also. The exchange may not necessarily be blood sisters - sometimes clan sisters are given in exchange.

Secondary Marriages.

Amongst the Wapeis a man is expected to marry his elder brothers widow. If he does not wish to he does not have to. The widow then may marry another man from the clan of her late husband or even from a different clan. But if she marries a man from a different clan her second husbands clan has to buy her from her first husbands clan. The brideprice in this case is not usually as high as the original brideprice.

A man may marry his wife's sister after his wife is found to be probably sterile (Sororate). I only know of two occasions of this - one at Weis and one at Otei. Sometimes his first wife may be returned to her parents in exchange for the second. In one case, a man purchased his first wife with brideprice and after it was found that she appeared barren he married the wife's sister. No brideprice was given for the second marriage.

Usually if a man wishes to secure a second wife he asks permission of his first wife. This is to save any bickering arising between the two wives. A man who has two wives constructs separate houses for each of them if they are not sisters. If the two wives are sisters they will probably live in the same house.

Conclusion.

These are only notes on the Marriage System, and are therefore, far from complete. But they should be a help in understanding the marriage problems of the Wapei people.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

 YEAR 1956

NO 2 WAPEI

Govt. Print.—7492/16-55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Number of Child or Younger age	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		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	
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																													
NARATEI	9-10-56	6	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	11	37	1	32	-	23	28	48	52	163
SABTEI	10-10-56	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	6	20	-	14	-	21	14	21	26	85
KARATEI	11-10-56	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	19	78	14	56	2	51	-	41	43	73	78	256
SIBITEI	12-10-56	-	7	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	2	5	2	4	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	59	10	47	5	43	-	30	27	53	55	185
TUAREI	13-10-56	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	1	13	-	12	-	6	8	14	13	44
KEIBAM	15-10-56	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	1	2	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	7	45	7	43	4	35	-	23	22	43	52	158
BIN	16-10-56	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	10	41	10	37	2	28	-	24	25	41	43	146
PINGIL	17-10-56	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	7	27	5	20	2	18	-	16	11	26	26	91
NAKIL	18-10-56	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	9	48	10	46	1	41	-	27	25	46	59	174
LIPOAM	19-10-56	3	5	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	14	55	15	56	5	52	-	51	43	50	69	229
WITIKIN	20-10-56	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	3	46	7	45	6	41	-	33	34	42	59	181
PUANG	22-10-56	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	21	114	18	99	9	82	-	80	67	110	125	415
TUMENTOM	23-10-56	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	51	7	45	4	39	-	24	27	59	57	171
YEMLU	25-10-56	11	5	1	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	15	106	17	101	8	85	-	70	67	108	116	381
WITITAI	27-10-56	2	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	7	52	8	31	4	45	-	31	35	51	66	197
WITIKES-WESIN	29-10-56	8	8	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	11	33	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	15	85	24	78	7	66	-	53	55	95	104	330
WINALUK	30-10-56	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	6	24	-	14	-	25	24	28	29	110
ARGUNGUNAR	31-10-56	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	11	48	14	51	1	39	-	36	29	47	68	194
BOGASIP	1-11-56	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	-	12	61	6	55	6	38	-	43	41	61	63	219
TOTAL		62	62	9	5	15	9	1	8	2	9	3	2	25	24	1	27	98	6	15	12	-	-	-	8	128	1015	186	924	167	748	-	651	625	1016	116	3729	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

 YEAR 1956

No 2 WAPEI

Govt. Print-7495/1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WEEK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absence)			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		Totals						
		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
TOTAL	8/1	62	62	9	5	15	9	1	8	2	9	3	2	25	24	1	27	98	6	15	12	-	249	-	-	-	8	-	106	105	106	98	67	305	-	657	625	1019	1160	3729
RAUIT	2-11-56	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	10	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	17	66	20	66	7	57	-	50	71	79	95	300
MAIAMBELA	4-11-56	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	17	76	11	70	13	48	-	68	51	95	79	246
BRUGAP	6-11-56	3	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	61	8	59	7	48	-	48	44	65	73	246
YANKOK	7-11-56	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	41	5	44	2	29	-	35	29	45	49	166
NINGIL	8-12-56	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	17	123	11	123	15	101	-	80	58	152	144	438
YUWIL	10-11-56	4	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	96	10	92	8	63	-	82	57	99	106	369	
WEIGIN	12-11-56	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	44	2	44	4	31	-	26	23	50	51	155	
AUANG	13-11-56	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	5	14	2	15	-	17	10	29	27	89	
NUNSI	13-11-56	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	4	19	-	16	-	17	10	29	27	89	
GRAND TOTAL		89	86	11	5	18	11	5	10	5	11	4	2	30	38	1	45	131	10	24	14	-	314	-	-	-	16	-	246	1542	272	1455	123	1203	-	1010	975	1654	1805	5846

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1956.....

N E WAPEI

Govt. Print.—7402/18.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES % of total of both sexes	Average 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
		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				
YEMNU	15-11-56	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	36	-	31	1	25	-	21	15	32	34	112		
SIKEL	16-11-56	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	13	78	9	63	3	44	-	33	39	57	74	229	
MUPUN	17-11-56	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	29	2	27	-	25	18	40	36	125			
SOLOKU	19-11-56	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	17	73	16	45	1	38	-	39	24	57	60	209		
LAINGIM	20-11-56	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	15	56	9	44	2	33	-	39	24	59	49	154		
LAINGIM 2	21-11-56	4	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	59	8	51	3	39	-	34	30	56	64	212		
MUSU	22-11-56	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	39	5	36	1	23	-	15	17	36	42	131		
WUBLAGIL	23-11-56	2	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	11	74	9	60	3	52	-	45	43	76	71	249		
LILAL	24-11-56	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	5	40	-	29	-	19	-	21	14	35	33	114		
YAMOUM	26-11-56	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	3	4	35	4	30	-	24	-	17	17	30	36	115		
AUSINI	27-11-56	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	35	3	25	2	21	-	19	19	46	53	123		
PIMON	28-11-56	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	66	10	45	7	38	-	35	24	70	53	195		
EIKIL	29-11-56	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	11	60	12	43	-	35	-	38	30	51	57	189		
MAMBEL	29-11-56	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	29	1	20	-	13	-	4	11	34	23	84		
LALWI	30-11-56	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	28	2	24	5	15	-	15	12	30	27	93		
WULUKUM	1-12-56	11	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	57	7	53	5	43	-	43	23	62	60	193		
PIEM	2-12-56	3	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	44	6	39	1	30	-	27	24	52	44	149		
YILI	4-12-56	3	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	27	-	-	3	21	34	17	73	7	60	-	53	47	78	90	299		
TOTAL		40	52	1	5	5	8	2	3	1	-	2	-	15	12	3	11	37	4	22	2	-	224	-	-	9	-	162	285	119	742	41	590	-	556	541	808	885	3005

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

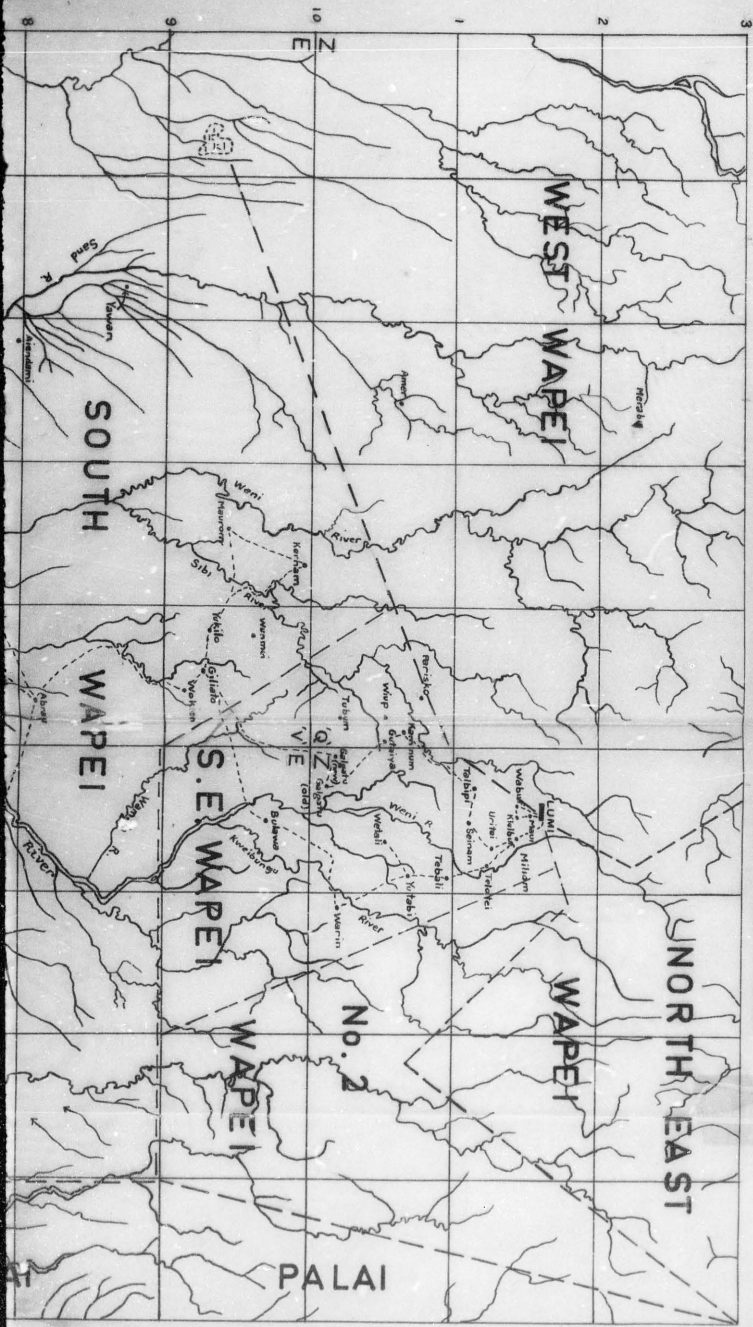
YEAR.....1956.....

N. E. WAPEI

Govt. Print.—7402/1955.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				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		Number of Pregnant Women	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	
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant		Average																														
TOTALS	B/F	40	52	1	5	5	8	2	3	1	-	2	-	18	12	3	11	37	4	22	2	-	224	-	-	-	9	-	182	925	119	712	41	590	-	536	641	909	885	3005
TANGEI	5-12-56	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	7	-	2	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	8	53	1	40	4	34	-	39	22	46	46	170
MABUL	6-12-56	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	5	13	4	13	-	10	-	9	12	12	16	57
LINGI	6-12-56	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	37	11	31	3	25	-	24	17	34	36	123
SAINDEI	7-12-56	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	11	41	17	37	-	34	-	29	35	40	50	168
WILIUM	8-12-56	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	7	1	2	2	1	5	-	-	35	-	1	-	-	-	23	112	26	77	4	62	-	68	63	104	102	373	
TOTAL		52	63	2	6	9	8	6	7	4	2	4	4	24	24	4	15	50	5	36	7	-	303	-	1	-	11	-	240	1161	173	940	82	745	-	705	590	1144	1135	3896
SOMORO AREA (Lumi P.R. 3-55/56)		70	56	-	-	2	-	8	4	5	4	4	-	16	20	-	5	25	5	32	63	14	168	9	7	-	8	-	173	781	133	718	25	634	-	542	679	709	844	2843
GRAND TOTAL N. E. WAPEI		122	119	2	6	11	8	14	11	9	6	8	4	45	44	4	20	75	10	68	70	14	471	9	8	-	19	-	413	1926	116	1655	107	1371	-	1247	1040	1633	1971	6739

LUMI P.R. I-56/57.





