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# **PATROL REPORTS**

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STATION: Lae

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1955/56

LAE

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
1-55/56	R.Green >	Leiwomba villages of Munum, Wampit Dagin and Mari.
2-55/56	J.R.Green x	Trap - Wawin area
3-55/56	K.J.Hanrahan x	Naba Census Division
4-55/56	J.R.Green >	Leiwomba village group
5-55/56	K.J.Hanrahan >	Trap Census Division
6-55/56	J.R.Green	Bukaua Coastal villages
7-55/56	G.R.Grey x	Kaiwa, Musim-Yamap-Hote Census Divisions
8-55/56	J.R.Green	Salamaua Coastal
9-55/56	J.R.Green	Wain Census Division
10-55/56	J.R.Green >	Naba Census Division





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. LAE NO. 1 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by C.P.O. R. GREEN

Area Patrolled LEIWOMBA VILLAGES OF MUNUM, WAMPIT, DAGIN & MARI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives L/Cpl. BIAL & L/Cpl. MANCO.

Duration - From 26/6/1955 to 1/7/1955  
4/7/55 to 8/7/55 and 10/7/55 to 15/7/55.

Number of Days 17 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / /19

Medical ... / /19

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol To ensure the instructions of previous officers were being carried out. To check village hygiene and sanitation. To check and continue the Economic Development Scheme of the area. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

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

pul

MIG

M F

FILE NA.30-9-1

MINUTE BY DIRECTOR.

No reply made to this Patrol Report, but matter was discussed with Mr. Seale, District Officer, Morobe District, who will inform Mr. Green, and other Field Staff Officers, that native co-operation is essential.

The comments of Headquarters officers passed to Mr. Seale, who appreciates the fact that too much force has been used in endeavouring to advance the native people's economy.

In the future, all attempts will be made to have the natives co-operate.

4.11.55.

J. K. McCarthy  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
A/Director. JKC





DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Memorandum

No. ....

Date .....

To Director, D.N.A.

from the Assistant Administrator

3894

I agree with you that on the face of the report it seems to be driving these people rather hard & could have regrettable repercussions. I would be a bit slow to say too much to the D.O. in writing & it would be better to have in due course, a diplomatic talk with him suggesting it is pushing things a bit too fast & that he might ease the pressure though still ensuring that these things are carried out, to allow them to be done over a bit longer period.

Memo:-

Discussed with AA. This day. I offered 23/9. To go to see to talk to DC & Seale, but AA advised not in view of the Commission's to wait a while -

R.W.W.

810 BF 15/10/55

J. K. Williams  
D.N.A. 28/9/55

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To Asst Admin From A/DNA

Subject Patrol Report Attached Date 22/9/55

① The report describes a work routine that is being & I ask you to read it before I communicate with Mr Seale.

I am slow to blame in this case but it is clear that the D.O. is very pedantic in his attempt to avoid the work being done.

② Cases I discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Mr Holmes

I generally endorse Mr Tolhurst's comments. The old query - "Is forced progress real progress" is ever with us.

I am by no means opposed to the use of pressure, provided it is blended with persuasion and provided it is based on a realistic appreciation of each situation.

In the present situation <sup>we have insufficient</sup> ~~there is inadequate~~ data to assess the validity of Mr Green's approach. The population query raised by Mr Tolhurst is a dominant factor; so is the population's composition, its age groups, economic activities etc.

The planning of commercial farms without regard to the land tenure implications ~~is~~ has to be modified, but <sup>Mr H's</sup> ~~we~~ have not yet given direction on matters we cannot blame officers for plugging the old line.

Mr Green is young & enthusiastic, & has a great many errors to make. I suspect that the passive residence techniques <sup>long since</sup> necessarily adopted by populations so close to L.A. will ~~not~~ be stand the native in good stead. An occasional vigorous shake-up can be a very good thing, but the State needs to know very clearly where he is actually going. In a long run, native advancement is dependent on the active cooperation of the native themselves.

Dated 9/4.

I concur generally with the comments of Messrs. Fienberg, Holmes & Stewart - it would certainly appear that force & not encouragement is being used with little thought as to the consequences.

Mr Green cannot be held responsible in any way - he is a good cadet & would carry out implicitly any instruction given him by a senior officer. I feel an inspection should be made from this H.Q.

