

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: SIMBAI

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1971 - 1972

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989. 1990

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: SIMBAT - MADANG

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 7 : 1971/72

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 19

REPORT NO SIMBAT	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1971/72	1-6	P.J. KRAEHNBUHL A.D.O	PART SIMBAT, PART GAINJ		5.7.71 - 11.7.71
[2] 2 OF 1971/72	7-31	P.J. KRAEHNBUHL ADO	WESTERN SCHRADER	MAP	31.8.71 - 2.10.71
[3] 3 OF 1971/72	32-43	G.D. PIKE AIC	PART KAIRONK AND PART WESTERN SCHRADER	MAP	28.7.71 - 5.8.71
[4] 4 OF 1971/72	44-53	V. TAUNI L.G.O	SIMBAT, MARENS X SAINT, PART OF SIMBAT	MAP	10.8.71 - 18.8.71
[5] 5 OF 1971/72	54-86	P.J. KRAEHNBUHL ADO	SIMBAT		N.A.
[6] 6 OF 1971/72	87-101	P.J. KRAEHNBUHL ADO	WESTERN SCHRADER AND KAIRONK		N.A.
[] BUNDI					2.7.71 - 15.7.71
[7] 1 OF 1971/72	102-107	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	PART OF BUNDI AND VUA		6.7.71 - 15.7.71
[8] 2 OF 1971/72	108-114	V. TAUNI L.G.O	BUNDI	MAP	26.10.71 - 28.10.71
[9] 3 OF 1971/72	115-123	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	BUNDI	MAP	4.8.71 - 8.8.71
[10] 4 OF 1971/72	124-144	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	VUA AND PART URISINA/KESAWAT	MAP	10.8.71 - 9.9.71
[11] 5 OF 1971/72	145-148	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	VUA		12.10.71 - 18.10.71
[12] 6 OF 1971/72	149-153	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	BUNDI		3.11.71 - 6.11.71
[13] 7 OF 1971/72	154-162	J.N.L. PALMER PD	VUA, URISINA - KESAWAT		8.12.71 - 18.12.71
[14] 8 OF 1971/72	163-182	J.J. HALL APO	IMBRUM VALLEY		24.6.71 - 4.1.72
[15] 9 OF 1971/72	183-185	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	BUNDI		N.A.
[16] 10 OF 1971/72	186-189	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	BUNDI		7.2.72 - 13.2.72
[17] 11 OF 1971/72	190-194	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	BUNDI		21.2.72 - 3.3.72
[18] 12 OF 1971/72	195-201	L.B. JOHNSTON PD	NATHO - RAWA		27.4.72 - 12.5.72
[19] 13 OF 1971/72	202-208	L.B. JOHNSTON	BUNDI		N.A.

HADANG DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1971 - 1972

SIMBAI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-71-72	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Part Simbai, Part Gainj C.D.
2-71-72	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Western Schrader C.D. Non-Council Area.
3-71-72	G.D. Pike	Part Kaironk C.D. and Part Western Schrader C.D.
4-71-72	V. Tauni	Simbai, Mareng & Gainj C.D. Part of Simbai L.G.C. Area
5-71-72	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Simbai L.G.C. Area
6-71-72	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Western Schrader and Kaironk C.D.

BUNDI

1-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Part of Bundi and Vua C.D.
2-71-72	V. Tauni	Bundi C.D.
3-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.
4-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Vua C.D. and Part Urigina/ Kesawai C.D.
5-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Vua C.D.
6-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.
7-71-72	J.N.L. Palmer	Vua, Urigina-Kesawai C.D.
8-71-72	J.J. Hall	Imbrun Valley
9-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.
10-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.
11-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.
12-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Naho-Rawa C.D.
13-71-72	L.B. Johnson	Bundi C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number SIMBAI No. 1/71-72

Sub-District RAMU

District MADANG

Type of Patrol SPECIAL (TERRITORY CENSUS)

Patrol Conducted by P. J. KRAEHNBUHL A.D.O.

Area Patrolled PART SIMBAI, PART GAINJ CENSUS DIVISIONS

Council and/or COUNCIL AREA.

Census Division/s

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

4 INDIGENOUS INTERVIEWERS

VARIOUS CARRIERS AS REQUIRED

1 MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol - from 5.2.71 To 11.2.71

No. of Days SEVEN

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1970

Date 16.11.70 to 16.12.70 Duration 33 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) TERRITORY CENSUS ENUMERATION OF
VILLAGES KOKI, GONGRAU, TSUNGUP &
ANGLICAN MISSIONAT KANAINJ.
.....
.....
.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled 7000 APPROX.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KOVEDOBU

67-7-8

15th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

Your unreferenced minute refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr. F. Kraehenbuhl of SIMBAI and GAINJ (Part) Census Divisions.

(S.J. PEARBALL)
s/Secretary

67-7-8 ⁴



GDP:LM

R9-2-3

MADANG.

13th October, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT
NO. 1 OF 1971/72.

The attached Patrol Report submitted by
Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, A.D.O., refers.

This brief patrol report covers the visit to
selected villages for the purpose of carrying out the
sample census of various groups in the Simbai area, for
the 1971 Territory Census.

Throughout this sub-district, the census task
was undertaken with a high level of efficiency and the
co-operation of the village people was apparent at all
times.

(G. D. PIKE)
ASST. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is forwarded
herewith. The purpose of the patrol was achieved and
no further comments are required.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner.

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SIMBAI No.1/71-72 PATROL REPORT.

SITUATION REPORT .

The Territory Census workload accorded this patrol was a relatively small one involving only some 1150 Simbai inhabitants. The census team personnel comprised 4 indigenous interviewers and myself as team leader.

In the Simbai region, there are no real village 'haus lains' as seen on coastal areas. Simbai people have their residences scattered over their mountains, with their communal meeting place, the government rest house, centred approximately in the housing area. Thus the desired house by house enumeration of families would have presented a most arduous task to the census team. As a matter of convenience, therefore, families were interviewed at their respective 'haus kiaps'. This proved a satisfactory arrangement to all parties concerned.

As with the bulk of the Simbai area, the area patrolled has little or no cash income, except that brought into area by repatriated agreement labourers. Therefore, for the major part, questions pertaining to wage earners were not applicable, the people having only a subsistence economy. Excluding the few exceptions, enumeration of families thus began to pursue a simple pattern, and with five persons interviewing at the one time, the daily workload schedule was soon surpassed.

Continual checks of completed census forms were conducted on the spot and then re-checked, and the required statistics written up after each days work.

The census patrol was conducted in an orderly and courteous manner. No problems were experienced and the villagers themselves co-operated fully with census interviewers.

I have no complaints to offer concerning the efficiency and conduct of the members of the census team. All personnel, including the accompanying admin. interpreters, performed very satisfactorily in the tasks allotted them.

For your information, please.


P.J. KRAEHNBUHL
(O.I.C. SIMBAI)

PATROL DIARY - SIMBAI No.1/71-72.

- 5/7/71: Census team of 4 interviewers departed Simbai 10 am arriving Koki village at 12 noon. Self on motorcycle arrived at 1250 pm. Villagers assembled and given explanatory talk on territory census. Enumeration commenced at 1.10 pm concluded for the day at 5.15 pm. Checked all completed sheets and interviewed several families. Went over major points of interviewing technique with team. Finished at 10 pm. Spent night at Koki.
- 6.7.71: Finished interviewing this morning at 0930. Picked up gear, after checking completed forms, and then departed for Simbai. Census team reported back at noon. Spent night at Simbai.
- 7.7.71: Census patrol departed Simbai 0630 arriving Gongrau at 1200 hrs. People assembled and duly informed of census procedure. Only a small group here and by 1700 hrs had interviewed all people. Checked sheets. Spent night at Gongrau.
- 8.7.71: Departed Gongrau at 0730 hrs arriving Tsungup 2 hrs later. People already assembled and given appropriate lecture. Interviewing began at 1230 hrs and proceeded through to 5pm. Checked completed sheets. Spent night at Tsungup.
- 9.7.71: Interviewing continued until 11am and completed. Re-checked all sheets. Spent remainder of afternoon inspecting aid post, mission establishment and then a spot of fishing in a nearby pong. Spent night at Tsungup.
- 10.7.71: Departed Tsungup at 0700 hrs passing thro Ambisiba, Tungaga, Komoraga, Kuak arriving Kanainj at 1130 hrs. Mission establishment only was enumerated in the PM. Checked completed sheets. Inspected airstrip site and aid post. Spent night at Kanainj.
- 11.7.71: Departed Kanainj 0800 hrs passing thro to Tinam, Arunk arriving Kandum at noon. From here to Simbai on m/cycle arriving 1330 pm. Carriers a further 3 hrs. Handed over all completed forms to census quality checking officer for re-checking.

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number SIMBAI No. 1/71-72
 Sub-district RAMU
 District MADANG
 Type of Patrol SPECIAL
 Patrol Conducted by P.J. KRAEHEBUHL A.D.O.
 AREA Patrolled UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE
 WESTERN SCHRADER CENSUS DIV.
 NON-COUNCIL AREA

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

5 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C. 2 KORBON INTERPRETERS
 84 SIMBAI CARRIERS 1 AID POST ORDERLY

Duration of Patrol - from 31.8.71 to 2.10.71

Number of Days THIRTY THREE (33)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area MAY/JUNE 1971 (IN PART ONLY)

Date 17.5.71 to 11.6.71 Duration TWENTY SIX (26) DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) 1. TO EXPLORE THE AREAS STARTING AT A POINT
 NEAR SCHRADER MOUNTAIN IN THE EXTREME N.W. POCKET OF THE SIMBAI PATROL
 POST AREA, EXTENDING ALONG THE RIVER SYSTEMS THAT COMPRISE PART OF THE
 JIMI, SEPIK AND RAMU RIVER FALLS TO AS FAR AS THE WULAMER RIVER.

2. TO MAKE FRIENDLY CONTACT WITH ANY
 INHABITANTS OF THESE AREAS.

3. BASIC ADMINISTRATION & MAPPING.

Total Population of area patrolled APPROX. 600

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

1 / 19

Forwarded, please.

.....
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

W04 . 677-33 (29)

GDP:CE



R67-2-3

MADANG.

8th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MADANG.

EAP - SUNDAI PATROL NO. 2 OF 71/72

The Secretary's comments on the abovementioned report, refer: 67-7-33 of 23rd February, 1972, refer.

The map attached to the abovementioned Patrol Report was apparently filed away in the District Office by mistake. Would you please arrange for it to be forwarded for the Secretary's information.

(G.D. Pike)

Assistant District Commissioner

↓

Secretary
Dept. of Administration,
KONDOSU.

Map on area
study file
14/3
P/A

As requested by you.

P.O. Box 2396,
KOMOROHU.

67-7-33

23rd February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SINBAI PATROL NO. 2/71-72.

Your reference 67-2-9 of 15th February, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P. Krachenbuhl, Assistant District Officer, of the WESTERN GUARDED CONSERVATION DIVISION.

The late submission of this report has caused us direct embarrassment. No apology or explanation for the delay is offered by either the officer, the Assistant District Commissioner, or yourself. I can only presume that the delay was caused by laxity on the part of Mr. Krachenbuhl and, despite his outstanding field work, it is necessary, if this is to be a censure him for breach of Standing Instructions.

Mr. Krachenbuhl's work is neither under-rated nor appreciated as suggested in the ultimate paragraph of the Assistant District Commissioner's comments. The "Post Courier" saw this office and was quite prepared to halt their presses and run a headline story on the patrol. My lack of knowledge forced them to contact Madang direct and the story was out by the time of printing, hence the page 11 treatment. Luckily, the newspaper made no attempt to make any capital out of my lack of elementary intelligence information. I refer you again to my confidential memorandum J2-94 of 15th December, 1966, titled "Reporting of Incidents" in this regard. Similarly the Department of Information and Extension Services will be forced to make the news release to cover this patrol in a very low key.

My first knowledge of this patrol was a request for pictures by the Department of Information and Extension Services for publication in "Our News". This was four months after the completion of the patrol and followed the world-wide release of the story from an unknown Madang source to an international Press agency.

I attach herewith a copy of the report of KOMPIAN Patrol No. 4 of 1970-71. Although not a good report it does note the existence of the PENALI, PIRAI and TAMBIKIN sites on the north bank of the YUAT River, reportedly unoccupied, or at least unoccupied, at that time. The mining

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company referred to in the report is International Nickel Southern Exploration Limited (INSEL). I attach a map showing the boundaries of their Prospecting Authority (PA124) and have indicated thereon the approximate location of their two camps staffed by Europeans in this area (including YANWIS Mission airstrip). Teams from this Company have been prospecting this area since September, 1969. PA.175, which is immediately adjacent to the north of PA.124, is in the name of United States Steel Ltd. They began a concentrated exploration programme in their permit area on 15th October, 1971, using four geological ground parties and helicopter support. The box of food would belong to one of these Companies. Both may be contacted through Cyril P. McCubbery & Co., P.O. Box 35, Port Moresby, if necessary.

Part of the reluctance of these primitive people to embrace the Administration would extend from the large number of ninety seven persons in the patrol.

I endorse the comment regarding an Aid Post for this general area. Please pursue the matter.

My only constructive criticisms of the content of the report are :-

- (a) It is usually unwise to send small unaccompanied parties of police in various directions to locate people in primitive areas. Apart from the danger of provoking an incident, possibly through no fault of the police, the people may misinterpret the methods and aims of the Administration.
- (b) The progress of the patrol is very difficult to follow without a map. I note that one of the objects of the patrol was the preparation of a map. Please forward as soon as possible.

In general I found the report to be of great interest.

Should Mr. Kraehenbuhl have taken any pictures during this patrol I would be very grateful if he would be prepared to forward the negatives or slides for copies to be made by the Department of Information and Extension Services for release. Extra copies would be returned with them for his personal use.

I look forward to the report of the next visit to these people in May.

(T.W. MLLIS)
Secretary.

..../Encl.

C.C.
Mr. P. Kraehenbuhl,
Assistant District Officer,
Patrol Post,
SEMPAI,
Madang District.

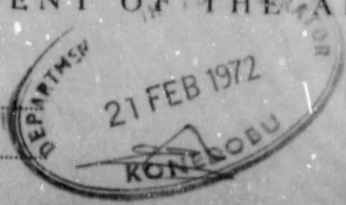
BM 67-7-33

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
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If calling ask for
Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-9
MADANG

15th February, 1972

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEBOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1971/72

Forwarded herewith is the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

The Assistant District Commissioner has commented fully on the report and needs no further comment from me.

D. Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
RAMU.

19

GDP:CS

MADANG.

7th February, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1971/72

Patrol 3 months before Census!

The attached Patrol Report, as submitted by Mr. P.J. Krashenbuhl, Assistant District Officer, dealing with his visit to parts of the Western Schrader Census Division, refers.

This Report does not conform to the recently promulgated Departmental Circular on the format for Patrol Reports, but in view of the unique nature of the report, the approach adopted by Mr. Krashenbuhl is considered to be more appropriate under the circumstances. In this respect, the whole body of the report could be classed as a Situation Report warranting onward transmission to Departmental Headquarters.

Slowly, the blank spaces on the map of the Western Schrader Census Division are being filled in, although the various mapping and aerial photo agencies have, to date, been unable to provide a satisfactory depiction of the topography and river systems of this area. There has been an increase of interest in the Western Schrader region by various mineral exploration companies in recent months and it is hoped that this could result in the provision of an accurate series of maps being produced.

There is some confusion over the degree of previous contact which these people may or may not have had with previous patrols, particularly as there had been a number of visits to the general Western Schrader area by officers from the Tabibuga Patrol Post prior to the assumption of Administrative control through the rearrangement of District boundaries by the Officer-in-Charge of Simbai Patrol Post. However, it does seem that the Arung group had not been previously contacted and that there is the possibility of further small pockets of population being found west of the Ligahau valley on the Jimi fall of the range. This fact casts some doubts on assertions recently made from Departmental Headquarters in conjunction with the release of the news of a small group of people being contacted in the Nomad River Patrol Post area.

18.

The total population of the Western Schrader Census Division now appears to be in the region of 4000 persons, who to date have received no services from the Administration other than the imposition of a rather superficial system of Law and Order. It has become fashionable to decry the expenditure of time and money on remote groups, such as these people, on the grounds that all resources should be concentrated on areas where a more immediate return would be forthcoming. The advent of "Papuan Power" movements has illustrated the flaws in this type of argument, but such mobilization in the Fimbei area is many years away. However, it is considered that an Aid Post could be established at Sangapi to provide some form of medical service for the area. The argument of extreme isolation no longer applies to the Arame valley area of the Western Schraders, as there is now an excellent graded walking track linking Sangapi with the Kaireak road system. This should allow the supply of drugs etc. to be undertaken with no greater difficulty than is the case with other Aid Posts in ~~some~~ remote rural areas.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl's efforts in opening up the Western Schrader area tend to be under-rated in the climate of rapid social change which permeates the more developed areas of the District. The work of bringing these small isolated groups under Administration influence tends to be depreciated in the face of more pressing calls for attention to areas with a greater economic potential and the discovery of new groups of people is considered to be anachronistic in these years immediately prior to Papua New Guinea's achievement of self-government. However, Mr. Kraehenbuhl's work has been of a very high standard and this is reflected in the attached report.



(G.D. Pike)

Assistant District Commissioner

(11)

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI PATROL No. 2/71-72

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to 1968, the area now known as the Western Schraders Census Division, had been administered to by the Western Highlands District through officers stationed at Tabibuga Patrol Post.

On account of its proximity to Simbai patrol post and the general linguistic groups cognatic to those living in the Simbai areas, it was decided that the Madang District would take over responsibility of the Schraders. An inter-district agreement on this issue was reached and district boundaries duly amended.

Since that time, several patrols of an exploratory and basic administration nature have been made into the area from Simbai. Consolidation of Administration influence has progressed satisfactorily, including the opening up of a graded road system throughout most of the area.

However, there remained a considerable area of the Western Schraders that had yet to be explored. In particular, I refer to a belt of mountainous river valleys starting at a point in the extreme north-west pocket of the Schraders and near Mt. Schrader itself, and extending along the river systems that comprise part of the Jimi, Sepik and Ramu River falls to as far as the Wulamer River - (Refer attached sketch map). It can also be seen from the map that this region constitutes the very boundary limit of Simbai administration to the Western Highlands and East Sepik Districts.

A preliminary aerial survey of this area was conducted, revealing scattered dwellings in most all the river valleys. This patrol was therefore launched to explore these remote valleys and to make friendly contact with the inhabitants, and to include them under the present administration of the Western Schraders Census Division.