Moresby

30/11/65

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....LUM 5-50/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....FRANK D. JONES, A.D.O......

Area Patrolled.....PORTION OF MAIMAI.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....ONE.....

Natives.....R.P. & N.G.C. 5
N.M.O.'s 2.....

Duration—From 16/1/1957 to 13/2/1957, inclusive.

Number of Days.....TWENTY NINE.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....YES.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Nov-Dec 1952.....

MedicalN/A...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (1) Census revision of MAIMAI; (2) Check recruiting position; (3) Medical check of the area; (4) To obtain a picture of the Admin. problems in the area which has recently come under LUMI SUB-DISTRICT; (5) RECHECK POTENTIAL OF HAINISUKU (TUKU) airstrip.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

615/1957

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	£.....
.....
.....

Village Popula

Year.....1956-57.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Female ^s in Child Birth		In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		WENIL	19-1-57	13	9						2	1			1	3	3		
LAEKO	20-1-57	17	8							1				6	1	25	20		
LIBUAT	21-1-57	11	10					1		2	1			3	2	19	15		
YULAM	22-1-57	6	8						1	1	1	1		3	3			1	
YENEREBA	23-1-57	5	7					1	1	2		2	1	1	4	3	2		
WANIWOMAKA	24-1-57	12	16						2	2	1	2	1	10	6	18	13		
MAKAFIM	25-1-57	11	14					1	1			1		4	6	6	5		
MUKILI	26-1-57	8	15					6	3	3			1		7	3	8	6	
AIMUKILI	27-1-57	1	5							1				3	3	5			2
MAKAFU	28-1-57	8	9					1					2	4	4	10	9		
MAINAI	29-1-57	8	15					4	1				1	14	15	3	5		
VEI-1	30-1-57	11	7						4				1	4	8	4	4		
IMBIYIP	31-1-57	10	11							1				5	6	2	4		
WOMBUI	31-1-57	13	12					2	2	2	3	1		11	10	8	9		
ENGJEP	1-2-57	5	6					1	2				1	3	8	1	1		
KALEM	1-2-57	6	4							1		1		4	6	1	2		
TEREMES	2-2-57	7	8									1		5	10	3	2		
AWES	4-2-57	3	3			1			1		1			3	1	6	7		
SIAPUKA	4-2-57	5	6					3						3	4			2	
POKLO	4-2-57	2	5						1					3	3			2	
MANGRA	4-2-57	2	15					1		1				5	4	1	2		
ATEKUM	4-2-57	6	4											2	10	6	2	7	
TOTAL		170	197			1		20	19	15	11	12	13	114	118	120	127		

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NA.30-11-65

10th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
 Sepik District,
HEMAK.

Patrol Report LUMI 5-56/57

The attitude of the people towards the Administration must be credited to the fine administration work carried out in this area during the pre war and immediate post war years, together with their satisfactory contact with missionaries and recruiters.

It is contrary to Administration policy to direct or encourage the formation of large composite villages. They should be permitted to live in their hamlets and have a central meeting place.

① //

Post? What action has been taken in the establishing of Nuku Patrol

② //

Have you taken any action in providing funds to assist in roads and bridging requirements?

*102 P/A
 Subsequent correspondence
 to be placed on relevant
 files P/A 11/6*

A
 (A.A. Roberts)
 Director.

39/11/57
P.R. LUMI No. 5
of 56/57

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th April, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

PATROL REPORT LUMI NO. 5 of 1956/57:

I have purposely refrained from writing on this Report until Mr. Oakes' Report was in my hands also. In any case, the subject matter was discussed with you sometime ago and the very apparent need for closer contact is the direct cause of Mr. Oakes' presence at NUKU now.

I am indeed pleased to see so much patrolling in your Sub-District and especially in the MAI MAI, which is so urgently in need of contact.

All the problems you mention should be solved by the establishment of the post at NUKU.



.....
(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer

→ c. c. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Original Report and Camping Allowance Claims forwarded herewith, please.

Mr. Jones has completed a long needed patrol in a neglected area and laid a good basis for more complete control from the proposed NUKU Post.

F.P. Kaad
(F.P. Kaad)

LUM 30/1

Sub District Office
LUMI
SEPIK District
2/3/57

The District Officer
SEPIK District
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUM 5-56/57

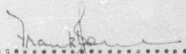
Attached please find Patrol Report No. LUM 5-56/57 of 21/2/57.
covering a recent patrol of part of the MALMAL area.

No Patrol map has been added as it is intended to compile
a complete map of the PALEI/MALMAL area showing all villages as soon
as Mr. P. O. Oakes has completed his present patrol of the PALEI and
portion of the MALMAL areas. This complete map will then be forwarded
with a request for a number of copies to be made.

Attached are copies of Contingency covering Camping Allowance
for certification and onward movement with one copy of the Report
please.

For your information, Mr. Oakes is expected here within the
next eight days.

For advice please.


.....
Frank D. Jones AIC

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LUM 30/1

Sub District Office
LUMI
Sepik District
21/2/57

The District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI No.5-56/57.

Area Patrolled: Portion of MAMAI.

Patrol Conducted by: Frank D.Jones ADO.

Patrol Accompanied by:

Europeans ; One
Natives ; RP & NGC 5
 NMOs 2

DURATION: 16/1/57 to 13/2/57 inclusive
No. of days; 29 days.

Did Medical Asst. accompany: YES

Last Patrol of Area: DNA; Nov.Dec. 1952
PHD; Nil

Objects of Patrol: (1) Census revision of MAMAI.
(2) Check recruiting position.
(3) Medical check of the area.
(4) To obtain a picture of the Admin.
problems in the Area which has recently
come under LUMI Sub District.
(5) Recheck potential of Mantsuka(NUKU)
airstrip.

INTRODUCTION: This Patrol which covered the Central Maimai Area was the first Admin. patrol to the area for a period of four years. The last patrol was carried out by ADO G.R.G. Wearne from Aitape in Nov. Dec. 1952.

The area showed the lack of patrolling and the distance from any recognised Administration Post has caused it to be by-passed by people other than recruiters and missionaries.

This patrol was accompanied by E.M.A. Hawkins who recently took over the Native Hospital at LUMI, and his presence was appreciated, as medical treatment was most necessary and only too apparently had been lacking in the past.

It is hoped that more attention can be given to this neglected area in the future and the establishment of a Patrol Post at NOKU, near MANTISUKU will be a first step in this direction.

DIARY:

- Wed. 16th Jan.: Patrol left LUMI and reached NAKIL, after a hard day. Slept.
- Thursday, 17th: Left NAKIL and proceeded via PUANG and WITITAI to WEIS. Slept.
- Friday, 18th; Left WEIS via WILANUK, ANGUGANAK, BOGASIP to MAIAMBIL. Slept.
- Saturday, 19th; Left MAIAMBIL and reached WEMIL. The first MAIMAL village and work was commenced. Census revised, medical examination, and village inspection. Slept.
- Sunday, 20th.: Left WEMIL and reached LAEKO. worked. Some absentees to be seen tomorrow. Slept.
- Monday, 21st.; Entered absentees in book after sighting and carried on to LIBUAT. Census and medical check. Some new names. Village inspection, suggestions made.
- Tuesday 22nd.; Left LIBUAT and arrived at YULAM. Work completed. Village over-recruited. Slept.
- Wednesday 23rd.; Left Yulam and reached YEMEREBA. Work completed and talks given. Slept.
- Thursday, 24th. ; Left ~~WANIWOMAKA~~ YEMEREBA arrived WANIWOMAKA. Work commenced. Rain halted proceedings. Work completed. A number of new names entered.
- Friday, 25th. ; Left WANIWOMAKA arrived MAKAFIM Rest House. Lulual deceased. Housing bad, over-recruited. Poor line. Work completed. Slept.
- Saturday, 26th. ; Left MAKAFIM arrived MUKILI. No natural increase. Numerous bad sore, although people appeared healthy.
- Sunday, 27th; Left MUKILI arrived AIMUKILI. Very small line showing decrease from last census. Area clean.
- Monday, 28th.; Left AIMUKILI arrived MAKAFU. Rain, housing poor. Lulual treated; * MAKAFIM well again.
- Tuesday, 29th.; Left MAKAFU arrived MAIMAL village. Old post at WAMBARA has been abandoned. Slept.

Diary (cont.)

- Wednesday 30th Jan. ; Left MAIMAI village and travelled over the best section of road in the whole area to VEI-I. Census revision and medical examination. Slept.
- Thursday, 31st; Left VEI-I by native bush track to WOMBIU in NAMBLO group. Met European. Revised census and inspected IMBIYIP en route. Slept WOMBIU.
- Friday 1st Feb. ; Visited nearby villages of ENGIEP and KALEM both part of the NAMBLO group. Returned to WOMBIU.
- Saturday 2nd ; Visited TEREMES another of the NAMBLO group and returned to WOMBIU.
- Sunday, 3rd ; Left WOMBIU and arrived at new rest house at NUKU, on the edge of proposed airstrip.
- Monday 4th ; Left NUKU and reached the SEM villages of AWES. The people of ANGRA POKLO SIAPIKA ATERUM and AWES were congregated at AWES Rest House. Carried out census revision and medical inspection. Slept.
- Tuesday 5th ; Carried on with village inspections and other work. Inspected Mission strip at YIRIWANDI. Met Bishop Arkfelt in mission Cessna on the strip. P.O.Oakes arrived from patrol of PALEI.
- Wednesday 6th ; Returned to NUKU. P.O.Oakes accompanied. Started pegging NUKU airstrip so that clearing could commence.
- Thursday 7th. ; Work continued, by self, P.O.Oakes and EMA Hawkins. Rain.
- Friday 9th. ; EMA Hawkins and self left NUKU en route LUMI. Arrived WANALI. Grave cross on grave of P.O.Elliott given another coat of paint.
- Saturday 10th. ; Left WANALI arrived BOINI. Very poor road. People again not cooperative.
- Sunday 11th ; Left BOINI arrived YERISI via MUNUMBUAL. Again road in shocking condition due heavy rain.
- Monday 12th ; Left YERISI through NINGIL to YANKOK. Heavy rain and river MOPAN flooding.
- Tuesday 13th ; Left YANKOK through WULUKUM, PIEM, YILI to KEIBAM. Roads again very poor. Again rain.
- Wednesday 14th ; Left KEIBAM through TELOTEI and MILEM to LUMI.
- Patrol completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The people of the area visited by this patrol were most cooperative and the patrol was given a good welcome in every instance in the MAIMAI, although the writer was greeted with "goodday father" and an extended hand ready for a hand shake in many instances.