~~Mr Tolhurst's~~  
J.P. 12/9.

Mr. Green is obviously doing exactly what he is told to do.

popul  
MIGR  
M | F



→ Mr. Isgood

→ Mr. Breiberg

Gentlemen This file for benefit of your experience & advice, please.

● I should have reminded you earlier about this. Please see it. I will know the

Mr. Helmer

I agree with your comments. Compulsion can only be justified if the results it produces are beneficial (as they aim to be here) and if they do not bring about the abject, desertion of villages by men etc. that you mention and provided that a continuous source of training at a low cost is provided once compulsion is removed. Compulsion has never proved beneficial where it has also been oppressive. It is best used for very short periods only and therefore the beneficial aims <sup>of compulsion</sup> must be short term. With the eventual aim of producing crops there will be a dangerous period when compulsion can no longer be applied and there are, as yet, no returns coming in for the work already done.

I do not know the area either. Mr. Seale may have some plans & bring into operation within a relatively short period. It is a pity for his overall district that his administrative policy is now being typed.

As regards compulsion on roads, this was used naturally & broke the back of the work in the East Highlands but great care was taken to see that communities were paid something as soon as possible after the road was completed. Main roads, not village roads. Another point to be borne in mind is the ownership of the road. East High are now purchasing the land on which the roads are built. Your notes raise questions which extend beyond the scope of this one report and may apply generally to the business development schemes.

What social and land surveys are made prior to planting? What of the effects on land tenure and use in say 7-10 yrs?

Feb 7/7

(see summary)

left Wainpit for 2 days before they were done and the deadline was being approached after they returned and stayed on the job. Under such duress how can any "incentives" be created - (see Henderson) or initiative stimulated

Mr. Helms

I agree with your comments. Compulsion can only be justified if the results it produces are beneficial (as they aim to be here) and if they do not bring about the abject, desertion of villages by males etc. that you mention and provided that a continuous means of burning up native energies is provided once compulsion is removed. Compulsion has never proved beneficial where it has also been oppressive. It is best used for very short periods only and therefore the beneficial aims must be short term. With the eventual aim of producing crops there will be a dangerous period when compulsion can no longer be applied and there are, as yet, no returns coming in for the work already done.

I do not know the area either. The State may have sound plans & bring into operation within a relatively short period. A letter asking for his overall District to native administration policy is now being typed.

As regards compulsion on roads, this was urged naturally & broke the back of the work in the East Highlands but great care was taken to see that communities were paid something as soon as possible after the road was completed i.e. main roads, not inter-village roads. Another point to be borne in mind is the ownership of the road. East High are now purchasing the land on which the roads are built. Your notes raise questions which extend beyond the scope of this one report and may apply generally to the Economic Development scheme.

What social and land surveys are made prior to planting? What of the effects on land tenure and use in say 7-10 yrs?

W.H. 7/7



→ all's good  
→ all's bad

5. I think you should be for benefit of your reputation & others, please  
I would you consider my evaluation fairly, please say so, I would know the  
area in question now all state

frustration

Reuter

1. I cannot acknowledge to P/R a state of state satisfaction

2. If, as seems apparent, it is a reflection of current rather administrative  
in the far area, I think the latter need close evaluation, at least in  
view, the system has, to my mind, no much of "the best" in it

3. Do we discuss the efficacy of adjustment (and some amount of  
judicious standing over) in certain circumstances - as spending a day  
on no making either improvement or rebuilding, giving reasonable  
dead time for stop by stop completion, reacting on financial criteria  
rather with end, after taking other village commitments and services  
address with full account, taking some voluntary action

4. The constant, various, direct and indirect adjustment strategy  
being practiced as the unduly, probably, practice about them together with  
half mind of the rest (and possibly dangers) or long range terms? Will  
study of all kind to practice of policy (already outlined or existing), will  
incubate, and review action - if practice can with state

5. From a clear analysis of the P/R, the following hierarchy:  
(a) The free revision of health village only & then from the 4th year  
figures show that practice of it into time not in agreement do the  
condition the result of applying following data, or strong down factors? Or  
no it because the nature and rejected to most administrative and  
agreed that decisions which, have little here for anything else - work or  
play? Or are they naturally long or short?