The terrain of the area patrolled was very mountainous with the main peaks rising to about 8000 feet. All peaks are clad in dense rain forest with the lower slopes covered with tongues of kunai grass interspersed with moss forest. At this time of the year, the rough native trails followed presented a veritable quagmire laced with leeches. The entire area is shot through with steep outcrops of limestone, thus giving rise to the many gorge like rivers contained in this region. To say the least, the whole area can be classed as exceptionally rugged.

SITUATION REPORT

In a report of this nature, I feel that the headings for discussion as suggested by the Director's circular 67-1-0 of 21.6.68, have little or no application to an area of this kind. Therefore the format for this patrol report will be compiled as a discussion of various matters arising from the patrol, and a conclusion has been inserted detailing the various recommendations which will be made.

The patrol complement, numbering 97 persons, departed Simbai on the 31st August, 1971. A permanent carrier line of (88) Simbai men was employed to transport the ration requirements for the patrol, as there was no information on the availability of fresh food in the areas the patrol intended to visit.

The first three days were devoted to procuring guides and interpreters from villages within the Western Schraders. In addition to the regular Korbon to Pidgin interpreter accompanying the patrol, a Wiabuk to Korbon interpreter was procured. However, the patrol was hard pressed to find guides and an interpreter for the new area in the extreme north - west of the Schraders. This new area is now known as Ligauhau, and the language spoken there is called Aramaue. It became obvious that very few people of the Schraders, if any, had ever ventured into the Ligauhau region. Finally, the patrol found a solitary Wiabuk - Aramaue interpreter from Fitako village. The same man, an elderly fellow, was to act as a guide as well. This chap had land adjoining the Ligauhau people and therefore had been in contact with them for numerous years. Initially, this man was most disinclined to guide us to Ligauhau, but after a prior payment of an axe and a bush knife was made, he agreed to perform the duties required.

The patrol first visited the area known as Arapi, where rumours of scattered population living there had been previously reported. Arapi is situated approximately 2½ hours walk from Fitako and on the Arame river fall. Here reconnaissance patrols were despatched in all directions to as far as the Jimi and Arame rivers. A total of six large residential houses was located, of which three were in disuse. The tultuls from Fitako and Hangaue, the latter who resides in the Arapi region, stated that on account of the many deaths in this area caused by alleged sorcery, the entire population of Arapi had migrated to Fankafank and Fitako. This explanation accounts for the 33 Arapi folk who lined at these two villages on the previous census count. As this obviously accounted for all the Arapi people, the patrol decided to press onto the Ligauhau area without further ado.

From Arapi, the patrol moved north to the ridgeline dividing the Arame and Ligauhau valleys, before descending into the latter. The steep descent was marked by the fording of many fast flowing streams before eventually arriving at a suitable camp site near the Warina river. The fact that a clump of sago palm was noticed here indicated an altitude of the area to be about 2000 feet. On arrival at the said river, the leading elements of the patrol observed a column of smoke rising from the bush about 200 yards away. A small party was despatched and soon returned with six local inhabitants. These people were welcomed and given small gifts of salt and matches. Through the interpreters, they were informed of the patrol's intentions and asked if they would make it known to other locals that the patrol was desirous of meeting them. Later that afternoon, several more people came into the camp, but at 9 p.m. that night, the patrol camp was awakened to the yodelling of some 60 Ligauhau folk who, bearing lighted bamboo flares entered the camp. These people too were greeted by the patrol members and again small gifts distributed. The Ligauhau people slept near the patrol camp that night.

The following morning, two small police parties were despatched to reconnoitre the immediate area. In the meantime, the Ligauhau people were assembled and a physical count revealed 83 persons of an estimated 200. The elders of this group were then interviewed regarding certain aspects of their traditional environment. This task became a long drawn out affair on account of the extended passage of interpretation i.e. from Pidgin to Korbon to Wiabuk to Aramaue and then back again, but the results were quite rewarding and the Ligauhau men spoke freely of their lives without much hesitation or shyness.

(15)

It was subsequently learnt that these people acknowledge no previous contact by Europeans, although I was initially in some doubt as the renowned anthropologist, Mr. Ralph Bulmer, (Professor of Anthropology, University of P.N.G.), had allegedly spent four days in this or another area nearby some three years ago. However, the local inhabitants denied any knowledge of his or any other visit made by Europeans. (See Conclusions).

Their land boundaries are confined to the Magara river valley, which stretches to the Jimi river. Their land also extends to some way up Schrader Mountain near the headwaters of the Magara river, at which point it borders Aradiap village owned land. That both patrilineal and matrilineal handing down of land prevails here, was expressed by the local men.

Apparently they have no land, lingual, trade or marital ties on the far side of the Jimi river and nor do they traverse that area. From numerous questions asked, I concluded that their spoken language, Aramaue, is peculiar to their very own area. This seems rather unusual; a complete yet restricted language for an estimated 200 people, but by the same token, it could well be possible.

It was also learnt that these people have little or nothing do with their neighbours in the Arame and Mambar river valleys. These people are regarded as traditional enemies of the Ligaubau. However, they do have trade relations only with a group of East Sepik people. By cutting across Schrader mountain to the lower Mambar river, they meet the Sepik people at a village where the mountain and lowland jungle plain meet. This point of meeting is called Dibur. Here the Ligaubau exchange leaf tobacco, possum hides and dogs teeth for salt, matches and steel goods. Money in the form of 10 cent pieces was shown the Ligaubau, but it was obvious they had never seen money before.

Marriages are arranged within the Ligaubau clans only. According to local sources, no inter-marriage with outside villages occurs; one would feel that this system would cause a degenerate people through in-breeding, especially in such a small group as this. However, no visible physical or mental defects, indicative of in-breeding, were noticed.

Burial procedures are similar to those found in other Schrader areas, in that the deceased person is placed upon a wooden platform near the hamlet house. When all the flesh has completely disappeared, the skeletal remains are retained by close relatives of the deceased. The patrol noticed several parts of the human anatomy adorning the torsos of the Ligaubau people, in addition to human skulls etc contained in the billums borne by the local women.

The local people were encouraged to bring in food for purchase. The Ligaubau folk responded by bringing in a quantity of sweet potato, but insufficient to supply the carrier line needs. However, the people eagerly bartered for salt, matches and beads in exchange for their produce. In addition to their main diet of sweet potato, the people subsist on banana, breadfruit, pandanus, yam, pitpit, sugar cane, sago, betel nut and a wide assortment of bush creatures. Taro had just recently been introduced to their area by the aforementioned Aramaue interpreter.

(4)

The people were questioned about any existing tribal warfare, but they replied that all fighting had ceased some time ago. At this stage, I feel certain that the occasional pay back killing raid is still carried out, but because of the extreme isolation of the area, news of any such murder never reaches Simbai.

Most of the Ligauhau housing was observed to be scattered over both flanks of the lower Magara river area. The altitude here would be approximately 1500 - 2000 feet, using the height of the Jimi River valley floor of 1350 feet as an accurate basis. The housing seen was mushroom shaped, having open sides and a roof made of bamboo leaf thatch. Under such crude structures and on the bare earth, the occupants find their nightly rest in company with their pet dogs and pigs.

It was learnt that the Ligauhau have no traditional ceremonies akin to nose piercing of adolescent males as is practised in other Simbai areas. Although nasal septums and ear lobes ~~are~~ piercing are conducted, no specific significance is attached to these, except as convenient hangers for a variety of traditional ornaments. However, the people do indulge in singsings of their own, but reasons given for the occasioning of these ceremonies were vague. It was expressed by the local men that during the dry season, a mammoth feast of pig and cooked local food was consumed, immediately followed by a singsing of only the Ligauhau clans. I suspect that marriage exchanges are resultant from these singsings, but further investigations into this aspect of the lives of these people may clarify this issue in due course.

European goods in the area noticed were confined to steel axes and the odd bush and table knives. Metal cooking utensils are non-existent: the traditional methods of preparing food by mumu style (earthen oven of bamboo tube), or by purely baking on hot coals, still prevail.

The outward appearance of the Ligauhau people differ slightly from their Arame neighbours. Each man wears a large barken wig filled with human hair and ochre. The wig itself differs from the Arame type, in that it is more pointed at the ends, thus resembling the style of wig so popular in the Napoleonic era. The top of the wig is bedecked with strips of possum fur and rope fibre. From pierced noses and ears dangle an assortment of pythons' fangs, dogs and possums' teeth and bone and shell accessories. The same decorations, and including human bones, hang from rope necklaces. Around knees and arms were fastened decorative cane garters, through which were thrust 6 - 9" daggers made from the bones of cassowaries. Suspended from dyed-black cane bolts hangs a mat of woven bush rope laced with possum fur, that provides a covering of the genitals, while the buttocks are protected by a wad of green target leaves. The men, although only averaging about 5 feet 3 inches, were of the same muscley physique as those seen in the Aradimp and Wantank areas. Each man was armed with bows and arrows. The garb of the womenfolk is much the same as seen in other areas. The buttocks are covered by long strips of beaten bark whilst the front portion is adequately shrouded by numerous strings of twined bush rope fibre. Most of the local women sported small bark wigs and the aforesaid nose and ear adornments. Despite their backward environment, the Ligauhau people appeared strong and healthy. The odd case only of grille was observed, and a few bad sores were treated by the accompanying Hospital Orderly.

The people were assembled and informed of the intentions of the patrol. A basic administration talk was delivered and a firearm's demonstration conducted. The latter impressed the local folk immensely. The usual procedure from here was to appoint a local village authority in the form of a luluai or a tultul. When this was announced and prospective appointees called for, the Ligauhau vehemently replied they definitely did not want such things or for their names to be registered in a village book. No reasons were given, however, for their virtual refusals to accept Government protection, but I began to suspect that the aforementioned Wiabuk - Aramaue interpreter may have influenced their decision. The matter was dropped without further ado as further pressing would undoubtedly upset the people and consequently assist to undo the friendly contact already made with them. Police parties returned at this stage, and reported an excellent site for a rest house about one hour's walk from the present camp area. The people were then asked if they would assist in erecting a rest house to facilitate future patrols to their area. Again they pledged no support for this scheme. This issue too was abandoned there and then. The Ligauhau people then remarked that the patrolling officer could visit them any time if he desired, provided the pre-mentioned Govt. influences did not involve them. Thus it appeared an almost total rejection of the Administration by these people. Their reasoning for this could be the fact that a more powerful outside influence, like the Administration patrol, encroaches upon their area, with a view to changing their traditional environment by the introduction of these strange concepts like village authorities, village book etc. This attitude could be classed as a shrinking from the unknown.

However, I have high hopes that the Ligauhau people will in time come to accept the Administration, as people in the Wulamer valley of the Korbon area behaved similarly in the initial stages. By peaceful and continual patrolling the Wulamer people have now fully aligned themselves to the Administration. Acting on this precedent, I base my future hopes for the Ligauhau folk.

After three days in their area, the patrol took friendly leave of the Ligauhau. The patrol climbed up Mount Schrader and here on the higher slopes, encountered some 20 people from Aradimp village. These folk were very friendly and plied the carriers with baked food as the patrol moved through their area. These people have established food gardens and dwellings here, and their land boundaries adjoin those of the Ligauhau. The steep ascent to Mt. Schrader was made thence a tortuous descent to the hamlet of Goronbia in the Mambar river area. This particular area had been covered by a Simbai patrol in late 1968 (Simbai Patrol No.1/68-69). The patrol then followed this river up to the hamlet of Andorei. The people from Andorei and Goronbia are Wiabuk speaking and represent two of several scattered hamlets that comprise Aradimp village. At Andorei, a depot of European food supplies was found - see under heading "Miscellaneous" for full report of this. Whilst at Andorei, the local inhabitants co-operated fully in supplying the patrol with fresh food, and more important, in securing guides to lead the patrol to the previously unexplored Mungi river area, approximately 1 1/2 days walk away. In 1968, no such assistance was forthcoming, and in fact, false claims were then made by them that the Mungi area lay five days hard walk away and with no food areas in between - a demoralising prospect to that large patrol already beleaguered by dwindling ration supplies. It was these falsehoods that deterred the 1968 patrol from venturing into the Mungi area.

From Andorei, the patrol advanced over very mountainous terrain to the area known as Mindim and situated near the Wanjevi river. Upon arrival at Mindim, the patrol met a group of 5 local residents. These people although somewhat shy, were friendly. They agreed to lead reconnaissance patrols to other people living in this area, and it was not long before a total of 17 local persons were welcomed into the patrol camp. These people, who are close affines of the Aradimp and Andorei people, denied any previous contact by Europeans. Further patrols to the upper and lower reaches of the Mindim and Wanjevi rivers reported the sighting of only five houses, of which two were in disuse, the remaining three being the dwellings of the Mindim people. A few old gardens were noticed, but it was obvious that the total population of the Mindim area would not exceed 30 persons. These people were assembled and duly informed of the patrol's aims. It was then agreed that these people would present themselves at Aradimp for future census taking. The Mindim folk responded well to small gifts of salt and matches by bringing in large quantities of breadfruit for purchase by the patrol. A young man from this area who offered to guide the patrol further into the Mungi region, was readily accepted into the ranks of the carrier line.

From Mindim, the patrol advanced over limestone country to the Mungi river area proper. A camp was made on a ridge called Munengmerl, near the said river and here the patrol encamped for four days. A group of Sangapi people met the patrol at Munengmerl and willingly provided food for the carriers. It was learnt that the Sangapi villagers use the upper Mungi river slopes as a gardening area only, while the Wutip clan, who reside near Sangapi, own the land on the lower Mungi. Whilst at Munengmerl, extensive patrolling of the entire Mungi area was undertaken by patrol personnel and guides. Although several old gardens and disused garden houses were sighted, there were no signs of population as permanently residing in this area. This conclusion conforms with statements made by the Sangapi folk and guides who remarked the Mungi area to be essentially a gardening locale only for clans of the Sangapi and Wutip people.

However, at the previous census taking at Sangapi, it was learnt that a major clan from Wutip had taken up land and residency near the East Sepik village of Numari. On this patrol, Constable Musingan led a small party from Munengmerl to Numari to investigate the authenticity of this report. He subsequently reported that he visited the Wutip camp named Pela, and near Numari village, and interviewed these villagers in the presence of the Numari councillor. A head count revealed 32 adults and approximately 40 children from the Wutip clan living there. The Wutip folk had established gardens and coconuts on land given them by the Numari councillor, and they expressed no desire to return to their mountain home. It was stated that the Angoram patrol officer was due at Numari on or about 23.9.71, and that the Wutip people were then to have their names recorded in the Numari village register. This clarifies the original report made at Sangapi and therefore requires no further comment. (See Conclusions).

After completing the exploration and mapping of the Mungi region, the patrol made an arduous trek through broken mountainous terrain to the Warebo river area and pitched camp near a newly constructed haus singsing on a ridge called Yimangte. Unfortunately, there were no occupants in this house, but signs indicated that people had been here about 3-4 days previously. Here again, a care-full study of the surrounding mountains indicated to a very small population present. For the next 1½ days, several patrol

parties systematically patrolled both the headwaters and lower reaches of the three main rivers that comprise this area, but rewards were minimal. The entire northern wall of the Wareko remains virgin forest, although the area between the Nangu and Ambanang rivers revealed three new residential houses and two new gardens. Several old gardens and a few old houses were also sighted, but that was all. It was later learnt that the people from the Yimangte area total about 20 persons, and align themselves to the Wurupu people near the Gul and Filil headwaters region.

From Yimangte, the patrol trekked into the precipitous Gul river area and set up camp on a steep ridge called Mauros. From this camp site, panoramic views of the entire Gul river valley were given. Several old garden houses and overgrown gardens were noticed in the main area of the Gul. During the succeeding two days, patrols detailed to reconnoitre the entire Gul river area reported only similar sightings. Not until four men from the Wurupu area were encountered enroute to the Yimangte haus singsing, were valuable details on river names and clan boundaries of the Gul complex recorded. It was subsequently learnt that the entire Gul area is used primarily as a gardening area by the Keibam, Wurupu and Dangu clans. These men volunteered to guide the patrol to Wurupu, near the headwaters of the Filil river. At Wurupu on the 22nd September, the patrol met 17 Wurupu folk, who brought in fresh food for the carriers. At this stage, severely depleted patrol rations were bolstered by the arrival of a supply party that had walked up from Dangu village. The Wurupus, who denied any previous contact with Europeans, were friendly and eagerly bartered for the trade goods which the patrol carried. Many of these folk were away at a singsing in the lower Wulamer area at this time, but detailed ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ reconnaissance indicated to a population of between 50 - 100 persons residing in the Wurupu area. Basic administration talks were given to the small assembly and Tultul Anyimul provisionally appointed. A site for a government rest house was selected and the people agreed to erect same under the directions and assistance from a policeman. The Wurupu folk speak mainly the Wiabuk language interlaced with a smattering of Korbon.

From Wurupu, the patrol descended to the previously contacted Dangu region, thence a hard trek to the Maram area. The patrol spent two days at Maram trying to make contact with the local inhabitants. Finally, a line of 30 people were encountered and brought to the camp. Apparently they had been making gardens on the lower slopes and were completely unaware of our existence. Despite this, these folk were quite friendly and a tultul Kanjilandri, appointed on the 1968 patrol, assisted greatly in supplying food and river names etc. Three main hamlets appear to comprise the Maram region, they being Maram, Hambok and Wul, all of which speak mainly Korbon and only a little Wiabuk. The names of 47 local inhabitants were taken down, but I suspect a further 30 or more. After a simple lecture on Administration, and a site for a rest house had been agreed upon, the patrol took leave of the Maram folk.

From Maram, the patrol crossed several small rivers before arriving upon the hamlet of Suasin, which is situated on the northern bank of the Wulamer river at an altitude of approximately 1200 feet. Discussions with the Korbon speaking Suasin folk revealed that a population of about 50 persons from Suasin, Mungalem and part Angoror hamlets live in the general area. Furthermore, these folk alleged they had had their names recorded in the Aiome village of Litibu. Subsequent checking on this with O.I.C. Aiome vindicated this claim by the Suasin folk.