The patrol carried out by Mr. ADO Wearne in 1952 was the last Administration patrol to cover the area and complete a census and naturally very little improvement could be noted after such a long period. Mr. Wearne had intended a follow up patrol in the middle of 1953 but unfortunately this was not possible and most of the good effects of his extended patrol were cancelled out in the intervening four years before this patrol.

The attitude of the old men and the real warriors was distinctly noticeable and appeared as a mere tolerance

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont)

tolerance/ of the patrol. They displayed no evidence of appreciation of the purpose of the patrol and gave the impression that the visit of a European was an everyday occurrence and nothing to be excited about. This same attitude has been reported to this office by two recruiters and was particularly noticeable in the villages of LIBUAT YEMEREBBA and WANIWOMAKA.

Throughout the MAIMAI the man who has killed a man is entitled to wear either the head and neck of a Hornbill hanging between his shoulders, or a strip of Kapul (possum) fur round his head. It was noticed at LIBUAT that a number of men were able to boast of two hornbills heads. It is these mature men with their attitude of disinterest that need careful handling as the MAIMAI people are very excitable and it is a great honour to be able to wear either the hornbill or the possum.

Although a number of the young men have been away to work on various plantations in the Islands, they do not appear to have learnt very much in the way of improving village hygiene and housing. They apparently feel that as they have learnt a breed of pidgin (found only in the MAIMAI, I imagine) they are above ordinary village status and as such are often a nuisance during census revision. In general matters these young men have slid back into ordinary village standard life without any troubles.

An interesting note was struck when the patrol met some people from near LUMI who were in the MAIMAI near WEMIL. They said they had been to YEMEREBBA with a repatriated labourer who had gone to take him home from LUMI. One of the LUMI people had been working with the YEMEREBBA man in the Islands. Should these friendships persist a step will have been taken towards breaking down the suspicion existing between the WAPI and the MAIMAI people.

Only at the village of YULAM did the patrol experience any difficulty in obtaining carriers and this was because the place had been sadly over-recruited. However the MUKILI people arrived without being called for, purely to help with the patrol gear. The MUKILI Tultul had visited LUMI for the Xmas festivities and apparently was keen to cooperate.

A good deal of the feuding in the MAIMAI area can be laid at the door of the YEMEREBBA people who are an arrogant contemptuous people who formerly held sway in the area. Mr. Boyan former ADO Aitape, wrote in an old village book in 1947 "I am 99% certain that the YEMEREBBA people were the cause of the attacks on Mr. P.O. Norris and Mr. P.O. Young-Whitford in 1940-47 by the MUKILI and MAKAFIM people".

The census revision at LIBUAT and LAEKO was the only census check since the initial census by Mr. Wearne in 1952 and some difficulty was experienced in reconciling the names, as a number of people had forgotten the names they had been using four years ago. However an excellent job of work was done by Mr. Wearne and it is unfortunate that another patrol could not have followed up before the effects wore off. It is certain that with a Patrol Post established at NUKU much closer contact can be maintained and some improvement should be noticeable.

All housing is built on the ground and the villages are invariably placed on a pinnacle with steep approaches and usually the villages are very rough with small

Native Affairs)cont)

small/ possibility of improving the general setup. The general aspect of the area is rough and flat areas are particularly scarce. The villages are not large but consist of numerous small groups there being as many as twelve or fourteen hamlets in a group. Quite often a hamlet consists of one man and his family living in the family garden. No attempt was made to record all these hamlet names as it is felt that with patrolling a number of them will be abandoned and the people will combine in a central place. The hamlets have been recorded only in the village books.

A great deal of intervillage suspicion is still evident and it is unlikely that too many villages will allow themselves to be depleted by recruiters for the time being. The balance of power is a real thing in the MAIMAI

It is true that only impressions can be gained on a first visit to any area, but under the circumstances I feel that the native situation was good, in that the patrol had no difficulty moving in the area and in every instance cooperation was good. The general feeling among the people seemed to be that the present Administration stations were too far away to be of any assistance in times of trouble and that a Post established at NUKU would be welcomed by all.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Roads and bridges as such throughout the MAIMAI are non est. However in nearly every section some attempt had been made to clear and improve bridle tracks, before the advent of the patrol. The outstanding section was that between MAIMAI Village and VEI-1. On this sector the track actually followed round a hill at constant level instead of going up and over as was the usual case.

The possibility of linking up the MAIMAI with LUMI by a graded track was always kept in mind but it is not feasible at present.

The tracks at present follow the ridge tops then drop directly to each creek and rise again directly to the top of the next ridge. Very little attempt has been made to grade as the most direct route between villages is the most favoured one by the people.

The worst stretch of track encountered was between WANALI and LUMI over the last five days of the patrol. WET weather and village pigs had turned the track into a quagmire quite often knee deep. Steps are being taken to ensure that this track is improved.

Good work is being done between the mission stations of SEIM(YIRIWAMI) and MANTSUKU(WATI) as the Fathers on those stations intend using motor cycles in the area in the future. However constant supervision and guidance is needed and this cannot be given until the Patrol Post at NUKU is manned.

It is hoped to be able to issue some spades in the area to add some incentive for track improvement. There is possibility for graded track over much of the area.

RECRUITING: The recruiting situation was satisfactory with only few exceptions. The outstanding case of over-recruiting being YULAM. The figure for labour potential 16-45 age group can be misleading. At YULAM although 13 males were away from a potential of 30 in the 16-45 age group, it was found that only 8 men left in the village were capable

Recruiting(cont).

capable/ of carrying cargo. This village had been over-recruited by an Assistant Recruiter (Native) from YEMERBBA, which village is a natural enemy of YULAM. The Assistant in question no longer holds a permit.

Recruiting in the PALEI-MAIMAI areas has been handled from LUMI, MAPRIK, AITAPE and AMBUNTI. This makes control by the voluntary one third method extremely difficult to organise and it is considered that the only way in which over recruiting can be halted, is by the signing on of recruits in their own Sub District, and repatriated through their own Sub District Office. Sect. 25 of the Native Labour Ordinance allows a loophole for recruits to be signed on at places other than their own Sub District Office, and because of this villages may quite easily be over-recruited to the detriment of the population of that village. An example of control exercised is the old LUMI Sub District. It can be stated that with very few exceptions the next census will show the villages of the WAPI to be recruited to the full one third of potential labour or less, the only exceptions being those villages under SOMORRA which obtain work at AITAPE without first being cleared from this office.

To make the one third principle effective, every repatriated labourer must be sighted and interviewed by the Admin. officer and then be entered back in his village so that a correct balance is maintained.

Before the complete picture of recruiting in the PALEI-MAIMAI can be shown it will be necessary to consider the figures obtained by P.O. OAKES who will be terminating his patrol in approx. two weeks time. Figures attached to this report plus those in Report Lumi No. 3-56/57 as well as those to be presented by Mr. Oakes, will give the complete pattern.

CENSUS and STATISTICS:

A number of the villages visited by this patrol had been censused only once before while others had had two visits for census. Those who had been censused twice were visited first since the war in 1947. The next attempt was in 1952 and this patrol in 1957 gives these people three visits in 10 years, which is not a good record. It also does not allow any fair idea of conditions covering births and deaths to be formed. This should improve in the next few years with improvement in the staff position.

The figures for the area covered, show a natural increase of only 44 and this is for a period of four years. However quite a number of new names were recorded and the overall increase is 221 over previous figures. It is considered that there are still a number of new names to be recorded.

It is felt that the deathrate in the 0-2 year group must be high. In a number of cases the previous census four years earlier recorded a child as being possibly 1 year old. This patrol when calling the name would be shown a child again only 1 year old. After long questioning it would become apparent that the previous child had died and the present had been given the same name, and in most instances it was apparent that, only after a lot of talking, was the deceased child remembered. This position can only ease with regular patrols and contact.

It will be noted that by far the most deaths have occurred in the age group over thirteen, and most of these were middle aged or aged people.

Once again males outnumber females by over 100%, the actual figures being Males 1732 and females 1614. It will be interesting to see the final figures for the whole PALEI-MAIMAI.

*Bring to
Native Nat. Dept.*

Census and Statistics(cont).

The village of ANGRA in the SEIN area of the PALEI shows a phenomenal birth position with 2 male births as against 15 female births, while the overall position in this village shows 82 males to 69 females.

Deaths for the area covered show 162 male deaths against 161 female deaths, while births show 170 males to 197 females.

Most of the migrations shown are really new names recorded but the migrations are intervillage only and not inter-subdistrict.

Out of a potential labour position of 893, at the time of census there were 214 at work outside the District and 19 inside the District (SEFIK) and this means that overall the recruiting position is good, although some villages are over-recruited at the present.

OFFICIALS: Officials in nearly every instance had some small control but the backing of the administration is necessary to bolster their authority in order to make it worthwhile force. All officials were informed that they should now bring their troubles to LUMI instead of AITAPE, and that periodic visits to LUMI were desirable. All stressed the feeling that LUMI was too far away to visit often although they claimed that visits by patrols to their villages were always welcome.

A complaint by the MAIMAI people has been that even when they desired to come to LUMI they could not carry sufficient food for the journey and the WAPI (LUMI) people would not give them anything to eat demanding a high price even for water. Because of this, selected officials from the LUMI area who live on the main route between the MAIMAI and LUMI accompanied the patrol and were fed and housed by the people visited. It is hoped that this may do something towards breaking down the suspicion and enmity between the two groups.

AGRICULTURE: The yam planting season was past and gardens showed good growth, although only in the lower area were yams provided for the patrol. Food was however plentiful, although sago was the main dish. Bananas were in good supply as well as papaws and coconuts. European vegetables were not available. It was noticeable that in most villages some small pieces of meat of some kind accompanied each dish. Sometimes it was possible to distinguish a rat or a small fish among the dried remnants. Figs were plentiful but very few fowls were noted and these were very small and flew like birds. It is most unlikely that any shortage of food will occur in the area visited and the diet is varied by numerous bush foods.

HEALTH: I have not devoted a separate section of this report to Hygiene and Sanitation as there was no sign of either in most instances. However talks were given on these matters and instructions given that some improvement was to be desired.

Mr. E.M.A. Hawkins accompanied the Patrol and medically examined and treated the population of each village. He did a good job and gained the confidence of the people right from the outset.

Numerous large sores and numbers of Yaws cases were treated.

The epidemic which so far has travelled through most of the LUMI Sub District and which was the cause of a patrol by the Medical Officer Wewak, has caused deaths throughout the MAIMAI.

Health (cont).

In general the health appeared good although the people themselves do not impress as being particularly healthy types being in a number of cases small and degenerate.

Mr. Hawkins has forwarded his report of the patrol and I consider that he is far more competent to deal with these matters than I am.

No cases were forwarded to hospital as it was considered that a five or six day walk over slushy mountain tracks would not be the treatment for large sores even had food for the patients been available. Some were forwarded to a small aidpost at NUKU near the proposed Patrol Post site.

A site for a Native Hospital has already been located near the Patrol Post site and when this hospital has been constructed and staffed it is felt that health will improve greatly.