(b) The amount of policy, not need for very strict and constant adjustment  
(all "conclusion" - "state of affairs") of all that within the 5th and 6th  
All transfer for 2 days will have more and the decision was only appropriate  
after they returned and stayed in the job. Under such circumstances  
any "incubation" he created - (all "conclusion") or similar eliminated

(copying) ... from ... .. as also ... ..

(c) The ... .. (at a ... ..)

eg ... ..

10 men ... ..

10 days ... ..

3 days ... ..

with ... ..

clear ... ..

6 acres ... ..

[All the ... ..]

maintainance ... ..

of work ... ..

(d) ... ..

if the ... ..

that for ... ..

not, ... ..

of ... ..

7/9/55

James ...



30/9/55

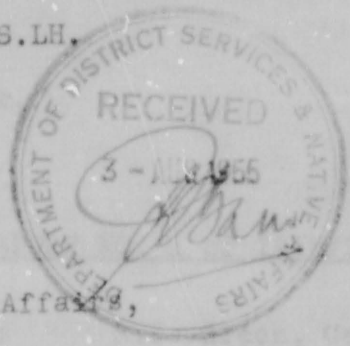


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HPS.LH.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-1-32



Department of Native Affairs  
L A E.

29th July, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 1 of 1955/56 BY CADET  
PATROL OFFICER R. GREEN.

I attach a Patrol Report by C.P.O. Green for your information and perusal, please. This young officer has only been in this District for two months, and this is his initial Patrol Report.

*It necessary to the not  
to obtain...?*

Prior to the present series of visits to LEIWOMBA Villages, Mr. Green had been working under my direct supervision at the Villages of BUTIRUM, KAMKUMIN and YANGA. He completed his duties so satisfactorily that I decided to send him to these villages on which he now reports. I would add as a safeguard an experienced N.C.O accompanied Mr. Green, while I visited the young officer at work in the villages.

My comments on the Report are as follows:-

DIARY. Mr. Green has submitted a diary containing a little more detail than usually is required. However, this was done at my request, as I wanted to test Mr. Green's <sup>powers</sup> of description and observation.

*Make?  
(to encourage)*

SANITATION. The emphasis on Sanitation and Hygiene is in line with the District policy to make an improvement on the living standards of all Villages.

*~100 acres...  
how well  
planted?*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The boost to native economic development by regular visits by officers and trained natives to such areas as Mr. Green describes is now becoming manifest, when it is realised that 7678 new coconut palms have been planted in these four villages in the past year.

I am quite satisfied with this report. It is well produced information, and from my personal observation this young officer carried out his duties faithfully and credit. He is learning rapidly and will prove a valuable adjunct to this staff of Native Affairs.

*H.P. Seale*

(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS.

Sub-District Office,  
L A E.

22nd July, 1955.

The District Officer,  
District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1955/1956.

Patrol Conducted by: R.J. Green, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Leiwomba Villages of:

Munum

Wampit

Dagin

Mari.

Duration of Patrol: 26th June to 1st July. 6 days.

4th July to 8th July. 5 days

and 10th July to 15th July. 6 days

TOTAL: 17 days.

Personnel Accompanying.

No. 5499 L/Corporal MANDO (26/6 to 1/7 and 10/7 to 15/7).

No. 6960 L/Corporal BIAL (4/7 to 8/7)

Purpose of Patrol.

1. To ensure the instructions of previous officers were being carried out.
2. To check village hygiene and sanitation.
3. To check and continue the Economic Development Scheme of the area.
4. General Administration.



DIARY.

Sunday, 26th June. Departed Lae at 2.30 p.m. by jeep and arrived at Mumm at 3.30 p.m. Made a preliminary inspection of the village plantation area - observed that in some places bananas had been planted too close to young coconut palms, thus retarding their growth. Natives were advised to remove these bananas when the plantation area is cut. This will not deplete the food supply of these people as bananas are in abundance.

The village road, approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in length, was found to be in a very poor state of repair; many pools of stagnant water were present.

The village area was considered well below the required standard of cleanliness and sanitation.

Monday, 27th June. The village population was lined at 6 a.m. All old men and women began cleaning the area, the remainder in gangs began the tasks of road repair, coconut planting and clearing new ground in preparation for planting.

At the end of the day, 146 young coconuts were planted; the area cleared approximated 4 acres.