Patrol parties exploring the Angoror area, returned with 16 village folk. All were friendly and a bosboi, Amonk, appointed. These people align themselves to the Gomp villagers and promised to attend next census taking there. After recording the names of the Angorors, the patrol departed Suasin to the area known as Auwor. This particular traverse entailed a steep ascent to Ewam ridge before sharply descending to the flooded Wulamer river. Some two hours were spent here building a makeshift bridge to span the raging Wulamer. From the river, a vertical ascent was made over limestone ridges to Auwor. The following two days saw 92 uncontacted local folk come into the camp. These people came from the areas known as Dablang, Arangant, Auwor, Yirimak and Tingi all of which are Korbon speaking. The two former clans are Gomp orientated and pledged to attend the next census taking there. Yinaump, a bright young chap, was appointed Tultul of Arangant. Auwor and Yirimak align themselves to Gebrau village while Tingi will merge into the village of the same name. All these folk were very friendly and co-operative. I estimate a further 100 persons living in these aforementioned areas, as the names recorded were mainly those of adult males and very few of females and children.

From Auwor, the patrol made its way back to Simbai via Gebrau and Salemp villages.

MISCELLANEOUS

In August 1970, the wreckage of World War 2 U.S.A.F. fighter bomber was discovered near Andorei. Helicopter pads were built at Andorei and at the crash site to facilitate the movement of personnel involved in bomb delousing, removal of skeletal remains of aircrew etc.

On arrival at Andorei during this patrol, I was informed by local inhabitants that a helicopter with two Europeans aboard had landed at Andorei recently (about June 1971). They offloaded a dual locked metal trunk filled with tinned food, and a bag of salt, and then indicated to the local folk to care for these until they returned. Although no interpreters were available to these Europeans to convey their exact intentions to the Andorei people, the latter believed gestures made by them inferred the above instructions. The two Europeans then departed in the helicopter to the site of the crashed aircraft, after which they flew down the Mambar river valley and have not returned since.

I was also informed that some tinned food had been stolen from the metal trunk by two local lads. I inspected the trunk and found that one of two locks had been broken away, and that entry to the contents of the box had been then gained by prising open the lid. Whilst clearing bush for a campsite near the lean-to shelter where the trunk and salt bag were kept, patrol carriers discovered four unopened tins of food which had had the labels removed. The two young lads were brought into the camp by local men and immediately admitted to the theft. The two youngsters stole the goods only to remove the colorful labels for use as a singsing decoration, and then discarded the unopened tins to the bush nearby. An appropriate lecture^{then} was given to an assembled group of Andorei people. The unopened food tins were returned to the trunk, together with a letter explaining the situation to the owner of the goods. Furthermore, the same letter asked of the owner to explain his movements in this area as a matter of courtesy to the O.I.C. Simbai. Two reliable local men were then appointed to care for these supplies, until their rightful owners returned. Since then, enquiries have been made as far as the East Sepik patrol post of Angoram to ascertain the identity of the Europeans, but to no avail.

CONCLUSIONS

In regard to the Ligauhau visit, I recently asked Mr. Bulmer whether he had spent his visit of four days there or not. He replied that he did not go into the Ligauhau area, but to an area approximately two valleys over ~~from~~ and sited north from the Ligauhau, and on the Simbai side of the Jimi river. He explained that the people he saw were of an Engga dialect and that they had a village Luluai appointed by a Jimi patrol officer some 6 years ago. It now appears obvious that these people also fall under Simbai control, and a patrol has been planned to visit them in May 1972.

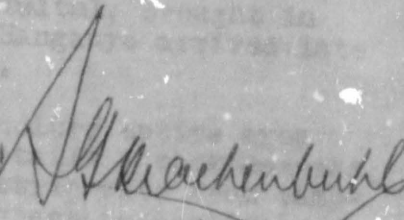
Enquiries have since been made to the Angoram Patrol post to check on claims made by the Wutip clan regarding their intended residency at Numari. A report recently to hand states that some 44 Wutip people presented themselves for census at Numari on the 23rd September, thus clarifying the intentions of the Wutip clan.

From the results of the patrol, it can be seen that the area stretching from the Wanjevi to the Gul rivers is almost totally uninhabited, and is used only as a gardening area from known tribal groups residing in the Hamil and Arame river valleys. Of the 286 new people actually seen, I estimate a further 250 more folk unaccounted for as still residing in the bush. Succeeding census patrols, however, will see many of these people present themselves for census. A follow up ~~xxx~~ patrol of the Ligauhau, Wurupy, Maram and Dangu areas has been planned for May 1972 in conjunction with the annual census patrol of the Western Schraders Census Division. At present, the task of building rest camps at these villages is under way in readiness for the May patrol. In addition, surveys for graded paths in order to link these new villages to the main Western Schrader patrol route, have been planned for March 1972.

Economically, the entire Western Schraders has very little potential. The rough terrain, poor soil and isolation of the general area are the main factors auguring against any economic scheme. Politically, the people are most backward and will probably remain that way for some years to come as at present they are still acquainting themselves with the administration under the village officials, i.e. where they have been appointed.

The entire patrol complement of 97 persons was well behaved and courteous to all indigenous people encountered in the Schraders. The patrol, although a most arduous one, was nevertheless, enjoyed by all.

For your information, please.


P.J. Kraehenbuhl
(Assistant District Officer)

8

PATROL DIARY SIMBAI PATROL NO. 9/71-72

- 31.8.71: Five police, 2 interpreters, 1 aid post orderly and 81 carriers departed Simbai at 1030 hrs bound for Salemp village. Self and A.P.O. Berggy departed on motorcycle at 1145 hrs. Inspected Kaironk road and suspension bridge site at Bilum, arriving Salemp at 1500 hrs. Arranged for food and firewood to be brought in in readiness for patrol party. Carriers arrived 1700-1800 hrs. Food purchased and issued to carriers; Several carriers and self ailing from flu. Spent night at Salemp.
- 1.9.71: Berggy departed Simbai at 0830 hrs. Arranged permanent carrier line of 84 men from Kaironk census division. Checked all equipment and made fast all cargo. More food brought in and purchased. Spent night at Salemp.
- 2.9.71: Departed Salemp at 0740 hrs proceeding along to Wulim village along graded track arriving 1015 hrs. From here onto ~~Saka~~ Sangapi along partially graded track arriving at 1500 hrs. Carriers a further 75 mins. Flu still playing havoc with several members of patrol. Food purchased. Spent night at Sangapi.
- 3.9.71: During morning tried A510 wireless, but no response at all. Planted carrot and pumpkin seed in a specially prepared plot near the haus kiap. Had a talk with local villagers re area to be visited - but apparently no-one from here had ever visited this area. Further discussions with road building etc given to villagers. 510 sked again attempted with Simbai but to no avail. Light rain during late afternoon. Spent night at Sangapi.
- 4.9.71: Departed Sangapi at 0740 hrs arriving Aradimp 1135 hrs. Walking track satisfactory. Locals brought in ample food. General attitude by people to patrol showed a marked improvement over previous visits. Two guides procured to take us part of the way into the new area. Planted a plot of peas and pumpkin here. Spent night here.
- 5.9.71: Spent Sunday here as well as many carriers and self still suffering from flu. More food purchased. Spent night at Aradimp.
- 6.9.71: Departed Aradimp at 0740 hrs arriving two hours later at Fitako - track quite satisfactory. At Fitako, found three guides to take us into the new area called Arapi. Departed 1030 and arrived Arapi area at 1235 hrs after a fairly tough walk and crossing the Gumei river. Selected campsite in an old garden area well up on the ridge known as Arapi. Arapi lies between the Timank and Gumei rivers. Camp established under canvas within two hours. Few Fitako villagers, including the Tultul, brought in food which was purchased. T.T. from Hangayc arrived late this afternoon. Spent night at Arapi.
- 7.9.71: Despatched 4 police parties to reconnoitre entire area at 0800 hrs. Self compiled mapping details - took compass bearings of Pike's peak and Ruti airstrip site from campsite. Bearings 169 degrees and 82 degrees respectively. Jimi valley quite close. Four police parties returned in late afternoon having located a total of three lived in houses and 3 old houses within a considerable area. Police reported two burial platforms outside one house with bodies of one F/A and one M/A lying upon them.

continued

Tultul from Hangaue reports that these two people died of sickness (presumably malaria). Three men were said to be working in the Mosimp or Ruti area. Rest of this small population have migrated into Fankafank and Fitako as a result of continued sickness and alleged sorcery in the area. This fits in with census figures gained on previous visit during which 30-40 people from the Arapi area lined at Fankafank and Fitako. This appears to be about the lot in this area, so decided to not put a haus kiap here. Police reported no people as living on the edge of the Jimi river on the far side of the Timank river. More kai brought in and purchased. T.T.'s from Fitako and Hangaue duly informed of my decision not to establish a rest house in the area. Heavy rain during the night.

- 8.9.71: Departed Arapi at 0750 hrs ascending to top of divided thence down the other side to Warina river arriving at 1430 hrs. Track very rough indeed and included the crossing of several small streams. Sago palm growing nearby. Noticed smoke arising from the bush about 200 yards away. Self and two police with interpreters upon investigation found six locals - promptly gave them gifts of salt and matched. All appeared friendly enough. Took them back to the campsite near the river. Camp finally erected by 1630 hrs. Breadfruit trees nearby provided food for carriers after payment was made to locals. Campsite at approximately 2200ft a.s.l if altimeter is accurate. More locals arrived during afternoon and were greeted by the patrol. A small amount of food was brought in and purchased, but insufficient and thus rations were issued. Another language ARAMAUE spoken here. About 02130 hrs, a big line of locals came into the camp ~~bringing~~ carrying lighted flares. These people too were accorded a welcome. Spent night at Warina river.
- 9.9.71: Police parties sent out to reconnoitre the area. Self got area study information off locals. 3 hrs. Some 83 people were now in the camp and all seemed friendly enough. During the afternoon, gave lecture re law and order, basic admin. policy etc. Demonstration of firearms suitably impressed the locals. Tried to appoint a tultul, but locals do not like - no reasons given - they just don't like or want a tultul or luluai. Didn't press the matter as the people may become upset. More area study of these people revealed some unusual customs. People don't mind the kiap coming through their area, but they don't want a haus kiap nor v.o.'s. Ample food brought in and purchased. Spent night at Warina.
- 10.9.71: Departed Warina at 0800hrs ascending to another campsite at Yikor at 0900 hrs - here panoramic views of the plateau given. Took 2 hours off this morning to do a spot of shooting. Mapping details compiled and cleared up a few points re area study. Had selected a prospective site for a rest house not far from here and when mentioned this to locals they more or less inferred what we could do with our haus kiap. Did not press them, but will soon send a line of Simbais under direction of three policemen to erect a rest house. Strange people - although quite friendly and talkative they have rejected government influence, at this stage. They obviously do not want any outside influence on their serene little valley. I predict their attitudes will change in due course, as the rest of the Simbai behaved similarly in early days. No food brought in - taim hangri - thus 100 lb rice and 20 tins of fish scaled to carrier line. Spent night at Yikor.

- 11.9.71: Departed Yikor at 0730 hrs ascending to Fubatibi, a hamlet of the Aradimp people containing approx. 30 people (0900hrs). Fubatibi is near the headwater region of the Marenk river. All were friendly. Pressed onto to peak of Wairi mountain (Schrader mountain). Here one carrier took ill and was treated on the spot by APO Habegal. Leeches very thick. Descended rapidly in heavy rain to the hamlet of Goronbia or Kaiwor arriving 1410. 1968 patrol campsite approx. one mile away. Walked a further 20 mins to Goronbia proper and made camp about a 100 yds away from old camp. A little food brought in by 6 or so locals, but insufficient and rations again issued. Down to 4 bags rice and 2 cases of fish. Obviously taim hangri. Spent night at Goronbia.
- 12.9.71: Tried 510 portable receiver again but no success. 5 carriers, 2 of them ill, set off with 510 for Simbai and to bring 6 bags of rice and 1 case fish to Dangu. Took mapping details of area. Andorei people tramped in (4 hrs walk) with fresh food. People greeted and given substantial gift of salt for the food. Spent night at Goronbia.
- 13.9.71: Departed Goronbia 0735 hrs descending to the Mambar river thence following this up for three hours and then one hour overland arriving at Andorei at exactly 1135 hrs. Camp erected in heavy rain. Locals brought in ample kai which was purchased. At Andorei itself, was notified by locals of a depot of supplies (2 locked boxes) that were dumped here by two Europeans in a helicopter in June 1971. They apparently viewed the crashed WW2 aircraft on a nearby ridge and went away. No interpreter was available to them thus they were unable to convey their intentions to the locals. Asked them if they were Army people, but they replied they were not - europeans were wearing white clothes. Checked the two boxes (1 trunk and 1 bag salt) and found that one of two locks on the trunk had been broken off. Peered inside this box and everything seemed in order, but locals reported that two young lads had broken the lock and had stolen 4 tins of kai. The same 4 tins we discovered whilst clearing the bush nearby for the camp. The tins were minus their labels, so I presume the culprits sought the tins for the labels as singsing decoration. The two culprits, BUNIM and Gasik were brought into the camp and questioned. Both as a measure of penance for their crime were to assist in carrying some patrol gear to the next camp. People given a lecture to leave this gear alone and one reliable local appointed to look after it. Stolen tins were put back in the box together with an explanatory note from me. People all very friendly and helpful. Told us that Mungi area could be attained on the morrow - a far cry from 68 when they said it would take four days hard walk with no kai in between to be purchased. Two men agreed to lead the way and clear the bush. Spent night at Andorei.
- 14.9.71: Departed Andorei 0730 hrs crossing Mambar river thence ascending to Tumul river and then to Gol ridge. Leeches in abundance - fairly playing havoc with carriers and pet dog. From Gol ascended to Himin ridge thence down to Mindim hamlet near the Wanjevi river, arriving 1245 hrs. Camp erected. Here met 7 people - new contacts of the Aradimp line. Two police patrols despatched - located 5 houses and a total of 17 people who came to the camp. All friendly yet uncontacted. Food brought in and purchased. Basic admin. talk given. Mapping details. Spent night at Mindim.

- 15.9.71: Departed Mindim at 0740 hrs crossing Wanjawi and Mindim rivers. Came to the Mungi river and here spelled carriers - 1000 hrs. Ascended extremely sharp ridge to present camp site at Munengmerl at 1200 hrs. Met several locals here - all from Sangapi area. All pleased to meet the patrol and immediately went off to fetch kaukau etc. Two police parties despatched to lower Mungi area reported only two deserted houses and an old garden area. Locals, some of whom have not been recorded in the village book, brought in kai for the patrol which was subsequently purchased. Spent night at Munengmerl. Heavy rain and thunderstorm during night.
- 16.9.71: Three police parties and self on a fourth to reconnoitre entire area departed 0730hrs. Mainly checked on river names and population locales from a ridge about 1 hrs walk away from camp. The three police parties arrived back late in the afternoon and made reports. A total of 13 Sangapi people in the camp brought in myre kai for the carriers. These people informed of patrols intentions and including a small talk on basic admin, census taking etc. Another blacking storm at night.
- 17.9.71: Police party under Constable Musingan and 5 carriers sent down the Mungi to Numari and Gokto to find out how many mountain folk from the Wutip area are residing there, and also to discreetly investigate suspect mission activities there. A further police party sent to Mungi headwaters to ascertain population, if any, there. More kai brought in and purchased. Heavy rain during the evening.
- 18.9.71: Departed Munengmerl at 0720 hrs crossing the Ambuk river thence ascending to main ridge in heavy rain. Reached Warebo river at 1010 hrs and spelled the carriers here for 20 mins. Pressed onto the Ambanang river thence to a newly constructed haus singsing at Yimangte, which is part Dangu and Wurupu owned land. Haus singsing deserted about 3 days previously. Camp pitched nearby, carriers sleeping in haus singsing and warned not to touch anything belonging to local natives. Two small reconnaissance patrols sent out at 1210 - patrol arrived Yimangte at 1200. Extremely heavy rain and thunderstorm from 1250 to 1800. Patrols returned late in afternoon with report of little signs of population and garden areas. Rice, fish, tobacco and biscuits scaled to the carriers. Spent night at Yimangte.
- 19.9.71: Five police patrols despatched at 0740 hrs to various areas. All reported back late in afternoon and their sightings duly recorded. Self spent 2 hours on a ridge about 1 1/2 hrs from camp gathering information on river names etc and examining areas under binoculars. Spent night at Yimangte.
- 20.9.71: Departed Yimangte at 0720 hrs ascending major ridgeline into the Gul river area. Track exceptionally rough with large outcrops of limestone predominant. Saw one or two old gardens and a few disused houses, but most of these appeared to be garden houses. A precarious descent to the Gul river was made and here smoke was noticed coming from a small lean to on the bank. At this same time, heard a person yodel a warning from a house above, and by the time we investigated the lean to, the occupants had fled. A quick search of the surrounds revealed nil.

Spent 1½ hrs at Gul river while police parties sent out to reconnoitre the far bank for a track. This river was the biggest yet, with almost gorge like banks of sheer limestone and house size boulders lying in the river bed. The two guides with us had not traversed any further than the present point reached. A track found and cut clear of bush. An almost vertical climb amongst limestone rocks brought us to an old garden house and 1 mile beyond to the present camp site in big bush on a ridge called Mauros. Arrived here 1430 hrs. Two police parties despatched to Gul headwaters, where 2 or 3 new garden areas were noticed, to reconnoitre and make contact with locals. Supervised clearing of camp - tent flies etc up by 1600 hrs. Police parties returned to report that 2 new gardens, no new houses, except three old garden houses were seen. No people or signs of people seen. Fish, rice and biscuits rationed out to carriers. Two kapuls shot with arrows in camp area during night. Detailed police duties for the morrow. Spent night at Mauros.

- 21.9.71: Four police patrols sent out at Dawn, with express purpose of observing smoke from cooking fires in the area. Mukoi and 6 carriers sent to Dangu to retrieve almost depleted ration supply. Self took details of rivers, gardens, old houses etc with the help of binoculars. First police patrol reported back at 1500 with four Wurupu men, who were friendly - all 4 presented with gifts of salt and matches. First decent contact for two days, and was able to get valuable details from them concerning population locales, land ownership, river names etc. All agreed to guiding us to Wurupu area tomorrow. The present area appears to be mainly a garden area for the Wurupu, Dangu and Keibam lines, with only the odd local residing here on any permanent basis. Further police reports indicated no population at the extreme headwaters area of the Gul river. Two lapuns from Keibam also came into the camp and were duly greeted. Rations again issued. Strong wind during night blew out two tents.
- 22.9.71: Departed Mauros at 0715 hrs ascending sharply up Andilei ridge - track very rough and for the main passed through large limestone outcrops. Attained the peak at 1015 hrs following this along for some distance before proceeding down into the Wurupu area, arriving at Hainuwor hamlet at 1130 hrs. Carriers far behind. Camp finally erected at 1430. Anyimul, one of the guides, brought in five of his clan with a little food which was summarily purchased. Mukoi and Kateb and some carriers arrived at 1740 hrs with much needed supply of rations. Keibam and Gebrau tuttuls also came into the camp on sundown and greeted the patrol - much handshaking etc. Spent night here, near the headwaters of the Filil river.
- 23.9.71: Much of the day spent washing and airing of clothes. One sick carrier sent back to Gebrau with a tuttul. Eremuge and several carriers down with flu but on the mend under APO's attention. In the late p.m., 17 Wurupu people arrived with kai. Assembled this group and gave them basic admin. talks. All quite friendly. TT Anyimul appointed - quite a reliable type. Estimate a total population of around 50-70. Many people away at singsings in the Ainai area. Haus kiap to be built on present campsite and village to be known as Wurupu. People from Warebo area (approx. 20) and Yimangte will also line here in future. Rice and fish scaled out to supplement fresh food. Spent night at Hainuwor.