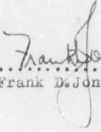
CONCLUSION: The MAIMAI people have been mentioned by numerous people, as being fighting men and it is probable that they are liable to become upset on small provocation, but in stature and other physical attributes they are not impressive. They are smaller than the PAULI and WAPI people, although some of the young men who have been away to work are better physical types. They are great talkers and one pleasant pastime is for two men to stand a few feet apart and yell at each other at the tops of their voices. To a stranger this causes a slight uncomfortable feeling but the people of the village do not even bother to look up, they just carry on with what they are doing. Occasionally after an outburst a man will grab a stick and run round striking the ground and yelling, but this again causes no concern. It is quite probable that a fight could easily ensue should a stranger attempt to interfere with these various goings on.

The people in most cases were friendly and no difficulty was experienced in dealing with them. I feel that a slow quiet approach will achieve more with these people than a bustling manner.

At the present it is doubtful if there is any way in which these people can take part in any progressive movement, but it is apparent that the most important things are some sort of Medical treatment reasonably accessible to the whole area, and improvement to the general standard of living. It is felt that these two very important items will become possible with the opening of the Post at NUKU.

This Proposed Post is situated on ground belonging to NUKU village, and the people have indicated an approximate area to me which will suffice for a complete station, hospital and airstrip. It appears that a hospital site was chosen here by the late Dr. McInerney.

As far as circumstances permit it can be said that the overall situation in the MAIMAI area which is very backward is good.


.....
Frank D. Jones ADO.

APPENDIX "A"

Report on RP & NGC Detachment.

<u>Reg.No.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
5199B	Sgt.GAVI	Again proved a tower of strength. His manner with unsophisticated natives is excellent and his local knowledge was again useful.
9212	Const.MONUP	Quiet and reliable, is developing into a steady patrol constable.
9229	Const-Bugler TOVULLA	Of little use on patrol. Was used as he does not work when ADO absent from station.
?	Const.MUYAE	On loan from Aitape. A seasoned campaigner and very useful in new areas. Returned to Aitape on completion of patrol.
?	Const.KININI	On loan from Aitape. A good patrol const. Inclined to snout but quite capable. Returned to Aitape after patrol.

Frank D. Jones
.....
Frank D. Jones ADO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.—1933/7.22.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		SIZES		TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
		BIRTHS		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		Proportion of Number of population	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	
		10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	10-36	16-45	
SIAPINA	4-2-57	5	6					3						3	4			2	1	3				7				4		9	29	5	21	2	21	20	20	24	27	102
POKLO	4-2-57	2	5				1							3	3			2	3	1				6						6	33	7	23	3	23	10	23	29	29	97
ANGRA	4-2-57	2	15				1				1			5	4			1	2				14						16	49	4	37	2	30	26	29	42	40	151	
ATERUM	4-2-57	6	4											2	10	6		2	7	5	9			6					9	35	9	28	2	28	21	21	37	34	121	
TOTAL	170	197			1	20	19	15	11	12	15	114	118	120	127	22	19					214				19		303	620	268	172	59	751	633	638	844	946	3346		

Migration Register

Area Patrolled... PORTION of MAIMAL

MIGRANTS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
AT WORK			STUDENTS				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children in Village		Age	Child		Adults			
In	Out		Inside District		Outside District		M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M		F	M + F
7	1				9						18	43	11	36	1	34			36	34	44	47	170	
20					6						20	55	17	52	5	48			48	33	65	66	218	
15	1				2						25	56	12	52	3	45			47	25	70	63	207	
1					13						10	30	17	30	2	28			22	33	22	37	127	
2					4						19	39	14	43	2	40			34	26	50	56	170	
13					20						21	58	25	59	2	54			50	54	49	74	247	
6	5	2	2			24						21	55	21	46	3	42			35	48	48	68	223
8	6	2				4						21	42	19	41	6	41			38	40	46	55	183
2	2				1						6	12	6	9	4	9			8	15	13	10	47	
10	9					15		2				14	34	9	29	5	29			31	32	30	34	144
3	5	1	4			24		1				22	59	17	58	4	52			53	43	44	70	235
4	4	4	6			10						19	57	12	47	4	44			33	19	57	58	177
2	4	1	3			4		6				5	49	7	34	4	34			15	24	46	44	139
3	9	1	2			13		4				17	50	10	50	1	48			33	46	33	59	193
1	1	2				9		1				17	28	10	21		20			23	18	35	35	121
1	2	2	4			12						7	30	2	25	2	22			21	8	24	32	97
3	2	1	2			4		1				7	29	4	19	1	18			19	19	34	26	103
6	7	1	5			2						3	21	10	19	1	19			10	18	22	22	74
	2	1	3			7		4				9	29	5	21	2	21			20	20	24	27	102
	2	3	1			6						6	33	7	23	3	23			10	23	29	29	97
1	2					14						16	49	4	30	2	30			26	29	42	40	151
2	7	5	9			6						9	35	9	28	2	28			21	21	39	34	121
120	127	22	49			214		14				313	893	248	772	59	731			633	628	866	986	3346

Moresby

30/11/66



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....LUMI 6-56/57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled.....Portion of Palei-Maimai......

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....40.....

Duration—From.....9...../.....1...../1957.....to.....5...../.....3.....1957.....

Number of Days.....56.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... Palei - Sept. 1954
Maimai - Dec. 1952

Medical /...../19..... Palei - May 1955
Maimai - Nil.

Map Reference.....Aitapa Sheet 4 miles to 1 inch (Map attached).....

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census 2. General Administration, 3. Assist

A.D.O. in examination of Nuku Airstrip 4. Check recruiting position.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

6/14/1957

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

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

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

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

30/11/57
~~20/11/57~~
~~5/11/57~~



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPK/HOM.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. WEN.LUM.P/R.6 -
56/57/1208.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd December, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT LUMI 6 - 56/57.

*file on
his P/R file*

I would like to thank you very much indeed for the prints of the map accompanying this report. Most of these were sent on to Lumi but apparently were lost in transit.

It would be appreciated if another 10 copies could be made and forwarded to Wewak please.

Youngh

(F.P. Kaad)
a/District Officer.

15 copies sent D.O. Wewak on 9/12/57

P A

NA.30-11-66

4th June, 1957.

The District Office,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

Patrol Report Land No. 6 - 1956/57

Despite intermittent contact over the last five years the native situation in the area patrolled appears to me to be highly satisfactory.

The people's attitude towards the Administration can only be improved by constant contact. Road and rural economic development, together with improved housing, will follow. It is not Administration policy to encourage the formation of large composite villages. It is policy that the people remain in their hamlets and have a central meeting place--this with a view to the establishment of Village Councils.

Provision of some funds for the establishment of the Muku base camp has been made.

The accompanying map is well drafted. What degree of reliability may we place on the headwaters of rivers shown?

A satisfactory and well presented report.

PA Bm
1/6

R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

NA.30-11-66

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

4th June, 1957.

The Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
PORT MORESBY.

May I have twelve (12) copies of the attached map,
please?

A.A.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

NA.30-11-66

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

4th June, 1957.

The Director of Education,
PORT MORESBY.

Attached hereto is extract from Patrol Report and

Lund No.6 of 1956/57, for your information, please.

R
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

HA.30-11-66

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

4th June, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

Attached hereto is extract from Patrol Report Lumi
No.6 of 1956/57, for your information, please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

30/1/66

F.R. LUMI No. 6
of 1956/57

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

April
18th 1957, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

PATROL REPORT LUMI NO. 6 OF 1956/57:

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating you and Mr. Oakes on completing, for the first time in one year, the census of all villages in the LUMI Sub-District. Your efforts are the more to be commended as this year you have had the PALEI MAI MAI area made a LUMI responsibility as well.

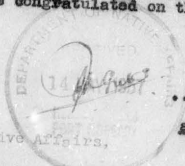
I am sure that you are too pessimistic about the results of the three patrols to this area. It has been neglected for so long one cannot expect too much, but the main thing is that contact has been again made and the people prepared for the more intensive administration which will come with the establishment of NUKU P

The posting of Mr. Oakes to the area will overcome most the difficulties and shortcomings you mention.

The matter of locating District main roads was discussed with Mr. Grey of the Works Department during his recent visit and he suggested that he would get a photographic aerial survey flown. This matter has been followed up in a recent letter as I am most anxious to link up the various centres in the hinterland.

I have already discussed the proposed Patrol Post with you and I want you to make preliminary arrangements to purchase a large tract of land taking into consideration all Administration requirements as well as those of possible commercial interests.

Mr. Oakes appears to have carried out a very satisfactory patrol and is to be congratulated on the detail in his map.



.....
(F.P. Kasd)
a/District Officer

→ c.c. Director of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Original Report and Camping Allowance Claim herewith, please.

Your attention is especially directed to my first paragraph above and the notes in the Report on the proposed NUKU Post. It is ideally sited and adjacent to an excellent strip site.

May I have 12 copies of the map, please.

F.P. Kasd
(F.P. Kasd)

LUM 30-1.

Sub-District Office, LUMI,
Sepik District,

8th April, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - LUMI No. 6-56/57 - G.D. OAKES, P.O.

Copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report are forwarded for your perusal and distribution, along with contingencies covering camping allowance.

This report should be read in conjunction with Reports LUMI No. 3-56/57 and No. 5-56/57 and this will give a coverage of the whole Palei-Mai Mai area.

The Palei-Mai Mai was taken over from Aitape Sub-District by the LUMI Sub-District in February 1956, and since that date the whole of the former LUMI Sub-District and the complete Palei-Mai Mai have been visited. There are still approximately five villages, previously not censused, to be visited. The entire population is 38,556 and with the remaining villages should reach above 40,000.


This patrol complete. an area which has not been completely censused as a unit since 1952 and because of this it is felt that very little will have been achieved. However the next visit should see some improvement and it is hoped to maintain fairly regular contact from then on.

The siting of a road from LUMI to MUKU is only tentative at present, but an aerial survey would be of assistance. The main difficulty will be found between LUMI and the Palei border, where three large rivers are to be crossed.

The recruiting position is reasonably satisfactory with a few exceptions, and the general native situation is about what could be expected with the lack of patrolling.

It would be appreciated if 12 copies of the map forwarded under separate cover could be requested and forwarded to this office as early as possible for use on the impending patrols of the area.

For your information please.


.....
Frank D. Jones, A. D. O.

Encls.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub District Office,
Lumi.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

5th March, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
LUMI.

Patrol Report No. 6 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by: George D. Oakes, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: 1. Palei Census Division (Part only).
2. Maimai Census Division (Part only).

Map Reference: Aitape Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.
(Map attached).

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Reg. No. 2259	L/Cpl. KUNDIKIKNAE
?	Const. NAGURU
7863	" ENSIN
7228	" GARWI
NMO	" GULONG
	ANDRFAS

From 9-1-57 to 7-2-57

Reg. No. 9070 Const. KURUBAL

From 8-2-57 to 5-3-57

Reg. No. ?	Const. KININI
9229	Const/Bug. TOVULIA
NMO	BUKA

Carriers average 30.

Duration of Patrol:

9-1-57 to 5-3-57 - 56 days.