Work finished at 6 p.m. //

Tuesday, 28th June. After the 6 a.m. assembly all the people // commenced extending the area cleared yesterday. By lunch  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres had been cleared despite rain.

Fortunately the rain eased at 1.30 p.m., but, as // further heavy showers were imminent, work for the remainder of the day was confined to the clearing of undergrowth and excess trees in the village area.

During the afternoon a visit was paid to the village hospital. This was found to be badly in need of repair, the roof in particular requiring immediate attention. Further, the clinic, in which the N.M.A. stores his bandages, medicines, etc. and treats his outpatients left a lot to be desired, mainly because of its neglected condition and small size. In addition, the N.M.A., when treating a patient in the hospital, must carry his bandages and medicines from the clinic, a distance of about 10 yards. When rain is falling, it is inevitable that these be dampened and perhaps damaged, therefore it is considered desirable that a covered walk be constructed between the two buildings.

The clinic and hospital are separated from the village by a small creek; this must be crossed by persons seeking medical attention. In certain instances, e.g. a cut foot this is hardly hygienic - particularly after the wound has been treated and bandaged.

Wednesday, 29th June. After the 6 a.m. assembly, at which the // N.M.A. spoke of the necessity of early treatment of sores and injuries, and the advisability of sick people sleeping at the hospital to avoid the spread of infection, all villagers were mustered at the hospital, where a large tree-trunk was placed in position to bridge the creek. This task was completed at 7.30 a.m. - four men remaining to construct the bridge. Another 10 men were detailed to repair the hospital, build the covered walk, and construct a new hospital latrine. All the old men of the village were employed on making the necessary roofing. In addition, the clinic repair and extension was commenced. The remainder of the villages began cutting the grass in the plantation area.

At conclusion of work at 6 p.m. the bridge had been // completed, and good progress had been made on the new latrine, hospital repair work and clinic extension. The grass on approximately quarter of the plantation area had been cut, and the

clearing and cleaning of the village area was satisfactorily concluded. D.O. visited the village during the afternoon.

Thursday, 30th June. Heavy rain delayed the commencement of work till 8.30 a.m.

Ten men continued work on the hospital and clinic and the old men resumed roof-making. The cutting of the grass in the plantation area, commenced yesterday, was completed, and a new village road was marked out. Unfortunately it has been found necessary to construct an entirely new road as the old track has fallen into such a state of disrepair that the attempt at repairing it was not at all successful. Generally the new road will follow the old track, except where the road or road drainage would later interfere with young coconut palms.

All latrines and houses were inspected, and 24 latrines need replacing. It was proposed that this be done in the next two weeks. Houses were generally not entirely satisfactory - but in need of minor repairs only. However, it is recommended that the road and latrine building, complete clearing and removal of stumps from part of the plantation area, and further clearing of bush from around the village (which will open the entire area from the village to the main road for planting) be considered priority jobs. Work finished at 6.30 p.m.

Friday, 1st July. Work began at 6.30 a.m. All available men and women, with the exception of those working on the hospital, commenced work on the road.

Rain hampered work for the greater part of the day, consequently the completion of the road will take longer than anticipated - it is now considered that the road will take a week to complete, including the laying of gravel, necessary if the road is to be at all permanent.

At the morning assembly the names of the 24 natives whose latrines need replacing were read out, and these people were instructed to build new ones as soon as the road is finished. The people were advised to carry out the work mentioned earlier in this diary, and to present a neat and hygienic village at the next inspection.

Departed village at 5.30 p.m. and arrived in Lae at 6.45 p.m.

Saturday, 2nd July, - In Lae.  
Sunday, 3rd July.

Monday, 4th July. Departed Lae at 10 a.m. and arrived at Wampit at 12.15 p.m. At 2.30 p.m. lined the village. It was disappointing to discover that the majority of the men were absent, temporarily working on the wharves in Lae. Only 10 men and 25 women were available for work. It did not need any inspection to realise that the village was in a disgraceful condition - damp, dirty and littered with rubbish. Accordingly, the people were advised that the whole of the week would be spent on cleaning the village. At this juncture, the opportunity was taken to point out to them that it was in their own interests to keep the village clean and tidy, from both the health and economic viewpoints. They were told that if their village was in order they could then spend more time working their plantation and would ultimately have more money.