- 24.9.71: Departed Hainuwor at 0715 hrs crossing several small streams including Hangwor ck, arriving Dangu 2 1/2 hrs later. Musingan and some Ramu men at Dangu. Obtained full report from Musingan re his recent patrol along the nambis. Dangu people greeted the patrol and generally were much better in their attitude than previous patrol visit. Food brought in and purchased. Haus kiap site cleared - locals stated they will commence work on erection of haus kiap after the haus-singsing season is over - which is now. All villagers given a talk re basic admin etc. Tents erected. Violent electrical storm at night.
- 25.9.71: Musingan and 2 carriers departed at dawn to make contact with the Maram group of people. Main patrol party got away at 0730 hrs immediately descending to the Hamil river thence up the other side to the main ridge 0930 hrs. Followed this ridge for about 10 mins before descending into Maram area, where 3 old houses had been built. Arrived here 1045 hrs. Decided to make camp here as weather threatening. Tents up by 1230. Violent thunderstorm accompanied by strong gusts of wind and torrential rain from 1500-1800 hrs, blew out most of the tents. Camp made fast after storm. No news of Musingan and his party. Rations issued, including tobacco and biscuits. More rain at night. Spent night at Maram.
- 26.9.71: At Maram all day - v. sultry weather made washing and drying of clothes quite a job. The Ramu river is quite close and Annanberg stn clearly visible. Through the glasses was able to spot six large Ramu villages. Altitude reckoned at about 2600 ft. Musingan finally arrived with about 30 people at 3 pm. Most all from Maram area and a couple uncensused from the Dangu region. Enquiries into the number of people in the Maram area put the total at about 50 - 80. People all very friendly and brought some food which was purchased by the patrol. Haus kiap to be erected here and people from Maram, Hambonk and Wul lines will assemble here in future. People assembled and given a lecture re basic admin policy etc. Procured two guides to take us to the Ewam area tomorrow. Few sketchy mapping details completed. Another wet night fired by an electrical storm spent at Maram. Main language here is Korbon with some Wiabuk spoken.
- 27.9.71: Departed Maram at 0720 hrs arriving at river Bris 1 hr later - heavy rain from here until 1345 made walking the rough track a very slippery issue. Arrived deserted haus singsing at Hambonk at 0900hrs. People here believed to have gardens in the Jongita area of the nambis. From here along ridge to Wul area - 3 or 4 old and disused houses seen and one old burial platform. Procured a guide from this area - population of eight turned up - all wearing various articles of European clothing. From Wul a sharp descent to the Hauwo river, thence up to the Ewam ridge crossing 2 large tributaries of the Hauwo, they being the Haun and Harembur rivers. Wul area extends to the Hauwo river only. Followed Ewam ridge down to present campsite near a haus singsing arriving at 1445 hrs. Several people at this haus singsing called Suasin. Camp erected. Locals brought in some food which was purchased by the patrol. Rice and fish scaled to supplement fresh food. Spent night at Suasin. Heavy rain again.

28.9.71: During AM took down several names of villagers residing in the Maram, Hambonk and Wul areas. Bosboi from Maram most helpful in this respect. This revealed 47 names - probably a further 30 or more yet to come. Made enquiries at Suasin re population locales - Suasin and Mungalem involving some 30-50 people had already been censused at Litliba (formerly Gongant). These people have allegedly established food gardens, coconuts, houses etc in that area. Their boundaries extend to Wul and Angoror marks and a little over to the far bank of the Wulamer river nearby. Mapping details done. PM police reconnaissance patrols reported heavy population in the the area between Wunjanganap and Ungai, but these people I believe line at Tingi and Gebrau - will check this out tomorrow. Procured two guides to lead the patrol to this area. A further police patrol returned with 16 people from Angoror area - all welcomed by patrol. Took down their names as a safeguard to their appearing at next census at Gomp. Appointed Amonk as a bosboi of this group. Gave lecture. Little food brought in - rations again issued. Heavy rain and thunderstorm at Suasin at night.

29.9.71: Departed Suasin at 0735 hrs ascending to Ewam ridge thence a vertical plummet thro the limestone to the flooded Wulamer river below. Spent two hours here erecting a bridge over the river. Finally bridged the river thence a one hour steep climb up the other side. Killed a snake on the track. Track evened out through kunai passing thro several small freshets before arriving at Auwor at 1300 hrs in heavy rain. Auwor camp erected on site of 68 Schrader patrol. Locals brought in kai. Made enquiries as to population locales, rivers clan ground etc. People on the far bank in the area known as Arangant reputed to be about 20 strong have also averted census patrols. Police party and guides will investigate tomorrow. Locals here all very co-operative and listed about 40-50 souls in the area known as Yirimar, Auwor as far as the river Ginyaimp who have eluded census. Locals have volunteered to help us locate them. More kai brought in from Auwor haus singsing nearby which is on Tingi land and previously thought. Heavy rain and storm at night.

30.9.71: Police patrols out to Yirimak, Dablang and Arangant areas at dawn. More heavy rain during afternoon. Caught up on river names, hamlet centres etc. Ambaur, repeat murderer from Tingi most helpful as an informant and guide. Police party reported back from Dablang with 15 people - all were welcomed and given small gifts. All very friendly - gleaned a total of 37 names from these people, who also have evaded recent census taking. All are to line at Gomp in future, where I will appoint a tultul of their own - all pleased with this arrangement. Musingan later returned from Yirimak and Turumuk areas - no people seen but reported sighting 7 houses. Ambaur reports these people come from Tingi area and thinking that I was going to Tingi to census them vacated their houses the day before. Ambaur gave me a further 8 uncensused people's names from Tingi. Ambaur did likewise 11 people from Auwor and Yirimak areas, 5 of whom were here to greet the patrol. Gave basic admin talks to all these groups - people very friendly and co-operative. Mukoi and Kateb returned on sundown with 21 people from the Arangant area.

(17)

These people too were friendly and co-operative. All told 27 names were elicited. TT Yimaump appointed to look after the Arangant line which will also assemble at Gomp. Small lecture given to this group. Ungai village, down river and in the Aiome area, has now completely disbanded with most of the inhabitants lining at Tingi. Thunderstorm at night.

1.10.71: Departed Auwor at 0715 hrs following a steep cutting around and then down to the large Ginyaimp river. Ascended sharply for about 1/2 hr to the top of Wunjangarap ridge before descending to the Wulamer river at 0945 hrs. Followed river up for 1 hr before reaching Gebrau, where a great reception was given the patrol - the whole village turned out with food cooked in ovens etc. Spent 15 mins here then along the new graded track to Gubaine where a similar reception was accorded the patrol. Onto the headwaters of the Wulamer in driving rain. Spelled leading carriers at old house kiap then off to Salemp arriving 1440 hrs. Made preparations for food and firewood to be brought in for patrol. Main party arrived at 1640 hrs. Food brought in and purchased. Spent night at Salemp.

2.10.71: Departed Salemp at 0700 hrs along main road, passing through Sanguvak, Ainonk, Womuk, Kaironk, Fungio, Arapan and Fundum villages arriving Simbai 1145 hrs. Carriers and police a further 100 mins. Carriers paid.

END OF PATROL

A. Krahenbuhl

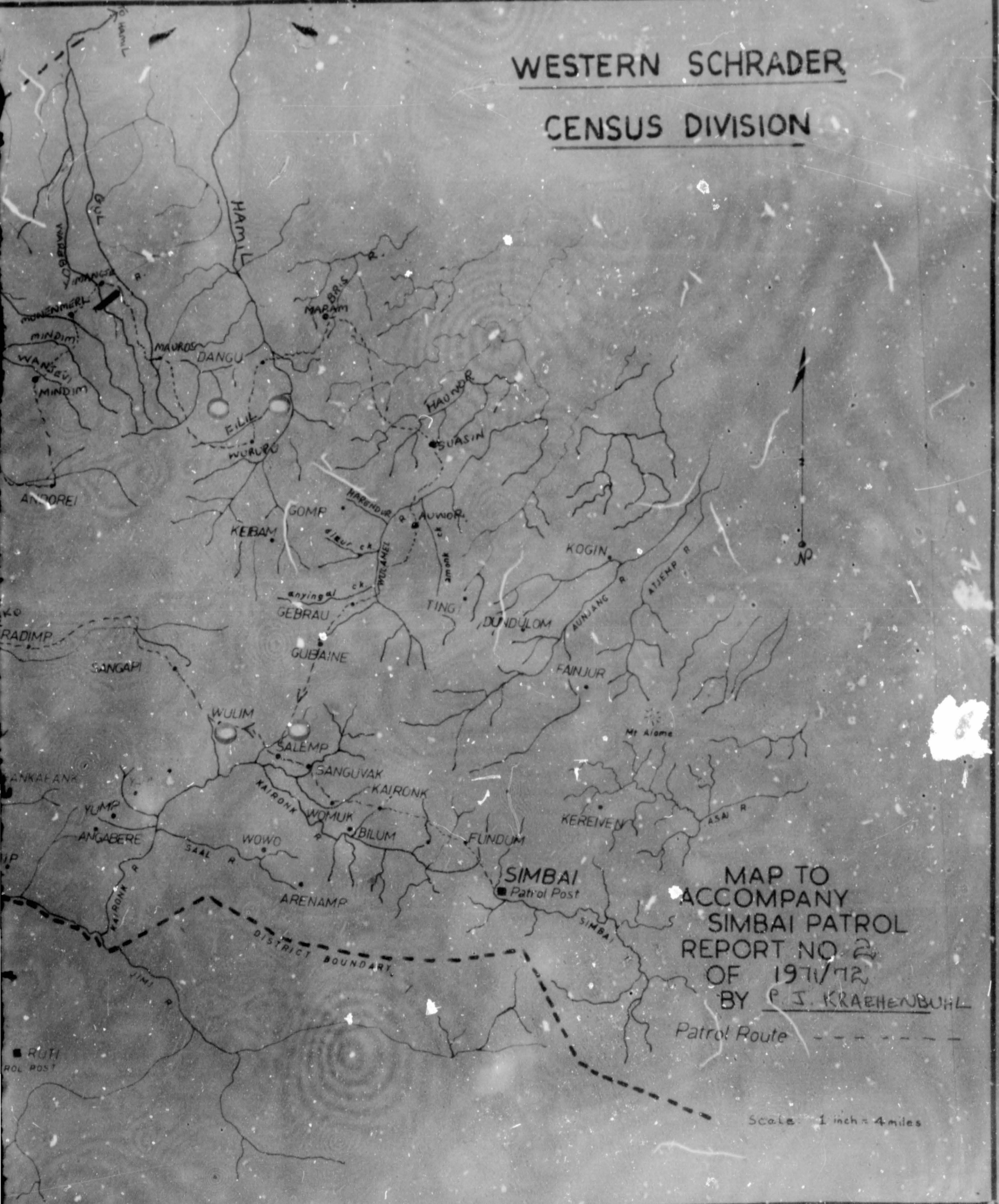
E. SEPIK
DISTRICT



WESTERN
HIGHLANDS
DISTRICT

RUTI
PATROL POST

WESTERN SCHRADER CENSUS DIVISION



MAP TO
ACCOMPANY
SIMBAI PATROL
REPORT NO. 2
OF 1971/72
BY P. J. KRAEHWENBUHL

Patrol Route - - - - -

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



H/Q. copy.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971/72

Subdistrict..... RAMU

District..... MADANG

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... G.D. PIKE, A.D.C., RAMU SUB DISTRICT

Area Patrolled	}	<u>PART KAIRONK C/D (SIMBAI L.G.C.</u>
(Council and/or		<u>AREA) AND PART WESTERN SCHRADER</u>
Census Division/s.)		<u>C/D (NON COUNCIL)</u>

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST. MEMBER OF RPNGC

PATROL INTERPRETER MANGUN-WOKMAK

Duration of Patrol—from 28 / 7 / 71 to 5 / 8 / 71

No. of Days..... 10 DAYS

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: SIMBAI PATROL NO. 7 OF 1970/71 (PART)

Date 17-5-71 to 11-6-71 Duration 26 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... 1. Check on proposed route to Jimi valley via Lower Kaironk valley.

2. Basic Administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2793 (Total of Western Schraders)

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KORORU.

67-7-16

16th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1971/72.

Your reference 67-2-9 of 2/11/71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr. G. Pike of KAIRONK Census Division.

Mr. Pike has produced a thorough and valuable assessment
of the proposed road.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
s/Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference GDP/CS
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-9



2nd November, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971/72

Forwarded herewith is a Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. G.D. Pike, Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu Sub-district, dealing with a brief patrol down the Kaironk valley.

The patrol appears to have been of some value in clarifying the situation regarding various possible road routes from Simbai, although no firm decision can be arrived at until the various suggested alignments have been assessed by qualified surveyors. The Simbai-Aiome and Simbai-Tabibuga routes are recognized RDF projects, and are awaiting the arrival of the surveyors mentioned above.

The report is somewhat late in submission, which detracts from its usefulness.

W.J. Kelly
(W.J. Kelly)
A/District Commissioner

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PATROL DIARY

Wednesday 28th July, 1971.

Departed Simbai Patrol Post 11.00 a.m. per motor cycle, for Salemp. Carriers departed previous day. Travel as far as Womuk being mainly on the Simbai-Kaironk road, which is complete except for bridges for 4-wheel vehicles. Some slippages necessitated detours along old tracks. From Womuk to Salemp along old patrol track. Very rough in places. Overnight Salemp. Took motor cycle along Gebrau road almost to top of pass until way was barred by small landslide. Returned to Salemp.

Thursday 29th July

Departed Salemp 9.00 a.m. after discussions with villages and recruitment of permanent carrier line. Followed new motor cycle track to Wulim, diverting above Salemp to inspect site selected by Nazarene Mission for their proposed airstrip. Carriers direct to Yent village. New track to Yent petered out either side of Wulim. Arrived Yent 5.30 p.m.

Friday 30th July

Departed Yent 8.45 a.m. for Yahl. Easy 1 hour walk along well-graded track. From Yahl, left track and followed main Yahl ridge down to Kaironk River. Very steep descent along ill-marked bush tracks. Camped on Kaironk River near confluence with Saal River. Steep gorge along this section.

Saturday 31st July

Departed camp site 8.50 a.m. Left Kaironk River and climbed to top of ridge again, then following Kaironk generally, although cutting across the grain of the country through a small hamlet of Wulumel. Sparse population in this area. Camped near top of ridge across Sunt River at 3.00 p.m. when rain threatened. Camp barely completed when heavy rain fell, which continued until well into the evening. Few villagers visited camp earlier to sell food.

Sunday 1st August

Departed camp site 8.30 a.m., following Kaironk generally, although a maze of creeks made precise orientation difficult at times. First clear indication of patrol's position came when a new garden site on top of ridge gave clear view of Jimi River below. Arrived at Jimi at 4.00 p.m. and made camp.

Monday, 2nd August

Investigated possible crossing sites over Jimi River, which was very swiftly flowing. Too deep to wade across within area investigated. Local villagers suggested utilizing small rafts (mangamp) and several large examples of these were made to replace the single one which was apparently used previously to ferry people across. Rain storm in afternoon. Cane bridges over Jimi apparently several days' walk away upstream near Tsendiap on far side of the Jimi's confluence with the Kaironk.

Tuesday 3rd August

All day occupied in ferrying carriers and cargo across the river. Carriers moved one at a time and cargo in small lots. Only two ferrymen able to swim the rafts, which took quite some skill to handle against the strong current. Camped on bank of Jimi. Arranged with ferrymen for a guide to be provided for tomorrow.

Wednesday 4th August

Departed Jimi River 9.15 a.m., without guides, who failed to turn up. Spent full day wandering through alternating patches of kunai and thick bush, following various native tracks until they petered out into hunting or sago trails. Eventually camped at 5.30 p.m. in burnt kunai patch.

Thursday 5th August

Departed camp site at 8.30 a.m. and retraced steps to road junction encountered on previous day. Followed this and within an hour came across barbed wire fence marking boundary of Otley Bros. cattle lease. Short distance in from this, encountered several local villagers who indicated the direction of Ruti. Arrived at station at 11.30 a.m. Camped in old Rest House. Walked around station in afternoon. Paid off carriers.

Friday 6th August

Aircraft arrived ex Simbai to return patrol 10.00 a.m. Two shuttles to Simbai required. Returned Madang 11.30 a.m.

END OF PATROL

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1971/72

SITUATION REPORT

Introduction

This patrol has been planned for some considerable time and it was undertaken in order to fill in a gap in local knowledge relating to possible road routes from the Simbai Patrol Post. The lower Kaironk valley, through which this patrol passed, is a broken, rugged area with little population and has only been visited by patrols on a few occasions. The altitude ranges from 5000 ft. at Yahl and Yent villages down to 1500 ft. at the confluence of the Kaironk and Jimi Rivers. The grasslands, which are a feature of the upper Kaironk, disappear after Yahl, with climax type rain forest covering the ridges down to the Jimi Valley.

Up until quite recently, the Jimi fall of the Schrader Range was administered by the Western Highlands, from Tabituga Patrol Post. However, the extension of the road system from Simbai, together with the affinity that the people living in this area had with the other Simbai groups, led to a rationalization of boundaries in 1968, whereby the Kaironk valley, including its tributaries, and all the area to the west as far as Mt. Schrader, and down to the Jimi/Yuat Rivers, was absorbed into the Madang District.

The present Simbai Local Government Council extends as far as Salemp, which is the final village in the Kaironk Census Division. The remaining area of the Kaironk, down to the Jimi, is part of the Western Schrader Census Division, although the linguistic boundary extends the full length of the valley. Some rationalization of this situation will be necessary in the future.

Political

Apart from brief overnight visits to Salemp and Yent villages, very little contact was had with the people during the course of the patrol. Consequently there is little to report under this heading.