Last Patrol to Area:

Palei	DNA	-	Sept. 1954 (Census)
	PHD	-	May, 1955 (Part only)
Maimai	DNA	-	Dec. 1952
	PHD	-	Nil.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Revision of Census.
 2. General Administration.
 3. Assist ADO in examination of NUKU airstrip.
 4. Check recruiting position.
-

Introduction.

There are 52 villages in the Palei Census Division and 36 in the Maimai Census Division. Mr. Jones, A.D.O., on his patrol to the Palei - Maimai late last year (see Lumi P.R. 3-56/57) visited and censused 11 Palei villages and 6 Maimai villages. A second patrol by Mr. Jones, A.D.O., which was carried out concurrently with this one censused 5 Palei villages and 17 Maimai villages. (See Lumi P.R.5-56/57). This patrol censused the remainder, namely, 36 Palei villages and 15 Maimai villages. The latter includes three places where an initial census was carried out.

The last census patrol of the Palei villages was in 1954 by Mr. J.W.McGregor, P.O.. The last census patrol of the Maimai villages was in 1952 by Mr. G.R.G.Wearne, A.D.O. Since then several other patrols have been into parts of the area. A patrol led by Mr. Brown, P.O., and Mr. Neville, P.O., visited the eastern half of the Palei in May, 1956 to investigate the occurrence of a cargo cult. Mr. Carra, E.M.A., Aitape, visited the eastern Palei area in 1955. Dr. Roth, D.M.O., Wewak visited the Seim area in the latter half of 1956. The area has also been visited several times by recruiters and missionaries.

The patrol did not hurry through. In most villages at least one night was spent.

Day to day carriers were used throughout the patrol. On no occasion did carriers drop their cargo and run away. This principle of day-to-day carrying, was only broken amongst the new villages of the Maimai where carriers from TUKINARA were taken through to GAMO, that is, were used on three successive days.

No interpreters were required as there are many ex plantation labourers in the area.

The big time gap between census patrols into this area was noticeable in the village life (2½ years in the Palei - 4 years in the Maimai). In the Maimai villages visited this was the first census patrol after the initial census. With the establishment of the Nuku Patrol Post and the inception of regular patrolling the present state of affairs should improve considerably.

Diary.

Wednesday, 9th January.

Departed LUMI and proceeded via MILIOM, TELOTEI, and KEIBAM to YILI where camp was made.

Walking times	Lumi - Miliom	35 minutes.
	Miliom - Telotei	35 minutes.
	Telotei - Keibam	1 hour.
	Keibam - Yili	2 hours 15 minutes.

Thursday, 10th January.

Broke camp from YIJI and proceeded to NINGIL via PIEM, WULUKUM and YANKOK. Made camp NINGIL.

Walking times	Yiji - Piem	35 mins.
	Piem - Wulukum	40 mins.
	Wulukum - Yankok	55 mins.
	Yankok - Ningil	1 hr. 50 mins.

Friday, 11th January.

Broke camp NINGIL and proceeded to YIRISI where camp was made. Inspected village and lined and revised census of inhabitants.

Walking time Ningil - Yirisi 3 hours.

Saturday, 12th January.

Broke camp YIRISI and proceeded to MUNUMBUAL where camp was established. Inspected village and lined inhabitants and revised census.

Walking time Yirisi - Munumbual 1 hour 30 mins.

Sunday, 13th January.

Departed MUNUMBUAL and proceeded to BOINI. Made camp and then inspected village and lined inhabitants and revised census. Several minor troubles were settled out of court. Also lined and censused inhabitants of ORI.

Walking time Munumbual - Boini 1 hour.

Monday, 14th January.

Broke camp BOINI and proceeded via SURIMORTA to WONALI where camp was made. Inspected the grave of the late Patrol Officer N.C. Elliott and found that the grave cross had rotted through near ground level and was lying on the ground. Replaced it in position and gave it a coat of white paint.

Walking times	Boini - Surimorta	2 hours	15 minutes.
	Surimorta - Wonali	1 hour	30 minutes.

Tuesday, 15th January.

Broke camp WONALI and proceeded to YAMBIL where camp was made. Inspected village and revised census of inhabitants.

Walking time Wonali - Yambil 55 minutes.

Wednesday, 16th January.

Broke camp from YAMBIL and walked to MAI where camp was established. Inspections of MAI village and its hamlet MESU were carried out and the census of MAI and YIRKIN were revised.

Walking time Yambil - Mai 1 hour 50 minutes.

Thursday, 17th January.

Departed MAI for YOULPA where camp was made. Enroute inspected of YIRKIN. In the afternoon inspected the village of YOULPA and revised its census.

Walking times Mai - Yirkin 1 hour 5 minutes.
Yirkin - Youlpa hour 40 minutes.

Friday, 18th January.

Broke camp from YOULPA and proceeded to WURO. In the afternoon inspected and revised the census of WURO.

Walking time Youlpa - Wuro 1 hour 30 minutes.

Saturday, 19th January.

Departed WURO and proceeded along a bush track following the crest of the range to WOWIL. During the afternoon inspected and revised the census of this village.

Walking time Wuro - Wowil 1 hour 50 minutes.

Sunday, 20th January.

Broke camp from WOWIL and proceeded to MUKU, where following the village inspection, the natives were lined and the census revised. Departed MUKU and proceeded to WINBE where camp was made. Inspected WINBE.

Walking time Wowil - Muku 45 mins.
Muku - Winbe 45 mins.

Monday, 21st January.

Lined inhabitants and revised census of inhabitants of WINBE. Departed and proceeded to KAU-UK (hamlet of MUKU) which was inspected and then moved onto WOWIL. Thence proceeded along a cleared track to WARA where camp was set up. Inspected WARA.

Walking times Winbe - Kau-uk 1 hour 10 minutes.
Kau-uk - Wowil 55 minutes.
Wowil - Wara 1 hour 5 minutes.

Tuesday, 22nd January.

Carried out census revision of the inhabitants of WARA then moved on to WEIKI. Inspected village and hamlets of WEIKI and revised the census.

Walking time Wara - Weiki 1 hour.

Wednesday, 23rd January.

Departed WEIKI and proceeded to YAPUNDA where camp was made. In the afternoon inspected the village.

Walking time Weiki - Yapunda 1 hour 35 minutes.

Thursday, 24th January.

Lined and revised the census of the inhabitants of YAPUNDA then departed for MAKUMBA. Inspected village of MAKUMBA.

Walking time Yapunda - Makumba 1 hour 15 minutes.

Friday, 25th January.

Lined and revised census of the natives of MAKUMBA. Thence departed for SENGI inspecting MAKUMBA'S hamlet MAMBURKIR enroute. Inspected new village of SENGI.

Walking times Makumba - Mamburkir 45 minutes.
Mamburkir - Sengi 35 minutes.

Saturday, 26th January.

At SENGI. Inspected old hamlets of this village.

Sunday, 27th January.

Lined inhabitants of SENGI and revised census of same, then proceeded to ASIER (SIBILANGA) via MAKUMBA. Inspected ASIER and its hamlet - SIBILANGA.

Walking time Sengi - Makumba 50 minutes.
Makumba - Sibilanga 35 minutes.

Monday, 28th January.

Lined and revised census of inhabitants of ASIER then proceeded to YINUGEN, enroute inspecting ANIPO (hamlet of YINUGEN). Inspected YINUGEN and revised census of its people before proceeding to SUMAMBU where camp was made. Inspected mission airstrip near YINUGEN.

Walking times Sibilanga - Yinugen 1 hour.
Yinugen - Sumambu 20 minutes.

Tuesday, 29th January.

Lined inhabitants of SUMAMBU and revised census before breaking camp and proceeding to SUNDUM. Inspected village of SUNDUM.

Walking time Sumambu - Sundum 1 hour 5 minutes.

Wednesday, 30th January.

Revised census of SUNDUM then proceeded to YAUAN village. Inspected YAUAN and carried out census amendment then moved on to YADAGARO where camp was made.

Walking times Sundum - Yauan 20 minutes.
Yauan - Yadagaro 35 minutes.

Thursday, 31st January.

Left YADAGARO and proceeded to WAMBI and YAMEGIL before returning to YADAGARO. Census revision and village inspection carried out at these villages. Later inspected YADAGARO village.

Walking times Yadagaro - Wambi 35 minutes.
Wambi - Yamegil 25 minutes.
Yamegil - Yadagaro 40 minutes.

Friday, 1st February.

Revised census of YADAGARO before braking camp and proceeding to WUMERAU. Inspected WUMERAU and revised its census.

Walking time Yadagaro - Wumerau 1 hour 50 minutes.

Saturday, 2nd February.

Broke camp WUMERAU and proceeded to MONANDIN. In the afternoon visited the Roman Catholic Mission Station at MONANDIN where I found Father Florian, O.F.M., and Father Emil, O.F.M., in residence.

Walking time Wumerau - Monandin 2 hours 15 minutes.

Sunday, 3rd February.

At MONANDIN. Inspection and census revision of village carried out.

Monday, 4th February.

Broke camp and proceeded to SUAU. Inspected SUAU and revised census of its inhabitants.

Walking time Monandin - Suau 3 hours 30 minutes.

Tuesday, 5th February.

Departed from SUAU for AWES, where I met up with Mr. Jones, A.D.O., and Mr. Hawkins, E.M.A. (see Lumi P.R. 5-56/57) Made camp, AWES. In the afternoon inspected SEIM airstrip with the above officers.

Walking time Suau - Awes 1 hour 45 minutes.
Awes - Seim Airstrip 20 minutes.

Wednesday, 6th February.

In company with Mr. Jones' patrol, proceeded to the proposed NUKU Patrol Post.

Walking time Awes - Nuku 4 hours.

Thursday, 7th February.

At NUKU Airstrip Site. Assisting Mr. Jones, A.D.O., in marking out airstrip.

Friday, 8th February.

At NUKU Airstrip Site. The patrol led by Mr. Jones, A.D.O. and Mr. Hawkins, E.M.A. departed for LUMI. Self continuing with marking of airstrip and clearing of grass and pitpit. Over 200 natives working on airstrip.

Saturday, 9th February.

At NUKU Airstrip Site. Proceeding with marking of airstrip site. Over 300 natives working.

Sunday, 10th February.

At NUKU Airstrip Site. Again at work on airstrip. Over 200 natives present.

Monday, 11th February.

Departed NUKU Airstrip for YIRIWANDI. Enroute inspected and revised census of USITAMO and KEMBIEN. Made camp YIRIWANDI.

Walking times	Nuku - Sebarela	2 hours	30 minutes
	Sebarela - Usitam		50 minutes
	Usitam - Kembien		5 minutes
	Usitam - Yiriwandi		40 minutes

Tuesday, 12th February.

Departed YIRIWANDI and visited, inspected and revised census of MAMBU and SULUNUKU before returning to YIRIWANDI. At night, visited Father Florian, O.F.M., of HANDABA Mission, SEIM.

Walking times	Yiriwandi - Mambu	10 minutes.
	Mambu - Sulunuku	35 minutes.
	Sulunuku - Yiriwandi	30 minutes.