A latrine inspection was then carried out and the standard of the latrines was in keeping with that of the village - shocking. Water had seeped into nearly all, making them unusable. It was resolved that the week's work would include the building of 20 new latrines and 20 new rubbish pits - one of each per house.

Tuesday, 5th July. After the 6 a.m. assembly the whole village was put to work clearing and cleaning the village area. at 9 a.m.



the luluai was left to supervise this work, and L/Cpl. Bial and I left to visit the villages of Dagin and Mari. On arrival at Dagin a latrine and housing inspection was carried out. Except for 3 latrines in need of rebuilding, and the necessity for four new rubbish pits, this small village was in good order. Houses were well constructed and adequate.

At 11.30 a.m. the party left Dagin and proceeding to Mari, arriving there at 1.20 p.m. Being a large village, time did not allow a thorough inspection to be made, consequently latrines alone were inspected. Fifteen were found to be obsolete; instructions were given that work on replacements was to commence immediately. Departed Mari at 1.45 p.m. and arrived at DAGIN at 2.30 p.m.

Upon re-arrival at Dagin, the School teacher complained that the school-children (like all school-children) were not behaving as well as they might. The children were addressed and urged to mend their ways. Departed Dagin at 3 p.m. and arrived at Wampit at 4 p.m.

The progress that had been made on the village cleaning during our absence was not great, due to the shortage of labour and lack of supervision.

Work continued till 6 p.m. //

Wednesday, 6th July. Cleaning and clearing of the village was continued, and, during the day, a housing inspection was carried out. As suspected, houses generally were poorly constructed and unhygienic. Many new houses are required before this village could be considered satisfactory. This will be dealt with more fully later in this report.

District Officer visited area in the afternoon.

Thursday, 7th July. At 6.30 a.m. the village cleaning was resumed - an earlier start was impossible owing to a heavy fog. Later in the day, 20~~th~~ new latrines and rubbish pits were marked out on the opposite side of the village to the Wampit river, so as to minimise seepage. At this stage, an area of 3 acres had been cleared there and will be suitable for later planting, consequently the latrines were so placed that interference with this planting will be avoided.

At 5 p.m. the men who had been working on the wharves in Lae returned, and as progress on the village cleaning has reached a satisfactory stage, the latrines will be commenced tomorrow. Work finished at 6 p.m. "

Friday, 8th July. At 6 a.m. all villagers began the new latrines. The value of the additional manpower was widened in the progress of work. By 4 p.m. when transport arrived, all the latrine holes had been dug, and many of the rubbish pits were under way. Departed Wampit 4 p.m. with D.O., who inspected the work, and arrived at Lae via Mumeng at 11 p.m.

Saturday, 9th July - In Lae.

Sunday, 10th July. Departed Lae 2 p.m. and arrived at Wampit at 4 p.m. Inspected latrines and was pleased to observe that good progress had been made; this project should be completed by Tuesday evening.

Monday, 11th July. Work commenced at 6.30 a.m. The people were instructed to use sac-sac or kunai for latrine covering, then the whole structure can be built when the latrine becomes obsolete.

At the finish of work at 6 p.m. most of the latrines were near completion, and the women had built gravelled paths from the village. //

June 12th - Tuesday. A heavy fog delayed the start of work till 6.45 a.m. when preparations were made for my visit to the Mari village. L/Cpl. Mando was instructed to remain at Wampit and

supervise the completion of the latrines, and the cutting of grass in the coconut plantation. Departed Wampit at 8 a.m.

On arrival at Dagin at 9 a.m. an inspection of the new latrines and rubbish pits, ordered to be built on the previous visit, was made. With one exception, all had been completed. The village was then lined and instructed that all capable men and women were to be at Wampit at 1 p.m. and were to remain there till the plantation was completely cleared. The old people were to remain at Dagin and clean the village under the supervision of the native teacher. A short inspection of the small coconut grove was carried out and the party left the village at 10.30 a.m.; arriving at Mari at 11.20 a.m.

After lunch, the village was assembled and appointed to various jobs, including latrine building, clearing a new housing area, and the cleaning of the village.

The Medical Aid Post was inspected during the afternoon and was found to be in a particularly poor state of repair and far too small to cater for the villages of Mari, Dagin, and Wampit. In addition, there is no village hospital at Mari; and, as previously mentioned, the villages of Dagin and Wampit are reliant on the N.M.A. at Mari, it is felt that a village hospital is necessary. Therefore, the building of a new hospital and clinic will be commenced later in the week.