As there has been only a short period of contact with the people of this area, political awareness among the villagers is practically non-existent. The political education programme has barely reached these scattered hamlets, and probably the majority of the population have not even ventured as far as Simbai. They have all been told now of the 1972 House of Assembly Elections and have had the basic voting procedures explained to them. However, without the background of a council to draw upon, this concept is still beyond the grasp of the average person and further visits will be required before even the minimum basic understanding of the voting system is comprehended. Possibly the candidates for the Middle Ramu electorate, within which this area falls, may assist in the education of the voters in the course of their campaigning, but it is doubtful whether this sparsely populated area will attract any great attention from political aspirants, who would logically concentrate their attentions on the centres of population.

A further patrol through part of this area will be undertaken shortly by the Officer-in-Charge of Simbai and further efforts in extending the knowledge level of the villagers will be made.

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Other priorities, however, will probably make this the last official visit the Western Schraders will receive prior to the actual polling.

It is also of interest to note that the people of the Upper Kaironk, which is within the council area, also have some uncertainties regarding voting. At Salemp village a number of the people were quite vocal about the shortcomings of their elected councillor. When questioned about their reasons for voting him in - he was given first preference by almost every elector - they stated that they had not clearly understood what was involved at the time of polling. I find this very difficult indeed to believe, as I was closely involved with the initial Simbai Council elections, and there was an extensive pre-election education programme stretching over several years. However, I am convinced that it was the degree of importance attached to the position of councillor which was not appreciated by the people at the time, and I commented in the Returning Officer's Report on certain rather uninspiring individuals who had been elected in several of the wards - Salemp being one of them. A likely explanation for this situation was suggested as being that the true leaders in the group, who were probably somewhat uncertain regarding the duties and responsibilities of a councillor, held back from nominating and instead substituted a nonentity who would act as a scapegoat should there be any opprobrium attached to the position. However, now that the situation is clear to them, they realize what the lack of effective representation in the council can mean and seek to excuse their previous blunder by claiming ignorance.

It was explained that the only avenue of redress open to the people was to prevail upon the present councillor to resign, in order to have a by-election in the ward. However, it seems that this is unlikely to eventuate as the present councillor is quite happy with the position, in spite of his shortcomings and has no desire to relinquish it.

Economic

The main object of this patrol was to assess the feasibility of the construction of a road from Simbai Patrol Post to Ruti Patrol Post (known locally as Mosemp) down the Kaironk valley, following an alignment investigated by the Laurie and Montgomerie team of consultant surveyors who were engaged to explore a number of alternative routes for the proposed Madang-Highlands Highway in 1965/66. This route was discarded by the UNDP Engineering consultants in favour of the Bundi route, but use has been made of the pegged alignment to construct a road using RDF assistance in the upper Kaironk over the last four years. At present the road extends from Simbai to Womuk, although it is not fully trafficable as yet, due to lack of bridging. The Council intends to press on with a road link to the Jimi valley, as this would provide the closest outlet for the area via the Highlands road system. This lack of an outlet has seriously inhibited development in the Simbai area, and in fact, until the potential for such an outlet is proven, the Department of Agriculture refuses to foster any cash cropping or animal husbandry schemes.

It was with the intention of assessing the extent of work remaining to be carried out that this patrol was undertaken, as previously the Officer-in-Charge, Simbai, in his Patrol Report No. 4 of 1970/71, had assessed the Simbai-Tabibuga route and found it to be short and relatively simple to construct.

There had previously been expressions of dissatisfaction over the Laurie and Montgomerie route from members of the Simbai Council who had stated that they would never see the completion of this road in their lifetime. The Kaironk Councillors advocated an amended route via Womuk, thence over onto the Saal valley ridge and down into the Jimi Valley by this route. An aerial survey was made of this route, but it was found that the diversion would have added many miles to the total length and the proposal was not supported.

The present situation is that the eight miles of the Simbai-Womuk road has been almost completed, with the exception of very many bridges which are trafficable by motor cycles only. The replacement of these bridges by more sturdy structures will take some time yet, although it was hoped to have the road fully open by the end of this dry season.

Even if an alternative route is finally decided upon for the Jimi valley access, there is an excellent case to be made out for the continuation of the Kaironk road through to Salemp, possibly at a reduced standard. This will give access to the major population groups of the Upper Kaironk, and will be of considerable benefit in providing a marketing outlet to encourage economic development in the Sanguvak-Salemp areas.

From Salemp onwards the population groups become very much smaller, while the terrain becomes more broken, although the people of the Lower Kaironk (Western Schrader Census Division) have done extremely well in a very short period to construct a graded walking track linking Salemp to Angabere.

From Yahl, where the patrol left the walking track to pick up the pegged alignment along the Kaironk river, the slopes become precipitous and road construction costs would be prohibitive and beyond a pick and shovel RDF type project. From the Saal-Kaironk confluence, the road follows the Kaironk valley well above the river, which lies in a steep gorge. However, the degree of difficulty of construction remains very high and the population in this area is negligible. The route departs from the Kaironk on the last ridge above the Jimi Valley and cuts back in a westerly direction, to conform with the maximum permissible gradient, as there is a sheer drop to the Jimi River of some 300 ft. Construction of this section would be extremely difficult, requiring almost continued blasting through rocky outcrops. The crossing of the Jimi River itself would require a major bridge construction as the depth and rate of flow rules out the feasibility of a ford.

From the Jimi River to Ruti is comparatively straight-forward although there are some lowlying sections which would require fill to raise the road above the flood level. The road link between Mt. Kager and Ruti is apparently still being constructed, although the difficulties involved are very great and the road is not likely to be trafficable for some time. In view of this difficult terrain, and the lack of population in the Lower Kaironk, I would suggest that some consideration be given to the possibility of alternative outlets from Simbai, the construction of which would present fewer difficulties. The immediate alternatives offering appear to be :-

- (1) The Simbai-Tabibuga road as surveyed by Mr. Ado Kraehenbuhl (his Simbai Patrol Report No. 4 of 1970/71 refers). This is comparatively easy to construct and is located within the main concentrations of population.
- (2) A Simbai-Kaironk-Saal Valley route, which would reduce the mileage of the present Jimi Road quite appreciably (see attached map). However, it

would still be necessary to negotiate the Lower Kaironk area.

- (3) The Simbai-Kaironk-Jahl-Angabere-Jimi Valley route via the Guror Creek. From discussions with the local villagers it appears that this may be a more easily negotiated route and it would in fact follow much of the existing graded walking track. However, it is a much longer route and the final section from Angabere to the Jimi River and thence to Ruti would be comparatively long and much further downstream than the present proposed crossing site. An investigation of this route was not made during this patrol.

Of these alternatives, (1) - the Simbai-Tabibuga link seems to be the most promising and this project has been adopted by the Council for commencement during the current year. An initial survey report has been submitted to the Local Government Engineer of PWD, with a request for a surveyor to assist in determining the precise alignment to be followed. The Rural Development Officer, DASF, for the Ramu sub district has also walked over this section and has approved it as a potentially satisfactory stock route.

Therefore, in the absence of any further information becoming available, it seems that the efforts of the Council should be concentrated on the Simbai-Tabibuga link, although the Kaironk road should be persevered with until it reaches Salemp, which at the present rate of progress, will take another three or four years.

A further possibility was examined during the patrol, that of the feasibility of opening a stock route along the tracks taken by the patrol. This was undertaken with the object of assessing the possibility of providing a link between the grasslands of the Upper Kaironk area and the cattle leases recently set up as a joint expatriate-indigenous venture in the Jimi Valley at Ruti.

With the development of the Kaironk areas depending upon the discovery of a suitable road or stock route to market the cattle produced there, this prerequisite has assumed a great importance. With the Simbai-Aiome road offering probably the best solution in the long term, the proximity of the Jimi cattle leases to the Kaironk requires an investigation of this alternative route.

Unfortunately it seems unlikely that it would be feasible to drive cattle with any degree of security or ease, over the route traversed by the patrol, and the shortcomings previously outlined with regard to its utilization as a road route, apply equally to the opening of a stock route. Not only are the problems associated with precipitous terrain a severely limiting factor, there is also a shortage of land suitable for pasture in the lower Kaironk. This would be essential to provide staging points for overnight grazing of stock moving along the route. The alternatives shown on the attached map may offer a better potential than the lower Kaironk, although the distances, in one instance, would be longer. However, I understand that Mr. Benton, the Ramu sub district Rural Development Officer, has since walked over the Simbai-Tabibuga section and is of the opinion that this could be opened as a satisfactory stock route with a minimum of effort.

In the course of the patrol, the opportunity was taken to visit a possible airstrip site, which is being considered by the Nazarene Mission for development. This site is on a ridge at approximately 6000 ft., between Salemp and Wulim, and although there is a motorcycle track constructed for part of the way, it is still a considerable distance from the Mission station at Salemp. I have been told, indirectly, that the Mission is now considering moving the station from Salemp to this new site, which they consider will give them improved communications with the outside world.

The record of the Nazarene Mission in the Simbai area is one of hesitancy and shows a lack of firm planning and decisiveness. Originally an application for an airstrip site at Sangapi, in the Arame Valley, was made sometime during 1965/66, on the understanding that this was a major centre of population. Infact, later census statistics show that there are probably no more than 500 people in the immediate area of Sangapi. This fact, coupled with the shortcomings of the proposed airstrip - which proved to have a feasible total length of 1300 ft. only, with practically nil slope and at an altitude of 6000 ft. led the Mission to change its plans and apply for land at Salemp in the Kaironk Valley. This created an initial clash with the Anglican Mission who considered that the Nazarenes were encroaching upon their territory. However, the differences of opinion were reconciled and the establishment of the station proceeded. Access was through the Simbai airstrip followed by a seventeen mile motorcycle trip to Salemp. Although the vehicular road improved the comfort of this trip beyond all measure, as far as Womuk there was still the problem of moving bulky cargo for the whole distance and it seems that this fact has influenced the Nazarenes to contemplate a further change of venue.

The airstrip site as inspected appears to have a limited potential, with an approximate length of 1500 to 1600 ft. Precise measurement was difficult as no clearing had been done recently and the Missionary at Salemp was absent on leave at the time of the visit. Certainly there is a great deal of earth moving to be done and for what ultimate benefit it is difficult to say. However with the example of the Kenainj Anglican Mission to draw upon, I am reluctant to say that the scheme is impractical, but I am of the opinion that all efforts would be better utilized in pressing for the completion of the road link to Simbai. I do not consider that any further applications from the Mission for isolated blocks of land should be accepted for investigation until some firm undertaking is made by them that they intend to fully develop it. There is some recent suggestion that the Nazarenes may be considering another move to Gebrau in the Wulamek valley.

Social

Once one leaves the Simbai Council area, there are no social amenities available anywhere in the Kaironk valley. The Nazarene Mission operates a bible school at Salemp and has applied to have this upgraded to a recognized school during 1972. However, negotiations have apparently foundered to date, due to the absence of the Nazarene Missionary.

The Anglican Mission operates an Aid Post at Sanguvak - the lower limit of its sphere of influence in the Kaironk. The Nazarene Mission are considering opening a small scale Aid Post at Salemp, under the control of the wife of the Missionary, who is a trained nurse. Firm plans along these lines, however, have been deferred until he returns from leave.

Conclusion

There is a significant movement of Kaironk villagers down the Jimi Valley to work on the construction of the airstrip at Ruti. In the past, the Kaironk people have displayed a considerable interest in moving into the Jimi, although they do not appear to lay claim to any land rights there. With the development of the cattle properties as a joint venture with the original land owners from the Western Highlands area, there seems little likelihood of the Simbai people acquiring any direct interest in land in the valley, although there is some possibility of employment opportunities opening up as the development in the area is expanded. This will be the case to an even greater extent when the road from Mt. Hagen to Ruti is completed.

It may be decided in the future that a Simbai-Ruti link is required, to complete an alternative road outlet from the highlands, but if this is the case it will be necessary for it to be done as a major works project, as it is beyond the resources of the Simbai people as a self-help project.



(G.D. Pike)

Assistant District Commissioner

7
E. SEPIK
DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Mt. Schrader

ANDOREI

DANGU

GOMP

KEBAM

TUAT R.

ARAME R.

ARADIMP

SANGAPI

GEBRAU

GUBAINS

FITAKO

WULIM

SALEMP

SANGUVAK

KAIRONK

FANKAFANK

YENT

YAH

YUMP

ANGAERE

KAIRONK

WOMUK

BILUM

BIRINJIP

SAAL R.

KAIRONK

JINI R.

WOWO

ARENAMP

WESTERN
HIGHLANDS
DISTRICT

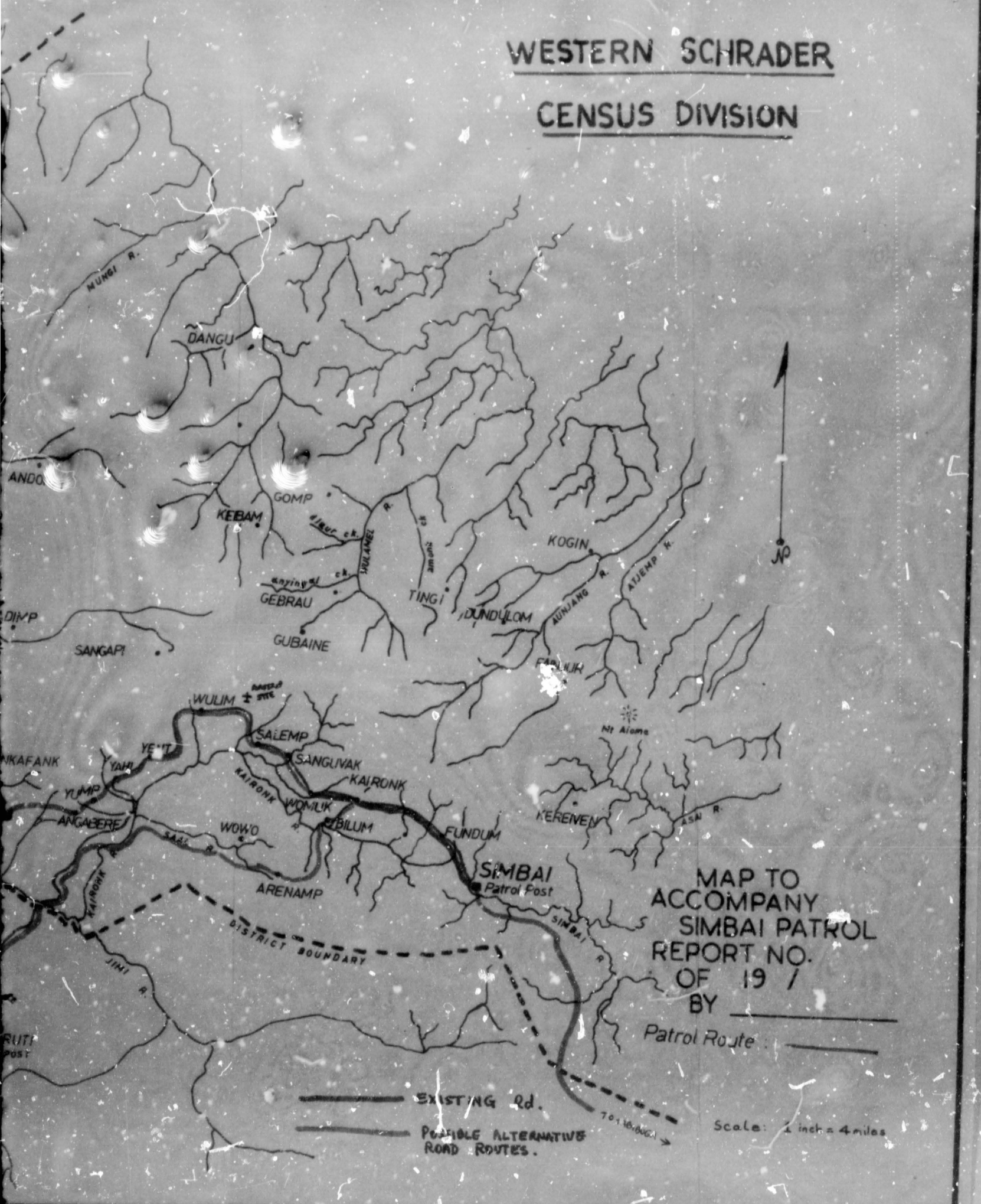
LAI R.

RUTI
PATROL POST

Passway
to Mt. Ingeva

— — — — —
— — — — —
— — — — —

WESTERN SCHRADER
CENSUS DIVISION



MAP TO
ACCOMPANY
SIMBAI PATROL
REPORT NO.
OF 19 /
BY _____

Patrol Route : _____

————— EXISTING Rd.
- - - - - POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE
ROAD ROUTES.

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number ... SIMBAI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/1972.....
Sub-District ... RAMU.....
District ... MADANG.....
Type of Patrol ... SIMBAI L.G.C. TAX COLLECTION.....
Patrol Conducted by ... V. TAUNI (L.C.O.).....
Area Patrolled) SIMBAI, MARING &
Council and/or) GAINI CENSUS DIVISIONS
Census Division/s) PART OF SIMBAI L.G.C. AREA.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol
MR. J. BERGGY APO VARIOUS CARRIERS
3 TAX REVIEW COMMITTEES AS REQUIRED.
ASSISTANT CLERK SIMEON
Duration of Patrol - from ... 10.8.71 To ... 18.8.71.....
No. of Days 8.....
Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area ... SIMBAI P/R No 3 of 70/71
Date ... Nov./Dec 1970 Duration ... 33 days
Objects of Patrol (Briefly) COMMENCE SIMBAI TAX COLLECTION. TRAIN.
ASSISTANT CLERK SIMEON, MR BERGGY IN TAX COLLECTION PROCEDURE,
DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS OF COUNCIL WITH THE PEOPLE AND SUITABLE
PROJECTS FOR FUTURE COUNCIL CONSIDERATION.
Total Population of Area Patrolled 6238

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

OA:MG

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU

67-7-5

15th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 4 OF 1971/72.

Your reference 67-2-9 of 21/9/71.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by
Mr.V.Tauni of SIMBAI, MARENG and GAINJ Census Divisions.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7.5

(8)

Telegrams
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Our Reference
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Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-9

Department of the Administrator,

MADANG.

21st September, 1971.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1971/72

The attached Patrol Report as submitted by Mr. V. Tauni L.G.O., on a Council tax patrol through part of the Simbai, Mareng and Gainj Census Divisions refers.