Wednesday, 13th February.

At YIRIWANDI. Inspected villages and revised census of ABIGU, YIRIWANDI and APDUWONO.

Thursday, 14th February.

Departed YIRIWANDI and proceeded to KLAPLEI No. 1. Enroute inspected and revised census of HAMBANGRI. The census of HAMBANGRI completed the census revision of all villages in the PALEI. Inspected hamlets of KLAPLEI No. 1.

Walking times	Yiriwandi - Hambangri	10 minutes.
	Hambangri - Klaplei No. 1	2 hours.

Friday, 15th February.

Census of KLAPLEI No.1 revised. Then departed and moved on to KLAPLEI No.2. Inspected this village.

Walking time	Klaplei No. 1 - Klaplei No.2	55 mins.
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Saturday, 16th February.

Revised census of KLAPLEI No.2 then proceeded to KLAPLEI No.3 which was inspected.

walking time	Klaplei No.2 - Klaplei No.3	50 mins.
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Sunday, 17th February.

At KLAPLEI No.3. Revised village census. Several disputes which had been brought to me were settled.

Monday, 18th February.

Broke camp KLAPLEI No.3 and proceeded to TUKINARA. Hamlets of TUKINARA were inspected. Revised census.

Walking time Klapei No.3 - Tukinara 3 hours 20 mins.

Tuesday, 19th February.

Carried out initial census of WULBOWE people who had gathered at TUKINARA. Then departed for KOROMBOKOM. Inspected hamlets of KOROMBOKOM.

Walking time Tukinara - Korombokom 6 hours.

Wednesday, 20th February.

Wrote up initial census for KOROMBOKOM before breaking camp and proceeding to ULAP. Inspected hamlets of ULAP.

Walking time Korombokom - Ulap 2 hours 50 minutes.

Thursday, 21st February.

Carried out initial census of inhabitants of ULAP. Learnt of several more villages existing to the south of ULAP on the flood plain. As this is the wet season decided to leave these go for the time being. Departed ULAP and proceeded to GAMO. Inspected hamlets of GAMO.

Walking time Ulap - Gamo 2 hours 45 minutes.

Friday, 22nd February.

At GAMO. Spent day working on Patrol Report.

Saturday, 23rd February.

Departed GAMO and proceeded to UNDU where camp was made. Inspected UNDU.

Walking time Gamo - Undu 1 hour.

Sunday, 24th February.

Revised census of UNDU. Then broke camp and proceeded along ridge to WOLOSLO. Inspected hamlets of WOLOSLO. Met Father Ferdinand, O.F.M., of Wati Mission, Mantsuku.

Walking time Undu - Woloslo 1 hour 5 minutes.

Monday, 25th February.

Revised census of WOLOSLO then broke camp and returned to GAMO via UNDU.

Walking time Woloslo - Gamo 2 hours 15 minutes.

Tuesday, 26th February.

Revised census of GAMO. Then broke camp and proceeded to YIMAUWI, whose hamlets were inspected.

Walking time Gamo - Yimauwi 4 hours 20 minutes.

Wednesday, 27th February.

Revised census of YIMAUWI then proceeded to WOSAPOM village. Inspected WOSAPOM.

Walking time Yimaui - Wosapom 2 hours 35 minutes.

Thursday, 28th February.

Revised census of WOSAPOM. Broke camp and proceeded towards YAUAW. When we reached the APIATAMA River (WAGASU Riv.) we found it in flood. Instead of being a quiet stream of 2 feet depth, we found it a raging torrent over 10 feet deep. Large logs and whole trees were being carried down by it. I set the policemen to work building a raft. During the afternoon the water level gradually fell. At approximately 1600 hours the raft was completed. As it was rather late we decided to camp the night on the river bank. Rice was issued to carriers and police.

Walking time Wosapom - Afiatama River 55 minutes.

Friday, 1st March.

During the night the river level dropped reaching a minimum depth of approximately 6 feet about 0600 hours. After that the river began to rise. Soon after dawn we managed to get a long "kanda" rope to the far bank. This was done by swimming over with a leader of fishline and then hauling in the heavier "kanda" rope. The "kanda" rope was then made fast to the raft. Second "kanda" rope was also made fast to the raft and kept on the near bank. The raft when loaded was pulled over and on being emptied pulled back to the WOSAPOM bank. Approximatel, six trips were made to move all cargo and carriers across. By the time operations had been completed (approximately 0800 hours) the river had risen nearly 30 inches. No cargo or carriers were lost. We then proceeded to YAUAW. After the village had been inspected the census was revised.

Walking time Afiatama River - Yauaw 50 minutes.

Saturday, 2nd March.

Departed YAUAW and proceeded to LAEKO via LIBUAT. Made camp LAEKO.

Walking time Yauaw - Libuat 4 hours 40 minutes.
Libuat - Laeko 45 minutes.

Sunday, 3rd March.

Departed LAEKO and proceeded to ANGUGUNAK via MAIAMBEL and RAUIT. While at RAUIT two court cases were brought to me. In one of them concerning a brawl between several men two of the accused on learning of the patrols arrival had run away. Made camp ANGUGUNAK.

Walking time Laeko - Maiambel 3 hours 50 mins.
Maiambel - Raut 1 hour 40 mins.
Raut - Bogasip 1 hour
Bogasip - Angugunak 40 mins.

Monday, 4th March.

At ANGUGUNAK. Sent policemen out to try and locate the two men mentioned above. They returned with the wanted men at approximately 1600 hours. Held Court for Native Affairs.

Tuesday, 5th March.

Departed ANGUGUNAK at dawn. Proceeded to LUMI, via YEMNU, TUMENTONI, PUANG, NAKIL, PINGIL, BIN, KEIBAM, TELOTEI and MILIOM. Met Father Gerald, O.F.M., and Father Giles, O.F.M., at the Catholic Mission Station at YEMNU. All rivers crossed - Nopan, Yelbu, Kweibungu and Weni were in flood. On arrival at LUMI reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Walking times	Angugunak - Nopan River	1 hour	15 mins.
	Nopan River - Yemnu		55 mins.
	Yemnu - Tumentoni		30 mins.
	Tumentoni - Puang		15 mins.
	Puang - Nakil	1 hour	35 mins.
	Nakil - Bin	1 hour	40 mins.
	Bin - Keibam		50 mins.
	Keibam - Telotei		55 mins.
	Telotei - Lumi	1 hour	30 mins.
	Angugunak - Lumi		12 hours.

666-----END OF DIARY-----666

Census Statistics.Palei.

Census figures for this division cover a period of time of approximately 2 years 5 months. Thirty six villages were visited. "New Names" were few and far between and totalled only ten. With regular patrolling probably a lot more will come to light. Births recorded totalled 397 - Deaths recorded came to 406 - giving an natural decrease in 2½ years of 9. Migrations In including "new names" exceeded Migrations Out by 12. This gives an overall increase for the villages visited of 3. Many villages showed decreases, very few showed increases. Of the latter - WALEM - YIRISI increased by 21, MUNUMBUAL by 7, BOINI by 11, ORI by 5, YAMBIL by 6, MAI by 7, YOULPA by 6 and YAUAN by 12.

Over recruited villages in the area are YIRKIN 43%, WURO 40%, WEIKI 41%, SUNDUM 38% and MAMBU 35%. At present there are 351 males absent from their villages out of a potential of 1602. This is 22%. Therefore the area is generally not over recruited.

The grand total of the population of the villages visited was 5456.

Mainai.

Census figures for this division cover a period of time of approximately 4 years 2 months. Census revision was carried out in 10 villages and an initial census was done in three villages. "New Names" recorded were as follows - males 204, females 181. There are probably quite a large number of new names still to be recorded. In the ten villages which had been previously censused, births totalled 312 while deaths came to 153 giving a natural increase of 159. Migrations in including "new names" exceeded Migrations Out by 350. This gives an overall increase for 10 villages of 509. No village showed a decrease.

Over recruited villages are WOSAPOM 50% and YAUAW 40%. I understand that a number of "finish times" have, since my visit returned to these villages. At present there are 215 natives employed on plantations out of a potential of 919. This is 23%. Therefore the area, generally is not over recruited.

The grand total of population for the 13 villages censused is 2907.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was received well in all villages visited. The natives were always willing to co-operate.

The housing seen was only fair. Very few houses built on posts with "limbon" floors were seen. At YAFUNDA I was told that a number of years ago the people there were told to construct their houses on posts. They did so. As years went by, apparently Native Affairs officers did not specifically tell them to build houses off the ground on posts, so they reverted to their ancestors style. This appears to have happened in a number of the villages throughout the Palei. I attempted to explain to them the benefits of constructing houses on posts and suggested that they revert to this practise.

I was also told that YAFUNDA village which is situated on the headland formed by a bend in the river has been flooded twice in the past year. No lives were lost but several village dogs disappeared and a number of coconuts were uprooted. I suggested to them that they move their village to a site on higher ground in the vicinity of the YAFUNDA Rest House.

On arrival at SENGI I found ~~xxxx~~ all the inhabitants sitting down in a new village situated on a reasonably level piece of ground. On closer examination of the inhabitants I found that they had moved over only a week or so previously from their old hamlets. The Aitape police accompanying the ~~xx~~ patrol told me that two previous Native Affairs officers who visited this village asked the inhabitants to leave their many small hamlets and combine in one village. The natives agreed to do this. At the time a policeman was left in the village to help the inhabitants in the planning and construction of the new village. After hearing these facts, I decided to visit the old hamlets. I found that these were filthy, the houses in a state of collapse and sanitation non existent. I ordered the owners of the worst of the houses to destroy them - the destruction of which was supervised. This did not leave them destitute as they already had constructed houses in the new village. The better houses in the hamlets were left so that they could be used as garden houses. On arrival in this village I found 9 hamlets for 92 people. When I left only one

hamlet apart from the new village was being occupied. On departing, I left Constable Ensin at SENGI to help the natives of this hamlet to construct houses in the new village. A week later when he rejoined the patrol at MONANDIN most of the village males accompanied him. The villagers then told me that on my arrival in the village they expected a showdown - one villager, who was ashamed of the condition of his house, burnt it down a week or two before my arrival at SENGI - and now that the matter had been cleared up they would settle down and with a clear conscience they would try and improve their living standards. In the past 20 years SENGI has had at least 10 visits by Government Patrols.

*This is not
policy.*

The inhabitants of the MAIMAI villages visited also live in small hamlets dotted around the countryside. It was suggested to these people that they try and combine into larger settlements - leaving their present hamlets as garden houses. At present, some of the village books cover vast areas, for example, to walk from the most northerly to the most southerly of the YIMAUWI hamlets, a walking time of 3½ hours is expended. From the appendix showing "Villages and Their Hamlets", it will be seen that many of the village books will have to be broken up into two or more individual village books.

While in the SEIM area, the natives of YIRIWANDI asked if their village could be divided into more easily controlled units. Also many males and many females have the same name. I divided the old YIRIWANDI village book which contained 514 names into three books - YIRIWANDI, APDUWONO, and ABIGU. The division on the suggestion of the natives was carried out on a geographical basis.