Work finished at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 13th July. Heavy rain throughout the morning delayed the start of work till 2 p.m. Work was restricted to the cleaning of the village for the remainder of the day, as light rain continued to fall.

A visit was paid to the village coconut plantation which appears to be developing quite well, except that some young palms (41 were counted) had been eaten by pigs. As the plantation is one hour's walk from the village, this was rather puzzling; however it was explained that the old village of Mari (later visited) was located close to the plantation, and a number of pigs were left there when the people moved to the new site after the war. Most of the villagers have obeyed instructions to have their pigs removed from this locality, but seven men own the pigs that still roam the vicinity. The names of these seven men were taken and on returning to the village, they were ordered to plant two seed coconuts for every one destroyed.

Work concluded at 6 p.m.

Thursday, 14th July. At the 6 a.m. parade, those men still working on new latrines were told to have them completed by the end of the week, as next week all the men are to go to the old village to overcome the pig menace.

The morning and early afternoon was spent in marking out and supervising the initial construction of the new Medical Aid Post and Hospital. One councillor was told to bring four men from Wampit and two from Dagin to assist in this construction. These men arrived at Mari at 1 p.m. and will stay there till this work is completed.

Departed Mari at 3 p.m. and arrived at Wampit at 5 p.m. It was very pleasing to see that all the latrines and rubbish pits had been completed, the latter even having covers on them, and that the whole of the plantation area had been cleared.

Friday, 15th July.

Work commenced at 6 a.m. The entire day was spent in clearing new planting areas. During the time spent at Wampit, it is estimated that 6 acres of land suitable for coconuts was cleared. This should mean an increase of 300 palms in the plantation. All the people present, including the Dagin villagers,



were advised to plant these areas next week.

Before leaving the village instructions were given that, on completion of their current work, the road from Wampit to Muri must be remade. This is a distance of 9 miles and it should be completed by mid-August.

Departed Wampit at 6 p.m. and arrived at Lae at 8.15 p.m.

-----

Generally the natives show a marked spirit of co-operation in all matters connected with the work of the Government. The natives are very intelligent and very reliable as far as the administration is concerned.

PLANTING

The area planted in 1950 was 1,000 acres, but in 1951 the area planted was 1,500 acres. The area planted in 1952 was 2,000 acres. The area planted in 1953 was 2,500 acres.

PLANTING

The area planted in 1954 was 3,000 acres. The area planted in 1955 was 3,500 acres. The area planted in 1956 was 4,000 acres.

The relative planting figures are listed below:

Year	Total Planted	Dead or Destroyed	Potential Product
1950	1,000	100	1,000
1951	1,500	150	1,500
1952	2,000	200	2,000
1953	2,500	250	2,500
1954	3,000	300	3,000
1955	3,500	350	3,500
1956	4,000	400	4,000

The area planted in 1957 was 4,500 acres. The area planted in 1958 was 5,000 acres. The area planted in 1959 was 5,500 acres.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Village affairs of the four villages visited are controlled by an unofficial council of elders, which includes the government officials. In Munum, the luluai appears to be the dominant figure in the council, but at the villages of Wampit, Dagin and Mari, the Government officials exert little influence. One council handles the affairs of these three places and each village is represented on the Council. Kwila, a native of very impressive personality, dominates this council, and his appreciation of the administration's policy in this region appears very good indeed. There appears little chance of his rule becoming despotic, as he is a progressive person, and very reliable as far as the Administration is concerned.

Generally, the natives showed a marked apathy towards improving their status, both economically and as regards their living conditions. Quite obviously, the progress that has been made in village improvement and coconut planting is a result of very strict and constant supervision. With a few exceptions, these people do not realise that such work will ultimately bring about their financial and social independence.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

A. FOOD CROPS.

Food is plentiful in each village, but lacking in variety. Bananas and coconuts are the staples foods of the area, supplemented by some kau kau, paw paw and citrus fruit.

B. ECONOMIC CROPS.

The main object of this patrol was to continue the development of coconut plantations, by clearing new areas and improving the condition of existing plantations.