The patrol was successful in its objects, as there was a very good response to the payment of the council tax, in spite of Mr. Tauni's reservations about the granting of exemptions to many of the allegedly infirm. The tax rate is in fact extremely reasonable and well within the capability of the people to meet without hardship. Although the lack of economic development has prevented the people acquiring money at the village level, there are several Council RDF sponsored road projects requiring labour which enables the impecunious to enter into a short period of remunerative employment sufficient to meet the council's tax demands. In addition, an estimated \$18,000 has been paid out in the area of recent months, to returning contract labourers, and some \$7000 worth of gold was recently turned in from the mining project as a result of approximately six months work.

I cannot agree with Mr. Tauni's suggestion that this council should draw up a five year programme immediately. Such a plan would be little more than an academic exercise emanating from the Advising Officer at this stage of development. The report itself points out the lack of understanding on the part of the village people, of the role which the council is to fulfil and for a developmental programme to be a meaningful exercise, it should be based on the wishes and ambitions of the people. I consider that it will be several years yet before the Simbai people are in a position to undertake this task themselves.

The Officer-in-Charge of Simbai is instituting legal action against the Councillor who held the courts and retained the fines he imposed. The degree of involvement of councillors in the settling of disputes of varying importance, at village level, has never really been plumbed. The recognition of the need for some such grass roots system of courts is apparently now under consideration, although it appears to be being considered in conjunction with a village constable system.

Mr. Tauni's patrol was well conducted, in spite of the difficulty he encountered over carriers. The experience gained by Mr. Berggy will be of considerable value.

W. J. Kelly
(W. J. Kelly)

District Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
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Mr.....



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 42-11-13

Office of Local Government,
P.O. Box 2071,
Jomba,
MADANG.

10th September, 1971.

District Commissioner,
Department of the Administrator,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL No. 4/1971-72

Attached please find the above patrol report which was conducted by Mr V. Tauni (LGO) with Mr J. Berggy APO, accompanying. The patrol was mounted for the purpose of collecting Council tax and training of Mr Berggy and the Assistant Council Clerk Simeon.

The report is straightforward and requires no comment. I trust the OIC Simbai will look into the matter of Councillor Amarai holding private courts.

(B.A. DOWNES)

District Local Government Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu.
Officer-In-Charge, Simbai.
Mr. V. Tauni.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was carried out in accordance with the instructions given by the District Local Government Officer. The object of the patrol was to commence the first part of the SIMBAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL tax collection for 1971/1972. Also to train the Assistant Clerk Simeon and Mr J. Berggy (APO) in tax collection procedure, discuss with the people the developments of Council, suitable projects for future Council consideration and to train the members of Council tax review committees in their duties in regard to tax collection.

SITUATION REPORT:

1. POLITICAL

(a) Local Government:

The Simbai Local Government Council was proclaimed on 26th November, 1969 and was officially opened on 3rd November, 1970. This was the first time all these villages situated in the Administrative Area of Simbai came into the council since the area was contacted some twelve years ago. This Council is now in its second year of operating.

Local Government talks were delivered to the villages so as to create an awareness in understanding the system of Local Government. It was clearly explained that the most important reason for having Local Government is that people of the Territory may have the chance to take part in their own affairs. Local Government Councils are now doing very good work in co-operating between large and small groups of village people and the Administration. This is the very best way for giving local people a true understanding of their own area. In this way, local people are able to assist the social and economic development of the area in which they live. I also pointed out that through Local Government Councils the people can plan and decide on the best and quickest programmes to aid local development for the good of all.

Although people still may not understand in regard to my talks on Local Government, I feel that such a talk could assist them in understanding the work of the Local Government; as it goes by.

The attitude of the tax payers toward the tax collection showed a satisfactory, even though very minority of the older people from the age 55 to 60 years claimed for an exemption tickets on the grounds of "short wind". This was very common throughout the patrol.

It has become to my notice and understanding after delivering Local Government talks that very minority of older people still regarded Local Government Council as merely an idea of young mens' understanding and seems to me that they are so inclined. This attitude from the older people showed that they still prefer to cling to their old clan laws, customs and upon the introduction of any new concept, this is regarded as their old way of life. Perhaps only the way should break down such thinking is by given more political talks for both Local and Central Governments.

(b) Local Government Councillors

A total of twenty-nine (29) Councillors were elected for the Simbai Local Government Council in April/May, 1970. Since the Council has been operating for at least two years, some of the councillors are infact do not understand the duties and powers of councillors. I feel that more training courses for Councillors to be conducted in order to familiarise with their duties and powers in their term as a Councillor. It was told by villagers that some councillors do not bring to their wards, happenings of the Council meetings. In this regard, Councillors also do not bring the wishes of their wards to the Council meetings. This was emphasised and clearly explained the duties and powers of councillors to the people.

The Councillor AMBAI-ARON of TSURGUP Village (Ward 23) tend to

be neglecting his duties and powers as a Councillor. He has been leaving minor disputes and collecting court fines from people. This was absolutely ridiculous ideas of his own which was not known until after the patrol was returned to the station. This matter is now in the hands of the Officer-in-Charge of Simbai who should clearly explain to him or should he wish to take any court action against him for practicing such things as legally.

The same Councillor who did not arrange for carriers to carry patrol boxes to the next village. The problem was arose when myself and Mr Berggy told the assistant clerk Simeon with the assistance of tax review committee to organize carriers from that village, since he has not organised carriers during the tax collection. This was meant for him to familiar with how to organize carriers when he next goes out on tax patrol. However, Simeon and the tax review committee could not get any more carriers to carry the rest of the boxes which were still at Tsungup Village because they just couldn't turn up and ran away when they were told. The remainder of patrol boxes were arrived at the latter date after we got back to the station.

Similar problem was happened at Nimbara village where carriers did not turn up before departing to Bank Village. We had to struggle hard before carriers to come forward, even though they were reminded before the patrol has to leave next day. We were told that the same problem still continued as from the first tax collection patrol in 1970. Again it was also happened to the Agricultural Extension Officer who recently carried out a patrol from Kugi and Forega and walked through Tsungup village where he also hardly to get carriers after struggling for some hours before they could turn up. I do not feel that these attitudes of people within these villages be solved unless anything can be done about it to solve these problems for future patrols.

2. ECONOMIC

(a) The present economic development of Simbai Area can be hardly to say, even though a few people who owns cattle and has grown coffee trees in the area. The DASF is prepared to assist what the people has or been grown. Only potential for cattle projects can be expected at Kugi and Forega where DASF has planned to start the projects there.

Although a few native Gold Mining which has now been digging by both villagers of Kambruf and Babaim, could possibly gives income to these people. There are indications that these people has already been sent in to Madang 15lbs weight of gold. This is only a very small amount of gold has been achieved but at the latter dates it seems that the amount may be excessively to the vicinity of 30 to 40 lbs weight of gold. This has indicated some signs of their achievements to start with. There are also indications by DASF that vobaster coffee may be necessary toward coffee planting in the area but no decisions appears to have been reached as yet.

(b) Developments of Council

During the tax collection course, talks were given to villagers in regard to the Developments of Council. The present Council house is built of native materials except the separate office which is built of timber and iron. This year the Council is constructing an Aid Post at Kaironk Village, and more money will be spent to the Council house during the year. Most of the income is coming from by way of grants-in-aid towards Simbai to Jimi and Aiome roads. Upon the completion of these roads, outlets can be found to enable commencement of some form of economic developments in these areas.

The Council has not done a five year plan, and it is suggested that the Council should be urged to formulate programmes to cover a five year period and to adapt the programmes for implementation. This should assist the Council to think ahead for various projects required for the villages. The programmes should be reviewed in the light of year's operation.

(c) Projects for Future Council Consideration

There were brief discussions held among the villagers after each collection of taxes.

These discussions were to ascertain whether villagers or constituents have any says or suggestions to a suitable projects for future Council consideration. It was suggested that water supply projects are required by various villages where there is a water running down from the mountains or dam. This should be surveyed by Local Government Engineer before such project is implemented by the Council.

As the Council is now concentrating on Simbai - Jimi and Aiome roads through RDF, the above suggestion should be borne in mind. At present, the Council is constructing an Aid Post at Kaironk Area and no other projects to be considered for other villages due to the level of recurrent revenue in the Council. The future tax rate was also discussed, however it may not be pushed up for some reasonable amounts, unless people are willing to do so.

3. SOCIAL

(a) Education:

Educational services in the area patrolled are provided by Anglican Mission. These Schools are situated at Simbai station and Kambruf Village. These two schools enrolled a total number of children to the vicinity of 300 students. Other schools also being at Gunts and Fogaikumpt by Lutheran Missions in the lower Mareng Census Division.

(b) Health:

Health services in the area has partly responsible by Anglican Mission and PHD. There are Aid Posts situated at Gai and Tsungup Villages which are staffed by PHD personnel. There are indications that PHD would probably to take over health facilities at Simbai Station Hospital which is now looking after by the mission. Maternal welfare and Clinics by the Mission still be continued in the area.

The construction of a new hospital at Simbai Station is expected to start shortly and upon the completion, it would be staffed by a Health Extension Officer from PHD who is now working at Simbai Station. This Officer is also visiting Council areas and advising health matters and assisted Aid Post Orderlies.

(c) Law and Order:

There were minor disputes brought up by various people as usually "pig complaint". These were settled during the patrol. The Council tax rule and others were explained to the people so that they should be able to understand them. It was also explained where the Council gets its powers from and so forth.

4. MISCELLANEOUS

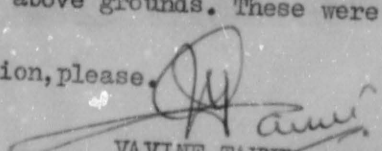
(a) Tax Collection Procedure:

The tax collection procedure was made known to both the assistant clerks Simeon and Mr J. Berggy. As there is no qualified clerk attached to this Council and also Mr Rerggy who recently posted to Simbai Patrol Post to be Administrative Adviser to the Council, it was necessary that such a patrol arranged only a short period of time has gained him some experience of patrol and tax collection procedures. Even though both have no knowledge of Local Government work, their understanding has shown a very much satisfactory, throughout the tax collection course.

(b) Tax Review Committees

A training of tax review committees was conducted prior to the commencement of tax patrol. Members of tax review committee have shown a good understanding of their duties during the patrol. Only the problems which were faced by the Committee were too many old ages and "short wind" people who could seek for an exemption tickets on the above grounds. These were in fact not many during the Collection.

Submitted for your information, please.


VAVINE TAUNI

(Local Government Officer.)

4

3

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1971/1972

PATROL DIARY V. TAUNI L.G.O.

- TUESDAY 9.8.71** - Depart Madang 0800 for Simbai Local Govt. Council Tax Patrol, arrived at 8.45am. Arranged patrol equipment etc. 1pm to 4.35pm - Tax Review Committee training conducted. Over night at station.
- WEDNESDAY 10.8.71** - Depart Simbai station 0900 Commercial tax collection patrol. Arrived at the first village of Koki at 01100 hrs. Tax collected until 4pm. Walked to Kumbruf village at 6pm. Over night.
- THURSDAY 11.8.71** - Before tax collection commenced, discussed with the people the developments of Council, tax rates and suitable projects for future. Completed tax at 1.30pm. 2.45pm depart Kumbruf and walked to Babaimp about 1 1/2 hrs walking before arriving. On the way to Babaimp, saw gold digging by Kumbruf Villagers. Told that 15lbs weight of gold has already been sent to Madang by OIC Simbai. Arrived at Babaimp 4.45pm, and commenced tax collection until 6pm incomplete. Discussed the developments of the Council, tax rates and suitable projects for future. Over night.
- FRIDAY 12.8.71** - Completed tax for Babaimp people and 10.30am depart to Kinimbong where the village of Tembiamp people assembled. Arrived at 11.45am. Discussed the developments of Council, tax rates and suitable projects for future. Also Simbai to Kione and Jimi roads explained. One complaint by these two villages that lack of economic cash crops could not afford to pay higher tax rates. Tax collection completed at 5.30pm. Over night.
- SATURDAY 13.8.71** - Depart Kinimbong 7.30 am, walked to Mando village where the people of Teesaga village assembled. Same talks were given throughout these census divisions. Tax collection for both villages completed, and depart 12.45pm to Gai village where carriers from Mando village changed over by Gai people. An 1 1/2 hrs rest, and 2.50 depart to Nimbara and arrived 3.40pm. Walking tracks from Kinimbong to Gai showed pretty rough, not trafficable for motor bikes. Very good 'heav' Kaip at Nimbara. Over night.
- SUNDAY 14.8.71** - Tax collected for Gai, Gunts, Pogakumpf and Thangai villages at Nimbara. Complete at 3.20 pm. No tax defaulters. No complaint by Councillor Tali who represents these villages is worried about the amount of labour remaining in his area by Mr John Choung from P.A.L. Matter was referred to OIC Simbai. Over night.
- MONDAY 15.8.71** - Did not depart in expected time as carriers from Nimbara village refused to carry the rest of the patrol boxes, however, all were turned up and depart 8.30am to Gai and thence to Bank through deep swampy and wet tracks. Arrived at Bank 12.30pm. Collected tax for both villages of Bank and Singinai. Over night.
- TUESDAY 16.8.71** - Same talks given throughout these census divisions.
- WEDNESDAY 17.8.71** - Depart Bank 0800am with Gungay where villages of Kiamar, Maribai, Gungay, Tugayawari Ambisiba assembled. Arrived at 10.30am. Commenced tax collection in all houses as villages arrived after lunch. Completed at 6pm. Self carried out tax running and for tax tickets against take up Council receipts, and checked each book totals also to agree with total receipts and tax collected since then. Completed at 9pm. Over night.

Cont. /2

lat

LOCATION

P M

7

More than 1000 men from Saigon village refused to
 depart for the United States before self and APC
 departed. They departed at 12:30 pm.
 and arrived at 1:30 pm. Tax collected
 for both villages of \$1000.00, and completed
 at 2:30 pm.

THURSDAY 15th. - Depart Saigon at 8:00 am to Hanoi Station at 8:00.
 Most of the cargo boxes arrived next day, Thursday 15th.

at Hanoi

SIMBAI
PATROL
POST

KAMPANYI

KAKOPI

SIMBAI CENSUS
DIVISION

KOKI

B I S M A R K

KUMBRUF

BABAIMP

SCALE : 1 inch = 1 mile

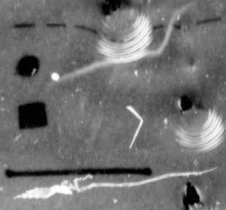
LEGEND

PATROL ROUTE

VILLAGES

CENTRAL PLACES

CENSUS DIVISION

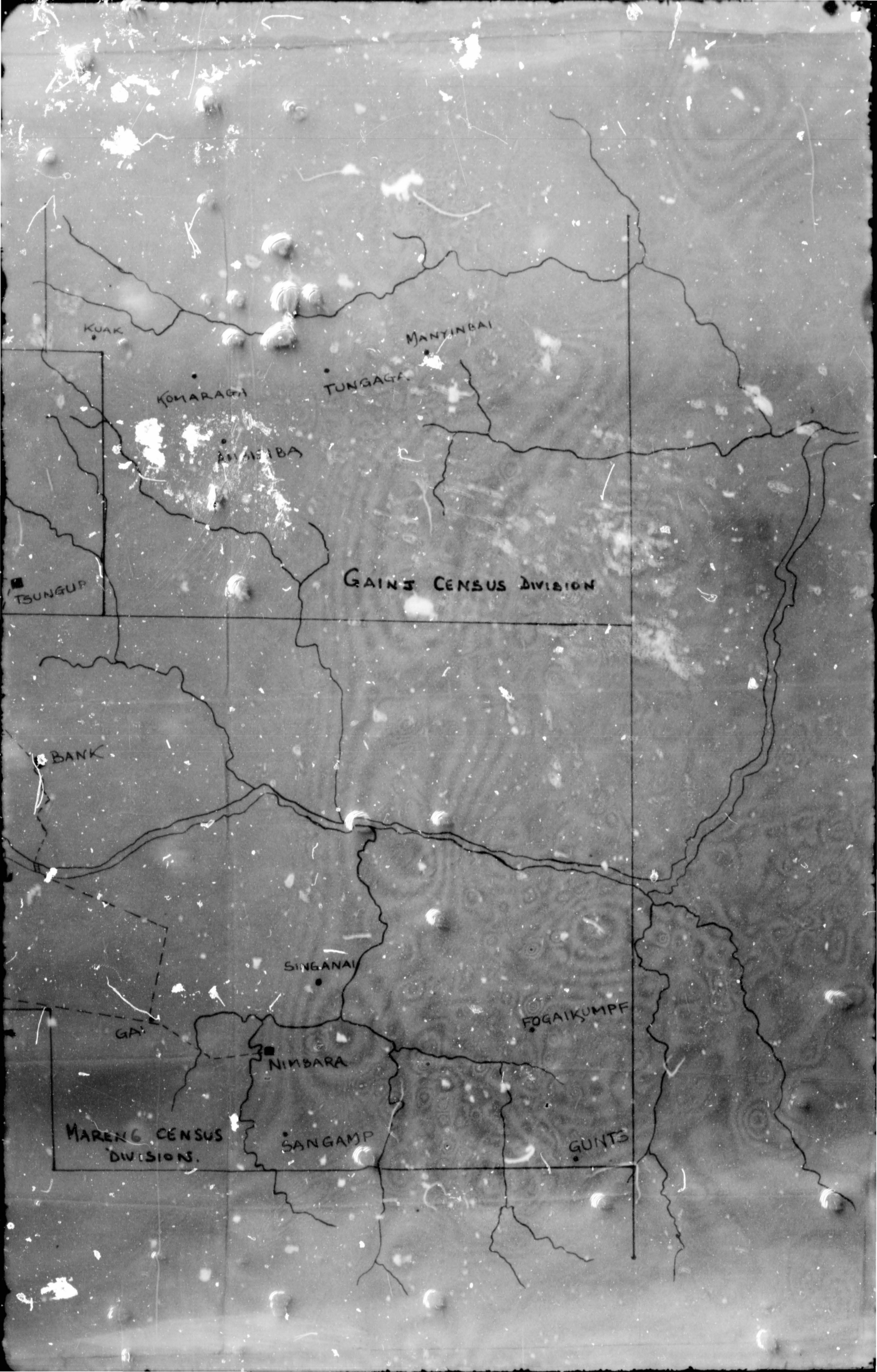




RANGES

MARENG CENSUS DIVISION.

W



KUAK

MANYINBAI

KOMARAGA

TUNGAGA

ANNEIBA

TSUNGUP

GAINI CENSUS DIVISION

BANK

SINGANAI

FOGAIKUMPF

GA

NIMBARA

MARENG CENSUS DIVISIONS.