Only three cases came before the Court for Native Affairs on the patrol. Results of these were :-

<u>Defendants Village.</u>	<u>No. of Defendants.</u>	<u>NAR.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
Klaplei No.3	1	84(2)	17-2-57	4 months
Rauit	4	83(e)	4-3-57	2 months
Rauit	1	83(a)	4-3-57	3 months

The defendant from Klaplei No.3 escaped while the patrol was at GAMO. I hope to arrest him while I am at NUKU on my next patrol.

At all villages visited the Native Administration Regulations were explained to the people.

N.L.G.C.Potential.

As this area is still very primitive it will be many years before councils could be formed.

Roads and Bridges.

In the area covered by the patrol there are no graded roads - only native pads. Most of the native pads travelled over in the PALBI have been looked after. On the other hand no attempt or at the most very little had been made to clean the tracks in the MAIMAI. The last two weeks of the patrol, during which time we suffered a particularly wet spell, was spent walking in mud and sliding down hills. All natives were asked to carry out repairs on their tracks.

In my report Lumi P.R. 4 - 56/57, I mention the site where a graded track probably could be constructed from LUMI

to as far as BRUGAP. Now after my tour of the Palei - Maimai I believe a suitable route could be found from BRUGAP to NUKU and SEIM. This route could reach NUKU without crossing a river. The suggested route is as follows:-

On leaving BRUGAP follow the ridge in a northerly direction through NINGIL and YUWIL to WEIGIN. From here it would skirt the range to NUNSI then follow the range through to AUANG. Between AUANG and WINBE it would cross a small creek. From WINBE to MUKU it would follow the contour of the hill. Between MUKU and WOWIL it would cross another small creek and ascend slowly to WOWIL. From WOWIL it would follow the ridge eastwards for approximately a mile till the main range was reached. The route would then follow the main range from near WOWIL, through WURO, ORI, BOINI, YAMBIL, and YILAWAMBIL to the proposed NUKU Patrol Post. Between NUKU and MANTSUKU there is an entrenched creek to cross. This section would be a little difficult but could be managed by studying the contours of the surrounding area. From MANTSUKU to SEIM it appears possible to construct a road which would follow a continuous ridge without crossing a creek. Work on this section has already been commenced under the supervision of the Fathers at SEIM and WATI.

If a bridge site could be found over the BONGOS River it should not be that difficult to construct a road from SEIM to DREIKIKIR. On the crossing of the BONGOS River the road would enter DREIKIKIR territory. No doubt the Officer-in-Charge DREIKIKIR Patrol Post, could supply comments on a possible route from the BONGOS River to DREIKIKIR.

On this particular route, between LUMI and NUKU (following the OTEI - KEIBAM route near LUMI-) approximately 25 villages would be linked up. Most of these are about an hour walking time apart, while the largest gap between villages would be approximately 2 hours. Between LUMI and BRUGAP 4 major rivers are crossed. Over one of these, the WENI, a bridge has already been constructed. The other rivers to be crossed are the ~~KWAK~~ KWEIBUNGO, YELBU and NOPAN. These three are quite large and would probably require fords. Between BRUGAP and NUKU no river is crossed. This road from LUMI to NUKU would probably be about 75 miles long.

I have collated these notes for future reference as I don't think anything can be done about it at present. No doubt after NUKU Patrol Post is established work could be commenced on this road in the PALEI villages.

Looking at the benefits of this road generally, and if DREIKIKIR and SEIM were linked up, there would be a continuous road from WEWAK to LUMI and thence on to AITAPE.

Village Officials.

All villages visited had officials except KOROMBOKOM and ULAP. Most officials did not appear to have much control of their people. Most of this is probably due to lack of patrolling in the past few years. With more regular patrolling their authority should increase and because of this village conditions should improve.

In many places I found that village officials had departed to gain worldly possessions in the islands. In most cases the village officials concerned were medical tuults.

In the 36 villages of the Palei visited there are 35 luluais, 45 tultuls and 24 medical tultuls. There are also 2 Aid Post Orderlies working in this area.

In the 13 villages of the Maimai visited there are 12 luluais, 21 tultuls and 7 medical tultuls. There is also 1 Aid Post Orderly.

Rest Houses.

Most of the villages had Rest Houses. Some were quite dilapidated and falling to pieces, while others were new for this patrol. In the SEIM area, there is a Rest House at YIRIWANDI which serves most of the surrounding villages.

In the Maimai all villages - except two where an initial census was carried out, KOROMBOKOM and WULBOWE - had Rest Houses.

With regular patrolling the standard of the Rest Houses will probably improve.

Education.

In most villages there is a village school run by the Roman Catholic Mission. On arrival at FUKU we found that Father Ferdinand had gone to FATIMA taking with him about 12 young boys to be enrolled in the Central School, Fatima which is run by four nuns.

Missions.

There are at present four Roman Catholic Mission Stations in the Palei - Maimai. They are Handaba (Seim) with Father Florian, O.F.M. in charge, Wati (Mantuuku) with Father Ferdinand, O.F.M. in charge, Monandin with Father Emil, O.F.M. in charge and Yinugen which is at present unstaffed. There is a land application in by the Roman Catholic Mission for ground at Klaplei. This will probably be another mission station. These missions run schools and small Aid Posts.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Food was found plentiful in all villages except KOROMBOKOM and ULAP. In most of the villages on arrival a table had been constructed near the Police Barracks and this was laden with such things as sago jelly, yams, taro, sweet potato, "tulip", coconuts and various smoked animals. In many villages throughout the Palei fowls were presented to the patrol. Bananas and pawpaws were also fairly common. Gardens appeared well kept and seemed to be producing well. Pigs, both wild and domestic are also common.

In the ASIER - SUMAMBU area of the Palei the natives have been growing rice. The actual villages that have been in this project are YAPUNDA, MAKUMBA, ASIER, and its hamlets, SIBILANGI and PAKUK, YINUGEN and its hamlet ANIPO, and SUMAMBU. Most of these places had several hundred pounds of rice either bagged or in "limbon" buckets tucked away in one of the village houses. None of the rice had been hulled. The natives were informed that there were hand hullers for sale at LUMI. I suggested that if they procured a huller they could use the rice as an added item in their diet. (See Mr. Wearne's Patrol Report - Aitape No.4 of 1952/53 - page 18).

Boundary Villages.

I understand that to the south of ULAP there are two

villages which have not as yet been visited, namely, MUSUN and WUMULU with its hamlet SENOM. I hope to be able to visit these later on in the dry season.

There are several other villages on the flood plain which apparently belong to AMBUNTI. These are - LUGITAMA, MORAWA, NO-IN, KILAU, SAUWAR, WOMBELDE and SEKOWA. I have heard that these villages would probably be better administered from NUKU Patrol Post than from AMBUNTI. Probably most of these villages could be reached from NUKU within two days.

Airstrips

Under separate memo. will be forwarded some notes on the NUKU Airstrip. Other airstrips in the Palai - Maimai are at SEIM and YINUGEN. Both these airstrips are on Catholic Mission stations and are present upkept by the natives living in villages around the strips.

Proposed Patrol Post - NUKU.

The proposed Patrol Post at NUKU is centrally situated for the Palai - Maimai. I understand that natives from YAFUNDA in the northern half of the Palai can reach Wati Mission in a day. In two days walking from NUKU any village in the Palai - Maimai could be reached.

The natives at NUKU are willing to sell quite a large block of ground to the Government. This includes an area which should make a good station site.

For the population groups NUKU is also very central. In 5 hours walking the population centres of KLAPELEI, SEIM, NAMBLO, MAKARU, and YILAWAMBILI can be reached. The population reached in this distance would be in the vicinity of 7000.

While at NUKU the natives appeared very enthusiastic over the whole matter. The SEIM people, on the other hand, appear a little disappointed in having worked solidly for the past few months on the SEIM airstrip to now learn that NUKU will be the Government station. After having a long chat with them they agreed that after a month or so break, to get their gardens going again, they will be quite willing to go to work on the NUKU airstrip. They said they would do this only if there is a European supervising the work. There appears to be a certain enmity between the SEIM people and TOMASAMA, the luluai of MANTSUKU. Apparently in the past the SEIM people helped the MAKARU group - MANTSUKU, YIMINUM, IFKINDU, WILWIL and NUKU villages - work on the WATI Mission Airstrip and the MAKARU group would not assist the SEIM people on their airstrip. This enmity is not of recent origin - apparently these two groups have been tribal enemies for many, many years.

Conclusion.

Again, I made no effort to hurry the patrol, although on the other hand, we did not stay more than a day or two in any place. There was only one exception to this, NUKU. Here I stayed for five days giving instructions for the clearing of tree stumps and roots and also I spent some time pegging out the strip. Much work remains to be done.

The reception given the patrol was always quite good. I usually left the census revision to the following morning so that the natives had sometime to get to know the patrol members. This procedure seemed to work quite well.

The Palei - Maimai is rather difficult to reach and administer successfully from LUMI. To reach the western edge of the Palei from LUMI takes 3 days with a carrier line.

The establishment of NUKU Patrol Post will complete the closer administration of the large population existing from near ANGORAM to the west of LUMI on the southern fall of the Prince Alexander and Torricelli Ranges. The Palei - Maimai seems to have been the "forgotten" area in this vast region of native settlements. The NUKU patrol post is needed very badly to fill in this gap.

George D. Cakes

George D. Cakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 6 of 1956/57.

Report on members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary
accompanying the patrol.

For duration of Patrol.

Reg. No.	2259	L/Cpl.	Kundikiknae	An Aitape policeman on loan. Carried out his duties as NCO quite well but has not a very forceful character. His previous knowledge of the area came in very handy.
"	"	?	Const. Naguru	An Aitape policeman on loan. A very useful bush policeman who is a steady worker. His jovial character brightened the patrol members on many occasions.
"	"	?	" Ensin	An Aitape policeman on loan. A good, steady and reliable worker. An asset to a patrol.
2	"	7863	" Garwi	A steady worker who unfortunately has a high opinion of himself.
"	"	7228	" Gulong	A steady and reliable policeman.

From 9-1-57 to 7-2-57.

Reg. No.	9070	Const.	Kurubal	A reliable policeman who is developing into a good constable.
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From 8-2-57 to 5-3-57.

Reg. No.	?	Const.	Kinini	An Aitape policeman on loan. A steady worker reliable at all times.
"	"	9229	Const/Bug. Tovulia	Lazy and useless on patrol.

George D Oakes
George D. Oakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "B".

Patrol Report Lumi No. 6 of 1956/57.

Medical and Health.

The patrol was accompanied by NMO's ADREAS and BUKA. At each village visited these NMO's carried out an examination of the inhabitants.

At present there are four Aid Posts in the Palei - Maimai. These are:-

Mangen (Seim)	supervised by	NMO	Motu
Mantsuku	"	"	Tomato
Asier	"	"	Aiyo
Klaplei No.1	"	"	Tomano

The first of these is administered from Dreikikir, the latter three from Aitape. NMO Motu is a Dreikikir native, Aiyo is a Palei native while the other two are indigenes of NUKU. There is also another Aid Post to the east of WUMERAU in the Dreikikir area to which sick people from WUMERAU, WAMBI YAMEGIL and YADAGARO villages sometimes attend. The natives of the north western corner of the Palei sometimes attend NINGIL Aid Post, in the LUMI area.