SANGAMP

GUNT3

DDA 67-7-48



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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No. 67-2-9



16th June, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72

Your 67 - 7 - 48 of 26th May, 1972 refers:

The above Patrol was carried out on two separate occasions:
firstly, from period 11/11/71 to 30/11/71 and secondly, from period 11/1/72 to 14/1/72.

The report was submitted in April, 1972.

For your information please.

D. Clifton-Bussett
(D. Clifton-Bussett) ✓
District Commissioner.

NOTED. 26/6/72
[Signature]

opula

67 - 2 - 9

GB.MD

16th June, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOHU.

SINBAI PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72

Your 67 - 7 - 48 of 26th May, 1972 refers:

The above Patrol was carried out on two separate occasions:
firstly, from period 11/11/71 to 30/11/71 and secondly, from period 11/1/72 to 14/1/72.

The report was submitted in April, 1972.

For your information please.

D. Clifton Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett) ✓
District Commissioner.

JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2306, KEBEHONGAN, DISTRICT

67-7-48

26th May, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Kedang District,
MARANG.

SINBAI PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72.

Reference your 67-3-3 of the 18th May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 8 arising out of the above patrol of the Sinbai Local Government Council area, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.J. Kraehnbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

There is no indication in the papers forwarded here of when this patrol was carried out. I note that the census statistics indicate village counts were made in November, 1971 and January, 1972 but this cannot be the patrol dates as the patrolling officer has signed the Situation Reports in April, some 3 months afterwards. Would you please advise the actual patrolling period.

The 8 Situation Reports are of interest. These are the style and number which I expect under the new system for this type of patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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Mr.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-9

MADANG.

18th May, 1972.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI NO. 5/71-72

Attached please find Situation Reports arising from the above Patrol Report by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

My comments are also attached. The Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu, has no comments for Situation Reports No. 3, 6, 7 and 8.

For your information.

D. Clifton-Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

GSB:CS

67-2-9

MARANG

18th May, 1972.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KUMBERI.

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI NO. 5/71-72

Attached please find Situation Reports arising from the above Patrol Report by Mr. P.J. Krachenbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

My comments are also attached. The Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu, has no comments for Situation Reports No. 3, 6, 7 and 8.

For your information.

D. Clifton Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT NO. SIMBAI 5/71-72

STATION.....SIMBAI.....OFFICER COMPILING.....P.J.KRAEHEINBUHL
 DISTRICT.....MADANG.....SUB-DISTRICT.....RANU
 CENSUS DIVISION.....SIMBAI, MARENG, ASAI, GAINJ, KAIRONK.....L.G. COUNCIL.....SIMBAI

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

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks).

CENSUS

Attached to the report are census statistics for the five census divisions. Overall, the population is increasing at the rate of 3.3% per annum. With the population of the remaining census division, the Western Schraders, added to this total, one sees the grand total of the Simbai nearing the 20,000 mark.

Of particular interest in this patrol, was the attendance of some 50 new people at Wowo village. These people had not been censused before. These folk reside in an isolated area near the River Kininj and were contacted by a Simbai patrol in 1969. Indubitably, there are many more such people yet to present themselves for census taking. Future officers should enquire into this aspect when visiting Wowo village on census revision.

LABOUR

At the time of the patrol, there were 1475 men absent from the Middle Ramu Open Electorate. Of these, about 1300 are Agreement Workers. This figure represents 38% of all able bodied males in the Simbai. This large depletion of manpower has definitely slowed down progress on the numerous road projects in the general area, and additionally, had disrupted the traditional village scene. As mentioned in other patrol reports, reams of correspondence, seeking temporary closures to recruiting, have failed to arouse a sympathetic response, I therefore feel somewhat indisposed to elaborate further on this subject.

However, succeeding officers should direct labour recruiters away from areas where road projects are in progress, and also impress upon them that their prospective recruits be screened before the O.I.C. This is necessary to trim excess numbers taken from a single village, including married men, the sick or diseased or young lads under the required age.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION	SIMBAI PATROL POST	OFFICER COMPILING	P.J. KRAEHEBUHL A.D.O.
DISTRICT	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION	SIMBAI, MARENG, GAINJ, ASAI KATRONK	L.G. COUNCIL	SIMBAI

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: ATTITUDES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AND COUNCILLORS.

The Simbai Local Government Council was officially opened on 3.7.70. Since then, the low council tax rates of 50c and \$1 have confined developmental projects to mainly road building. Subsidised R.D.F. funds have been the major factor in launching and continuing these projects.

Nearly all the councillors are young chaps who are enthusiastic towards all matters concerning the council. Their views are shared by the majority of the people, but there remains a nucleus of elderly fight leaders who are the real points of authority in the village. Although not anti-council, these elders are occasionally apt to override and with success, decisions made by councillors and in particular, where money is involved. This can best be exemplified at tax payer meetings.

As previously mentioned, low council tax rates have been the order of the day. This is not because the general area is lacking in cash and in fact, quite the contrary. That the two expatriate owned trade stores at Simbai recorded a combined turnover figure of \$50,000 in the last fiscal year, bears testimony of this. During this patrol, this fact was brought home to the local populus, exhorting them to increase the council tax rate. Resulting discussions revealed that the tax rate would be set at between \$2-\$3, a considerable increase and one in which the local population could well afford.

At subsequent taxpayers' meetings in January, 1972, these same figures, although considered by many folk as the tax rates to be set for the coming year, were smartly quashed by one or two of these elderly and extremely conservative leaders. The latter decision being final, the Simbai L.G.C. tax rate is currently \$1.

SGD. : *P.J. Kraehenbuhl*
 DATE : 12/4/72

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION..... SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING... P.J. KRAEHENBUTH
 DISTRICT..... MADANG SUB-DISTRICT..... RAMU SUB DISTRICT
 CENSUS DIVISION... SIMBAI, MAREK L.G. COUNCIL..... SIMBAI L.G.C.
 GAINJ, ASAI, KAIRONK

SUBJECT : ATTITUDES TO LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL AND COUNCELLOR

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
 RAMU

DATE RECEIVED
 ... 5/5/72

This is a very difficult situation. The suggestion here would be that with a young (new) Council as Simbai, people can be blamed for their contribution to council activities. In this case they did not allow council to pass tax rule, making everybody to pay between \$2-\$3 head tax. If one can convince them to understand the difference between spending money for Council tax and spending money for a couple of 12 ozs bottle of salt one could possibly get a lot of people to pay tax. Simbais do not understand why they have to pay \$1.00 tax. If they pay \$1.00 salt it would mean more for them and friends as well.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD H. G. Ahe
 DATE 11/5/72

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PAGE 2
(REVERSE SIDE)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

Like any other inland area where lack of communication prevents any type of development, most of Simbai Council's revenue is spent towards the construction of roads.

The elders of the village will continue to harass the decisions of the young Councillors due to their lack of sufficient knowledge of the work of the L.G.C. This will change in the future when the young dominate the running of the community affairs.

The setting of tax rates, too, will continue to be influenced by the decisions of the elders who hold power over the younger people.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *Geo D. Bliffon Bassett*
DATE 18/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

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SITUATION REPORT NO.

STATION SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING P.J.KRAEHEBUHL A.D.O.
 DISTRICT MADANG SUB-DISTRICT RAMU
 SIMBAI, MARENG, GAINI, ASAI
 CENSUS DIVISION KAIROMK L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: (1) POLITICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY (2) REACTIONS TO PNG FLAG

(1) On this patrol, lengthy talks on this subject were given to each and every village visited. Response by the majority was one of enthusiastic interest, and many folk, particularly the younger set, have grasped the basic ideas. However, the older group of people, showed disinterest and viewed these 'strange concepts' as merely something for their children's understanding. Furthermore, these older folk are still steeped in their old traditional ways of life, and the introduction of any new concepts as these, are regarded as a threat to their old ways. Nevertheless, it is pleasing to note that the councillors themselves are assisting in the political education program on the local village scene.

(2) Incorporated into political education talks was the showing for the first time of the new Papua New Guinea flag to local villagers. Reactions to the new ensign were varied. Nearly all decreed that they much preferred the 'mother flag', or the Australian flag, as 'she' had been a good friend over the years, while a few people voiced that both flags should be flown side by side. Two villages showed a distinct resentment of the new flag and vowed that if it was ever hoisted over their villages again, it would be bodily removed.

Most all people approved of the PNG flag design, but did not enjoy for what it stood, as they argued that they were still mere fledglings, and without the 'mother's flag' continuing support in the many years to come, they would surely crumble. They reasoned that advanced parts of PNG can have the flag, self government and independence, but they, the Simbais, refuse to entertain these thoughts for at least a decade or so yet.

Political education work will be maintained through the Local Government Council, and by patrolling officers to local villagers.

SGD. :
 DATE : 12/4/72

P.J. Kraehenbuhl

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION.....SIMBAI..... OFFICER COMPILING.....MR. KRAEHNBUHL
DISTRICT.....MADANG..... SUB-DISTRICT.....RAMU.....
CENSUS DIVISION.....SIMBAI, MARENK..... L.G. COUNCIL.....SIMBAI.....L.G.C.....
GAINJI, ASAI, KAIRONIC

SUBJECT : (1) POLITICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITY (2) REACTION TO PNG FLAG

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE
RAMU

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED
...5/5/72.....

Political education here is not reported in the manner wanted. The better method would be to tell the reader what your talks (P.E.) are all about e.g. P.N.G. Political parties, Election H of A. etc. A list of your items then make your remarks. Mr. Kraehenbuhl's remark about this situation is very good, but failed to give us his subjects of discussion

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *Ng Ahe*
DATE 11/5/72
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SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

Mr. Kraehenbuhl has indicated clearly the people's mixed attitudes towards self-government, independence and the concept of the new flag.

At this stage of development, this mixed attitude from the less educated people is expected. To these people, the words "self-government" and "independence" mean Europeans leaving and indigenous people taking over all administrative positions. The misinterpretation of these words tends to spread fear among the people that the expatriates whom they rely upon so much for material and other benefits will leave the country immediately after the country has gained self-government or independence.

Continuous political education will eventually put people into the right way of thinking as the concept of self-government and independence is fully clarified.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *P. Blifton Bassett*

DATE 18/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

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Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

STATION SIMBAI..... OFFICER COMPILING P.J.KRAEHEHNBUEHL A.D.O.
 DISTRICT MADANG..... SUB-DISTRICT RAMU
SIMBAI, MARENG, ASAI, GAINJ.....
 CENSUS DIVISION KAIRONK..... L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI

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(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT: GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

As previously mentioned, the Simbai L.G.C has devoted 90% of its works program to road building. In the past year, a main trunk road from Simbai to Tswenkai in the Jimi sub-district was started. To date three miles of road have been built: the link to be forged is approximately 15 miles. Upon completion of this road project, Simbai will have vehicular access to Mt. Hagen, Lae etc. A further feeder road from Simbai to the Kaironk river area is nearing completion. This is a 10 mile link, and will serve the 4600 residents of the Kaironk valley. On 12/1/72 and 13/1/72, two further sections, each of about two miles, were surveyed from the Kaironk road head at Womuk village. These when completed, will reach a further two villages and give part vehicular access to missionary families stationed further along the valley at Salemp.

At the time of writing the patrol report, two members of the R.P.N.G.C., at the request of local villagers, have been active in finding possible road routes from Simbai to Aiome Patrol Post in the Ramu valley. Upon their return very recently, the two policemen advised that they had in fact found a likely route. Their work has now opened the way for the O.I.C. Simbai to conduct a full road investigation of the route which will ultimately serve to procure R.D.F. for construction of the road.

SGD. : *P. Kraehenbuehl*
 DATE : *12/4/72*

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

Rural development will be underway once these road links between Jimbai and other centres (where market is available) are constructed.

It is expected that people will take more part in various business developments once they know that there is an access to the markets for their products.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Clifford Bassett*

DATE 12/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 4

STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPELLING.....	P.J.KRAEHEBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
	SIMBAI, ASAI, KAIRONK, GALINJ, MARIENG	L.G.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI
CENSUS DIVISION.....			

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(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENTAL DEPARTMENTS

D.A.S.F.

The situation here has changed little in that D.A.S.F. have virtually denied the Simbai folk any form of economic development. This attitude has made the Simbais take the initiative themselves in that they have procured coffee seed from outside sources. A coffee tree survey conducted on this patrol estimated that there were approximately 500 mature and about 45,000 immature trees flourishing throughout the five census divisions.

There are several cattle projects, comprising some 40 beasts currently in operation, but these are mainly confined to the upper Simbai and Kaironk areas. A great amount of interest in cattle raising has been shown by the local folk, but the Development Bank has denied loans to these prospective cattle growers until the road link between the Simbai and the Jimi, i.e. the market, is opened. At present, a graded track, suitable for walking cattle, is being pushed into the Jimi. The potential for cattle projects here is quite sound, but again confined to the Kaironk and Simbai areas, where there are suitable large areas of grassland and light scrub available.

FORESTS

The Department of Forests has been most active in the work of re-afforestation throughout the census divisions. Extensive stands of casuarina, eucalyptus and pinus are now to be seen in most all village areas.

SGD : *P.J. Kraehenbuhl*
 DATE : 12/4/72

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SITUATION REPORT NO. 4

STATION.....SIMBAI..... OFFICER COMPILING.....P.J. KRAEHENBUEHL
 DISTRICT.....MADANG..... SUB-DISTRICT.....RAMU
 CENSUS DIVISION.....SIMBAI.....MARENG..... L.G. COUNCIL.....SIMBAI.....L.G.C.....
 GANT, ASAI, KAIDOMK

SUBJECT : ACTIVITIES OF DEVELOPMENTAL DEPARTMENT

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED
 ...5-5-72.....

I would suggest that District Co-ordinating Committee take this up in its meeting and asks D.A.S.F. to have some interest in the area.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGDNQ Ahe.....
 DATE11/5/72.....

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PAGE 2
(REVERSE SIDE)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 4

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

As I have commented earlier, all types of development are still hampered by lack of roads or outlets for the products.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Bliffon Bansley*
DATE 12/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

STATION.....SIMBAI..... OFFICER COMPILING.....P.J. KRAEHNBUHL.....
 DISTRICT.....MADANG..... SUB-DISTRICT.....RAMU.....
 SIMBAI, MARENG; GAINS ASAI, KAIRONK.....
 CENSUS DIVISION.....L.G. COUNCIL.....SIMBAI.....

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(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : VILLAGE CASH CROPPING & OTHER ENTERPRISES.

As previously mentioned, the Simbai folk have now embarked upon coffee growing. As the reader is well aware, current coffee market prices tend to rate this economic venture as a lost cause, but whether or not this situation will improve by the time the Simbai coffee industry matures, remains to be seen.

The local fresh vegetable industry is progressing quite satisfactorily. The introduction of seed potato acquired from Pambul (W.H.D.) through the O.I.C. Jimi, has considerably boosted this enterprise to the stage now where weekly shipments are supplied to the police mess in Madang. The L.G. Council too has assisted in supplying quantities of vegetable seed to local villagers. Potatoes, peas, beans and tomatoes are the main vegetables marketed weekly at Simbai.

However, the biggest single local enterprise is the mining of alluvial gold. Three villages are actively engaged in this work along the Tunonk and Soi rivers. Formerly leased by Mr. J.C. McKinnon, M.H.A., the gold bearing lodes here are returning local villagers a total income of \$20-\$25,000 per annum. Officers from the Dept. of Mines make quarterly visits to assist local miners. However, there has been increasing interest shown by outsiders to prospect these areas, and therefore to safeguard Simbai miners, it will be necessary for all claims to be registered and pegged. This task will be brought to the notice of Mines officers through the Mining Warden at Wau.

P.J. Kraehenbuhl

SGD :
 DATE :12/4/72.....

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PAGE 1.

(COLOUR GREEN).

SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

STATION SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING ... P. J. KRAMHENDL
 DISTRICT MADANG SUB-DISTRICT RAMU
 CENSUS DIVISION SIMBAI, MARENG, ASAI, L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI L.G.C.
GAINJ, KARUNK.
 SUBJECT: VILLAGE CASH CROPPING & OTHER ENTERPRISES

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
 DATE RECEIVED 5/5/72

Mr. Aisa, Native Field Assistant from Mining Warden at Wau is currently doing the investigation at Kumbruf. It is hoped that he will stay there for at least 3 months. By that time he should finish all the peggings of all licenced areas. If not can we apply to have his time extended.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD : N. G. Ahe
 DATE : 11/5/72

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PAGE 2
(REVERSE SIDE)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 5

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

Both the fresh vegetable industry and the gold industry have become major cash earners for the area.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD D. Clifton Bassett
DATE 12/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 6

STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPELLING.....	P.J.KRAEHNBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION.....	SIMBAI, MARENG, GAINJ, ASAI KAIROK	L.G.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI

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(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

EDUCATION

Education is one of the main responsibilities of the Anglican Mission at Simbai. There are three Govt. recognised schools and several smaller village schools. All told there are some 750 students attending these schools. However, there remains a considerable reluctance among older parents to ensure their children attend school. This because these people, still very much aligned to their old ways, regard the children's rightful place in society is at home; assisting in traditional household and garden duties. Truancy also remains a problem, but may only be short-lived as the Council intends to introduce a Truancy Rule in the future.

HEALTH

Until December 1971, the bulk of health facilities in the area were in the charge of the same mission. A combined Rotary Club-Administration Health Centre was erected in September 1971. This building replaced the Anglican Mission hospital at Simbai. In addition, all outstation aid posts are now run and staffed by P.H.D. personnel.

All health establishments are reasonably well patronised by the local people, and this attitude is indicative of the sound natural increases recorded in all five census divisions. Prior to this, the population in three census divisions, the Asai, Gainj and Mareng, remained static. In many cases, however, and in particular, the older set of people, traditional medicine is still preferred to white man's cures. This again is a reflection of the fervent adherence these people show towards their customary ways and beliefs.

Overall, the health of the entire populus is quite satisfactory,

SGD :
DATE : 12.4.72

P. Kraehenbuhl

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SITUATION REPORT 6

STATION.....SIMBAI..... OFFICER COMPILING P.J. KRAEHEBUHL
 DISTRICT.....MADANG..... SUB-DISTRICT.....RAMU.....
 CENSUS DIVISION SIMBAI, MARENG..... L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI L.G.C.
 GALNJ, ASAI, KAIROK

SUBJECT : _____

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

5/5/72

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 6

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

18/5/72

The traditional medicine is preferred only when the white man's appears to do little for the man's illness.

It is believed almost everywhere in the District that illness which cannot be cured by modern medicine is caused by black magic and only the traditional doctor is able to cure it.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Clifton Corsett*
DATE 18/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER
DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 7


STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPILING.....	P.J.KRAEHEBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUP-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION.....	SIMBAI, ASAI, GAINJ, MARENG, KAIROMK	L.G.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI

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(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : LAW & ORDER

On this patrol a number of the usual pig and marital disputes were heard and settled arbitrarily. The crime rate in the five census divisions has declined considerably over the past few years, and particularly since the inception of the Simbai L.G.C. It is quite evident that councillors, including old leaders, are settling many small disputes of non-criminal nature by traditional means. All criminal cases are still promptly reported to the Simbai office. However, the incidence of adultery has increased. This is a side affect of the excessive recruitment of labour from the Simbai. The situation occasions where a married man has been away from his wife for two to four years, is now upon his return presented with an illegitimate child or learns of the adulterous affairs of his wife.


 SCD :
 DATE : 12/4/77

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SITUATION REPORT 7

STATION..... SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING P.J. KRACHENBUNK
 DISTRICT..... MADANG SUB-DISTRICT..... RAMU
 CENSUS DIVISION SIMBAI, MARENG L.G. COUNCIL..... SIMBAI
 SUBJECT : GAINJ, ASAI, KAIRONK

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

..... 5/5/72

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 7

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72.....

Increasing cases of adultery are inevitable in an area such as Simbai, where men leave their homes for long periods of time.

The incidence of adultery is expected to decrease when, presumably, the increasing development in the rural industry will provide job opportunities for men in their home areas.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Clifton Bassett*
DATE 12/5/72.....

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED
.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 8

STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPELLING.....	P.J.KRAEHNBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION.....	SIMBAI, GAINJ, ASAI MARENG, KAIROK	L.C.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : MISSEONS

There are three active missions operating in the areas patrolled. The main one is the Anglican Mission, followed by the Lutheran and S.D.A. missions.

All three missions have been active in their prime objectives, but I strongly doubt if any one of the three could claim a single and devout adherent to their respective beliefs, as old ways and beliefs are still highly regarded by the Simbais, and mission influence has done very little to break these down.

SGD : *P. Kraehnbul*
 DATE : 12/4/72

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PAGE 1
(COLOUR GREEN)

SITUATION REPORT 8

STATION... SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING P. J. KRAEHENBALK
 DISTRICT... MADANG SUB-DISTRICT... RANU
 CENSUS DIVISION... SIMBAI, HARENG, L.G. COUNCIL... SIMBAI
GAINJ, ASAI, KAIRO-YK
 SUBJECT : _____

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

5/5/72

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD :

DATE :

SITUATION REPORT NO. 8

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

I have no comment, except to say that beliefs can be altered in the future with the younger generation. While the old traditional leaders still live and hold conservative attitudes against new beliefs, the influence of missionaries will do very little to change their ways. Such change will not come too soon.

ACTION TAKEN :

SD D. Bliffon Bassett
DATE 18/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER
DATE

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				GRAND TOTAL
		CHILD (Under 15yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
KAIRONK CENSUS DIVISION										
12.1.72	AIONONK	114	125	117	129			47		532
14.1.72	ARAPAN	55	68	44	84			20		271
13.1.72	AREWAMP	53	55	58	60			22		248
11.1.72	BILUM	88	90	81	90			24		373
16.12.71	FUNDUM	62	61	64	88			31		306
14.1.72	FUNGOI	79	80	77	113			41		390
14.1.72	KAIRONK	136	117	116	185			55		609
11.1.72	SALEMP	77	87	127	116	2		25		434
11.1.72	SANGUVAK	103	87	129	157			49		525
12.1.72	WOMUK	139	129	114	147			42		571
13.1.72	WOWO	73	85	97	89			21		365
SIMBAI CENSUS DIVISION										
13.11.71	BABAIMP	87	101	114	129			54		495
17.12.71	GABAN	116	86	89	117			33		441
20.11.71	GONGRAU	55	33	36	43			17		184
15.12.71	KAKOPI	40	30	41	54			10		175
30.11.71	KAMPANYING	65	55	77	74			24		295
11.11.71	KOKI	96	96	94	124			44		454
17.12.71	KULB	40	20	51	46			20		177
12.11.71	KUMBRUF	171	143	176	179			24		673
30.11.71	MIAMI	36	53	33	61			26		209
17.12.71	NUGUNT	130	124	117	185			47		603
20.11.71	TSUNGUP	147	115	121	176			73		634
MARENG CENSUS DIVISION										
19.11.71	BANK	80	58	63	120	1		68		390
17.11.71	FOGAIKUMPF	25	31	40	45	2		13		156
11.11.71	GAI	70	61	107	99			18		355
17.11.71	GUNTS	63	63	77	94	6		12		315
14.11.71	KINIMBONG	77	72	98	111			26		384
15.11.71	MONDC	44	31	62	69			19		225
16.11.71	NIMBARA	72	61	68	93			29		323
18.11.71	SINGANAI	24	29	30	37	1		18		139
17.11.71	SANGAMP	34	37	46	45	2		11		175
14.11.71	TEMBIUMP	32	27	43	48			14		164
15.11.71	TSEMBAGA	33	44	50	63			21		231
TOTALS CARRIED FORWARD TO PAGE 2		2516	2354	2718	3272	14		947		11021

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CTIONS
M

POPULATION.

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				GRAND TOTAL
		CHILD (Under 15yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
TOTALS BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PAGE 1		2516	2354	2718	3272	14		947		11821
ASAI CENSUS DIVISION										
26.11.71	AIGRAM	26	21	38	41	22		22		148
27.11.71	ARUNK	56	51	50	71			23		251
26.11.71	GALAI	58	55	62	78			24		277
26.11.71	GIRINGIRI	46	57	43	81			38	1	266
29.11.71	GUMBENDOL	7	10	10	11			7		45
27.11.71	KANDUM	100	82	73	107			38		400
26.11.71	KARAP	14	13	17	27			19		90
29.11.71	KEREIVEN	85	75	77	91			29		357
29.11.71	KUIBERAU	4	6	2	3			4		19
28.11.71	KURUMDEK	95	76	77	101			28		377
29.11.71	MURIKI	29	29	29	41			16		144
26.11.71	TINAM	30	33	45	56			21	1	186
29.11.71	YAMBUNGLIN	44	40	60	50			17		211
28.11.71	YOMNIGI	53	37	66	60			13		229
GAINJ CENSUS DIVISION										
23.11.71	AINGDAI	38	37	41	63			19		198
21.11.71	AMBISIBA	66	51	53	95			31		296
24.11.71	FOREGA	12	10	25	18			5		70
22.11.71	KANAINJ	137	130	135	182			69	1	654
12.11.71	KOMORAGA	39	38	41	51			31	2	202
22.11.71	KUAK	15	16	17	28			7		83
24.11.71	KUPI	39	34	40	48			18		179
21.11.71	MANYINBAI	29	32	27	43			17		148
21.11.71	TUNGAGA	36	40	29	55			32	1	193
GRAND TOTAL		3574	3327	3775	4673	14		1475	6	16844

Amount
Returned
to Store

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: SIMBAI 6/71-72	OBJECTS OF PATROL: TO CONDUCT THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION
DISTRICT: MADANG	STATION: SIMBAI
PATROL CONDUCTED BY: P.J. KRAEHNBUHL	SUB-DISTRICT: RAMU
AREA PATROLLED: WESTERN SCHRADER & KAIRONK	DESIGNATION: A.D.O.
DURATION OF PATROL: 12 DAYS	PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 2 MEMBERS RPNGC
LAST D.D.A. PATROL: W.S. 9/71	NUMBER OF DAYS: 33 days
LAST O.L.G. PATROL: KAIRONK 1/72	NUMBER OF DAYS: KAIRONK 26 days
MAP REFERENCE:	TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 7300
	COUNCIL AREA: PART SIMBAI
	HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: MIDDLE RAMU OPEN

The District Commissioner,
MADANG District,
MADANG.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 6 TO 8 ,	()
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	(X)
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	(X)
AREA STUDY,	(X)
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	(X)
SITUATION REPORTS NOS. 1 - 3	(X)
PATROL MAP,	(X)
CAMPING ALLOWANCE CLAIM	✓

DATE: 10/5/1972

H.R. Alho
 a Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY,	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	()
SITUATION REPORTS NOS. 1 - 3	()
.....	()
.....	()

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
 PATROL & REPORT

ABOVE AVERAGE	
AVERAGE	✓
BELOW AVERAGE	

DATE: 12/15/1972

D. Blifton Caswell
 District Commissioner



67-7-49

12

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephones
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. GP.MD



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-2-9

MADANG.

23rd June, 1972 .

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEBOBU.

HEALTH SITUATION - WESTERN SCHRADER
CENSUS DIVISION. F.11

The Situation Report No. 3 arising from the Report Simbai No. 6 of 1971/72 and your 67-7-49 of 6th June, 1972 refers:

The health situation in the above mentioned census division is well under control.

The District Medical Officer has been informed of the numerous deaths in the area. No further deaths occurred as consequent medical patrols were mounted to check further spreading of the disease reported.

D. Clifton Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner.

NLM:MD

11

P.O. Box 2396,
ECNEDOBUI.

67-7-49

8th June, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL NO.6 OF 1971/72.

Reference your 67-2-9 of 22nd May, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of the Western Schrader and Kaironk (Central) Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl has submitted three concise and informative reports, and I agree with your comment of duties well done.

Regarding Situation Report No. 3, I assume that this matter has been brought to the attention of the District Medical Officer. Please advise this Headquarters of what action has been taken to alleviate this situation.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

GB.MD

67-2-9

MADAG.

23rd June, 1972 .

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

HEALTH SITUATION - WESTERN SCHRADER
CENSUS DIVISION.

The Situation Report No. 3 arising from the Report Simbai
No. 6 of 1971/72 and your 67-7-49 of 8th June, 1972 refers:

The health situation in the above mentioned census division
is well under control.

The District Medical Officer has been informed of the
numerous deaths in the area. No further deaths occurred as
consequent medical patrols were mounted to check further spreading
of the disease reported.

D. Clifton-Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett) &
District Commissioner.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... GSB:CS
If calling ask for
Mr.....



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-7-49 (10)
67-7-49

MADANG.

22nd May, 1972.

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KUNEDOHU.

SITUATION REPORTS

Attached please find copies of three Situation Reports arising from Simbai Patrol Report No. 6/71-72 by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl has written an informative report of duties well done.

D. Clifton Basset
(D. Clifton-Baggett) 9
District Commissioner

c.c. A.D.C., Ramu.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPILING.....	P.J.KRAEHNBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION.....	KAIRONK, WESTERN SCHRADERS	L.G.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

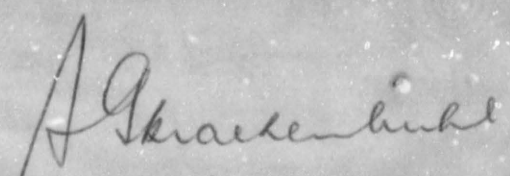
SUBJECT : LAW & ORDER.

Five local court cases were brought to my notice during the course of the patrol. Three were adultery cases, one a threatening behaviour, and lastly, a case concerning threats made by sorcery. All five cases were heard in the Simbai Local Court resulting in convictions being recorded in four of them, and an acquittal. The defendants received gaol terms from 2 to 4 months each.

The court cases were all received from areas within the Schraders, which has had a notoriously bad crime rate, over the past years. However, it is pleasing to note that crime has been on the wane in the last two years. The opening up of an extensive motorcycle track throughout the entire area, coupled with regular police and Admin. patrols moving through this census division, have been primarily responsible for this noticeable decline in crime.

Tultuls and Muluais are co-operating more fully in this aspect of their work too. Any crime or village dispute is promptly reported to this office, and immediate action taken.

The Kaironk, on the other hand, is almost without crime. An occasional court or small dispute is reported, but generally the people are most law abiding.


 SGD :
 DATE : 16/4/72

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

It is pleasing to note that the people's upkeep of law and order prevails in the area. This has been contributed partly by the efficient administration of the area by Mr. Krahenbuhl.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Bliff Bassett*
DATE *19/5/72*

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFIC _____

DATE _____

PAGE 1.

(COLOUR GREEN).

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2

STATION SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING P.S. KRAEITENBUHL
 DISTRICT MABANG SUB-DISTRICT RAMU
 CENSUS DIVISION KIRANK & WESTERN SCHRABERS L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI
 SUBJECT LAW & ORDER

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

5-5-72

NIL ASSESSMENT

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD: W. Ahe

DATE: 22/5/72

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

STATION <u>SIMBAI</u>	OFFICER COMPILING <u>P.J.KRAEHEBUHL</u>
DISTRICT <u>MADANG</u>	SUB-DISTRICT <u>RAMU</u>
CENSUS DIVISION <u>WESTERN SCHRADERS & KAIRONK</u>	L.G. COUNCIL <u>SIMBAI</u>

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

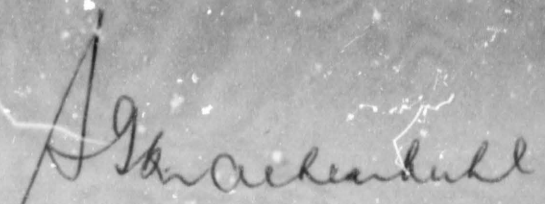
SUBJECT: HEALTH

During the course of this patrol, it was noted that the Western Schrader census division was riddled with a sickness, that had resulted in the deaths of several people. Numerous burial platforms were sighted near hamlet houses that dot the area. As this region is without adequate medical facilities, it became necessary for me to break the patrol on Sunday, the 27th February, and return to Simbai in order to organise medical patrols to the area.

Subsequent reports from these medical patrols indicated that some 9 people had died, mainly from the Wulamer Valley area. The virus to which the people had succumbed was pneumonia. Other affected folk were treated by the medical personnel.

Had not a patrol been in the area at the time to report this sickness, many people more may have died, as the area is extremely remote and reports from village officials would have taken near on a week to reach Simbai. These people, like the rest of the Simbais, are very susceptible to virus' as influenza, pneumonia et, and this can be exemplified by the 1969/70 influenza epidemic, which claimed the lives of 150 people.

This further enhances the argument that aid posts should be set up immediately in the Western Schraders to be on the spot to deal with such outbreaks of flu and the like. Two central villages, and now both being linked by graded track, have been marked as sites for aid posts. These are at Sangapi, in the Arame river valley, and at Gebrau, in the Wulamer valley. An application should now be made to P.H.D. to have these two villages made high priorities on the list of aid post extensions in this or the coming financial year.


 SGD. : P.J.KRAEHEBUHL.....
 DATE : 16/4/72.....

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

STATION SIMBAI OFFICER COMPILING RT. KRAEHNBUHL
 DISTRICT MADANG SUB-DISTRICT RAMU
 CENSUS DIVISION KARONK 2 L.G. COUNCIL SIMBAI
WESTER SCHRADER
 SUBJECT HEALTH.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

..... 5-5-72

I agree with the last paragraph of this Situation Report and that I would suggest that Health Department be approached. The council is unable to consider this due to financial situation.

ACTION TAKEN:

SGD: H. G. Aho

DATE: 23/5/72

A

SITUATION REPORT NO. 3

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

The health situation appears to be well controlled. Mr. Krahenbuhl's efforts in organizing medical aid for the people has prevented the loss of more lives.

Mr. Krahenbuhl's suggestion of establishing an Aid Post at Western Schraders is a sound one and should be given some thought.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD *D. Blift - Bassett*

DATE *19/5/72*

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION.....	SIMBAI	OFFICER COMPELLING.....	P.J.KRAEHNBUHL
DISTRICT.....	MADANG	SUB-DISTRICT.....	RAMU
CENSUS DIVISION.....	KAIRONK & WESTERN SCHRADERS	J.G.COUNCIL.....	SIMBAI

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

(Use reverse side if necessary)

SUBJECT : The House of Assembly Election

As with the rest of Papua New Guinea, the 1972 General Elections were also held in the Middle Ramu Open at this time. However, this electorate ~~was~~ only involved with the Madang Regional polling and the collecting of absentee votes for outside electorates. This was because one of the eight nominated candidates for the Middle Ramu Open, Mr. Joseph Manku Wembegai, died prior to the commencement of polling. In accordance with the Electoral Ordinance, the election for this electorate was therefore deemed to have failed, and has been postponed to the 24th June when polling for a supplementary election will begin.

Two census divisions were covered during the course of this electoral patrol. The Kaironk census division had voted in the previous two General Elections, whilst the new Western Schrader division had no previous experience in this field.

Prior to the elections, a continual process of electoral propaganda, political education etc was distributed to the constituents of the Middle Ramu. Radio Madang, Local Government Councils in the Electorate and various mission and private organisations were utilised to give as wide a publication as possible. The remote Western Schraders, where radios and literate people are non-existent, were nevertheless kept informed by roving patrols.

In the Western Schraders, four polling booths were set up, they being at Yump, Sangapi, Keibam and Gebrau. Of the total eligible voters, some 72% voted, which represents a very satisfactory first up effort. In the Kaironk census division, two polling villages were arranged to give coverage of the area, they being sited at Sanguvak and Kaironk villages. The percentage of eligible voters who cast votes was 69%. Considering the vast number of men away from this area on plantations, this too is quite a good effort.

As with the Kaironk folk, the Schrader people had already made up their minds as to who they wished to vote for. Thus voting was able to proceed at a fair rate, not only because of this, but because all voters were illiterate, thus the whispering vote was used. There were quite a few folk who had no idea to vote for which candidate, but the use of the photo ballot paper resolved these indecisions extremely well.

As far^{as} understanding of voting procedures go, the Kaironk people experienced very little difficulty. The Schrader folk, in the main, grasped a very basic understanding. As to what they were voting for, the Kaironks had a basic understanding, but the Schraders were quite vague. It is obvious that more will have to be done in both areas to politically educate the people.

SGD : *P. Kraehenbuhl*
 DATE : 16.4.72

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

DISTRICT OFFICE

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

DATE RECEIVED

12/5/72

Mr. Kraehenbuhl has indicated his keen attitude towards his electoral duties. His efficient handling of inexperienced people in the Western Schraders Division resulted in a good turn out for the election. Such an effort will put people into a far better understanding of polling procedures in future.

ACTION TAKEN :

SGD D. Bliff Barrett
DATE 12/5/72

HEADQUARTERS

DATE RECEIVED

.....

Forwarded _____ Section

PROJECT OFFICER

DATE