Sanitation throughout the Palei - Maimai is very poor or non-existent. I think this can be attributed to the lack of patrolling of this area. In many places human excreta was found in the near environs of the villages.

In most places rubbish had been deposited around the environs. The natives were told to construct incinerators in which to burn all rubbish.

Throughout the Palei - Maimai villages visited many deaths have apparently been caused by the epidemic which Dr. Roth, D.M.C., Wewak recently investigated in the SEIM area. In the Palei villages visited, for the 2½ years between the last census and the present one births totalled 397 while deaths added up to 406, giving a natural decrease of 9.

George D. Cakes
George D. Cakes.
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "C".

Lumi Patrol Report No. 6 of 1956/57.

Villages and their Hamlets.

Palei.

Village.

Hamlets.

Walem - Yirisi	Galu Lubit Abagit Woberen Labut Wamini Ibi
Munumbual	Batin Boa Yugibindatim Yagawis
Baini	Boini Waiyor
Ori	Inimbil Lengo Wildangang Ori
Yambil	Wunumbisiabop Morongu Yawilke Kemembeng Yaminimyogob
Mai	Mai Mesu
Yirkin	Peketin
Youlpa	Waramebing Rarongo Pilua Namurum
Wuro	Umanga Aloa Yilawul Wisanga Galang
Wowil	Wowil Koma
Winbe	Winbe Alwapi
Muku	Muku Kau-uk
Wara	Wara Maulikan
Weiki	Amneikin Rupit

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Hamlets.</u>
Yapunda	Yapunda
Makumba	Atiana Mamburkir Yamuakimbal Makumba
Asier	Pakuk Sibilanga Asier
Yinugen	Yinugen Anipo
Sumambu	Sumambu Wamblangen
Sundum	Yarangil Serol Sundum
Yauan	Yauan Imbaken Or Bisip Yami
Wambi	Wambi
Yamegil	Alkas Wombanim Yanyum
Yadagaro	Wasarang Yakowar
Wumerau	Amboi Daiyam Awiniyang
Monandin	Atawi Bopiau Mamul Nong Yiron Wamis Albmik Wodeliau Otang
Suau	Suau Parandong Silbindum Wolwal
Usitamo	Merembi Wagiaka Kumbugo Wakimo

Village.

Kembien

Mambu

Sulunuku

Yiriwandi

Apuwono

Abigu

Hambangri

Hamlets.Yalango
Alkum
Makoko
WasimbangoWungo
Leuma
Gwako
SakoSaihabi
Basongo
AburiSapilika
Nalco
Walisombo
Nalmi
Simenzau
Makoko
KlosiApuwono
Sokorombo
WarilakoKumiaka
Sasia
Kuasamba
NukuriKereko
Sabemgolo - Warembako
Masuari
Morekita
Wambetambo
Keskanimba
Mahango
GaramuMaimai Villages.

Klaplei No.1

Turumbunkauwo
Feldemo
Mandindu
Wahakla
Tamawasi
Imatombo
Wangunale
Tembengue
Milimale
Maurifendi
Okahole
Nerendu
Wasalon

<u>Village</u>	<u>Hamlets.</u>
Klaplei No.2	Mahawo Kloso Komfatu Engresia Wasykomo Singiriki Wasukombo Ogonendu Silguisu Waremetongo Fendeasiki
Klaplei No.3	Watinbongi Waremerombo Englekombo Walaifa Kumbaiyafi Bonge Nakunuku Kongalu Okoloho Kaimo Ukumaola Kasamu Wanima
Tukinara	Tukinara Periakondu Senkom Omtolo Sawom
Wulbowe	Wulbowe Omasa
Korombokom	Korombokom Usiripu Watewom Erin Maiwata Walwo Samingla
Ulap	Ulap Mawede Awie Iagala Alfa
Undu	Undu Yong Mandu Wangu
Woloso	Woloso Awunbubu Yughim Veige Umburab Wanamun Mandirongwa Tengirem

Village.

Gamo

Yimauwi

Wosapom

Yauaw

Hamlets.Gamo
Ual
Angu
Manda-a
Wilisen
Brote
SawangaYimauwi
Wuron
Amaweli
Yenfia
Yiropwo
Omhopie
Wantomaire
Perawate

Wosapom

Yauaw
Rapaw

Village.

Gamo

Yimauwi

Wosapom

Yauaw

Hamlets.Gamo
Ual
Amgu
Manda-a
Wilisen
Erete
SawangaYimauwi
Wuron
Amaweli
Yenfia
Yiropwo
Omhofie
Wantomaire
Perawate

Wosapom

Yauaw
Rapaw

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

PALEI

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.-5403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														DEATHS							MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS			
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Govt.		Mission		MALES	FEMALES		PROBABLE NUMBER OF CHILD-OF-AGEING AGE	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding at-sentence)				GRAND TOTAL							
		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		
		10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43	10-16	16-43				
WALEM-YIRISI	11-1-57	9	11	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	9	1	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	28	69	14	65	2	52	-	50	29	77	79	249					
MUNUMBUAL	12-1-57	6	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	44	6	25	3	23	-	11	14	45	35	113					
BDINI	13-1-57	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	50	9	32	3	25	-	23	20	63	41	150						
ORI	13-1-57	3	8	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	39	13	34	3	32	-	10	21	40	46	124						
YAMBIL	15-1-57	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	15	49	7	38	2	29	-	40	16	60	62	191						
MAI	16-1-57	5	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	17	48	14	35	3	34	-	23	21	58	52	167						
YIRKIN	16-1-57	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	3	11	-	5	-	5	6	10	12	39						
YOULPA	17-1-57	9	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	14	32	14	41	2	34	-	31	26	39	62	168						
WURO	18-1-57	7	3	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	36	12	40	3	29	-	25	21	38	53	152						
WOWIL	19-1-57	2	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	13	42	10	32	3	33	-	16	12	43	45	122						
MUKU	20-1-57	10	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	7	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	11	49	15	36	8	28	-	33	24	48	50	167						
WINBE	21-1-57	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	35	8	28	3	27	-	24	15	35	39	119						
WARA	22-1-57	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	1	1	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	6	22	1	19	-	14	9	31	30	94						
WEIKI	22-1-57	4	5	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	10	33	6	26	-	17	15	25	43	112						
YAPUNDA	24-1-57	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	24	7	22	2	22	-	14	8	29	28	83						
MAKUMBA	25-1-57	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	38	9	33	5	26	-	15	24	43	96	123						
SENGI	27-1-57	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	30	8	21	1	20	-	14	9	33	31	92					
		94	72	-	4	7	6	10	10	3	7	2	1	42	27	2	6	45	3	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	656	165	550	50	464	-	370	290	77	744	2265					

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

PALEI

Govt. Print.-100/10.51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AS WORK STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		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		Programs	Number of Child (including) lost	Child	
		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				
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45			
TOTALS	8/1	174	170	3	15	13	18	20	22	4	15	3	6	131	110	2	33	101	26	99	2	303	-	-	-	2	-	350	1135	300	1124	101	949	-	346	678	570	1507	4858
APDUWONO	13-2-57	9	10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	20	45	12	36	3	35	-	35	28	39	51	168
ABIGU	13-2-57	6	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	6	2	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	12	34	12	28	3	25	-	20	26	36	39	128
HAMBRANORI	14-2-57	7	12	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	11	10	-	1	2	2	3	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	24	90	22	61	7	57	-	51	43	101	85	302
TOTAL 36 VILLS.		201	196	4	16	17	18	21	25	9	15	4	7	144	126	2	37	112	30	107	2	346	-	-	3	-	138	1100	300	1249	114	1065	-	402	735	745	1478	5456	
LUMI FR 3-54/57		50	58	-	5	3	8	4	3	3	4	4	4	41	29	-	24	31	14	25	-	107	-	-	2	-	145	440	41	385	9	375	-	297	216	467	480	1629	
LUMI PR 5-56/57		18	33	-	1	-	4	2	-	2	-	2	24	18	-	-	9	20	10	18	-	35	-	-	4	-	43	167	35	121	10	121	-	87	111	156	152	545	
GRAND TOTAL PALEI		249	217	4	16	23	21	33	36	12	20	8	13	209	175	2	70	163	54	150	2	488	-	-	9	-	424	1204	528	1551	131	1528	-	424	1162	1281	2343	7630	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

MAIMAI

YEAR 1957

Quest. Print—7/52/1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK STUDENTS						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Program Number of Inhabitants Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL																																				
		BIRTHS		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.		Miss'n			MALES		FEMALES			Chld	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																																					
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Program	Number of Inhabitants	Average of Family	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																																	
KLAPLEI 1	15-2-57	24	23	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	1	1	21	7	-	26	31	3	10	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	148	33	103	6	95	-	50	61	175	145	445																													
KLAPLEI 2	16-2-57	24	26	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	12	9	-	9	18	1	7	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	109	30	89	7	77	-	63	70	119	109	383																													
KLAPLEI 3	17-2-57	21	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	6	4	-	17	20	4	11	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	99	16	65	7	58	-	57	42	107	79	303																													
TUKINARA	18-2-57	23	16	-	i	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	6	-	47	38	2	4	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	3	21	2	19	-	15	13	26	26	57																													
WULBOWE	19-2-57	Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census													
KOROMBOKOMI	20-2-57	Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census													
ULAP	21-2-57	Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census														Initial Census													
UNDU	24-2-57	8	8	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	7	4	4	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	36	6	30	4	29	-	17	16	39	36	111																													
WOLOSO	25-2-57	22	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	56	42	6	5	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	79	9	62	5	58	-	40	39	95	72	247																													
BAMO	26-2-57	13	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	27	27	13	7	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	84	6	55	8	46	-	26	17	75	65	209																													
YIMAUHI	27-2-57	15	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	5	6	-	29	28	1	4	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	74	7	64	7	63	-	40	25	66	77	226																													
WOSAPOM	28-2-57	7	6	-	-	i	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	5	2	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	5	23	1	22	-	18	13	15	30	86																													
YAUAW	1-3-57	6	6	-	-	-	i	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	33	11	35	3	31	-	19	15	27	45	119																													
TOTAL		165	144	1	1	1	1	10	9	9	7	4	2	63	45	-	226	215	36	55	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	1	210	474	100	409	417	-	501	409	110	2407																																
LUMI PR. 3-56/57		119	120	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	6	6	4	53	56	-	68	87	15	41	1	-	82	-	2	-	27	167	374	100	440	459	-	402	356	110	2029																																	
PR. 5-56/57		152	164	-	-	-	-	16	17	15	9	12	11	90	100	-	111	107	12	31	-	-	179	-	-	-	15	270	524	100	440	459	-	402	356	110	2801																																		
GRAND TOTAL MAIMAI		439	428	1	1	1	1	2	26	32	33	22	22	17	206	201	-	405	408	63	127	1	-	476	-	2	-	42	1	677	1465	1747	1876	1676	-	1439	1273	2237	7737																																