The relative plantation figures are listed hereunder:-

1. MUNUM.

Total Planted	4,185
Dead or Destroyed	<u>81</u>
Potential Producer Trees	<u>4,104</u>

2. WAMPIT.

Total Planted	1,270
Dead or Destroyed	<u>24</u>
Potential Producer Trees	<u>1,246</u>

3. DAGIN.

Total planted	240
Dead or Destroyed	<u>Nil</u>
Potential Producer Trees	<u>240</u>

4. MARI.

Total planted	1729
New Area planted	<u>400 (approx.)</u>
Dead or destroyed	<u>2129</u>
	<u>41</u>
Potential Producer Trees	<u>2088</u>

As is indicated by these figures, this area is very suitable for the development of coconuts, as the basic economic crop. It is estimated that at least 60% of the losses have been due to destruction by pigs.



The smallness of the Dagin plantation is due to the lack of suitable planting areas in the vicinity of the village, but the Dagin people work the plantation at Wampit in conjunction with the people of that village. A great deal of extension is possible at the Wampit plantation.

Possibly the best potential exists at Mari, where there are large areas of beautiful ground available for cultivation. As soon as the pig menace, mentioned earlier in this report, is removed, rapid progress in the development of these areas will occur provided adequate supervision is available.

The Munum plantation, the largest visited, can only be extended by the clearing of heavily timbered areas; but as this is a large village, and again, if supervision is available, this can be successfully be accomplished.

#### HEALTH and HYGIENE.

The health of the natives in these four villages is quite good, due largely, I believe, to the efficient manner in which the two N.M.A's in the area are carrying out their duties.

The health facilities in the locality have been improved by:-

- (a) The repair of the medical aid post and hospital at Munum;
- (b) The construction of a new aid post and hospital at Mari which should be completed in three weeks time.

Due to poor drainage, some stagnant water was found lying in village areas. This was rectified.

Comments relevant to Health and Hygiene can be found under "Villages: Village Officials."

#### VILLAGES: VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally the standard of housing was satisfactory - some new houses are to be built, and these will be checked at the next inspection. The standard of latrines was not as good, in fact it was very poor. In all 38 new latrines were constructed; 20 at Wampit, 3 at Dagin and 15 at Mari, whilst 24 are to be constructed at Munum. The practice of using old galvanised iron for latrine - building has been discouraged for health reasons. All new ones are made of either kunai or sac-sac and are to be burnt when they become obsolete.

Some rubbish was seen in every village; this was cleared up and deposited in rubbish pits.

I wish to make special comments in regard to Wampit village.

This village is situated close to the Wampit river and is subject to occasional flooding, consequently a danger to the health of the people exists, particularly from flooded latrines. The majority of latrines inspected had been flooded and were in a shocking condition. Even in times of no flood seepage occurs, this was noticed when the new latrine-holes were dug. As the whole village area floods, it is impossible to build hygienic latrines.

In addition, it is most discouraging to go to a village with instructions to develop the coconut plantation and find a dirty, unhygienic village. Naturally the village has to be cleaned first, thus a great deal of time is lost. As a point of interest, I estimate that 300 coconuts could have been planted during my stay there. As it was, no planting was done at all. In short, this village is costing these people money

and I recommend that it be removed to higher, better drained ground on the opposite side of the river. Admittedly this will entail an initial loss of time on plantation work and will mean they will have to walk further to tend the plantation, but these points are negligible when one considers the ultimate benefit of a new village site.

Many of the villagers are anxious to move now, and approached me about it, therefore little difficulty would be experienced in effecting the transfer. If it were possible to supervise the initial stage of the construction of a new village, with emphasis on hygiene and easy maintenance, the benefit would be increased even more.

Of the village officials seen, none were outstanding - the luluai at Wampit impressed as being a very poor type. Most of the officials appear to be leaders in discussions only, certainly not in work, and even in our own community, we have little time for the boss who does not work. These men were urged to take a greater part in the village work, particularly in the plantation development.

CONCLUSION.

The apathetic attitude of the people of this area is most pronounced, and the close supervision they are receiving now must continue if the plans for the development of coconut plantations is to succeed. This attitude should change once they receive payment for their first bags of copra. The land and labour is there, and all that is required is incentive.

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30-1-33



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 2 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by C.P.O. J.B. GREEN

Area Patrolled ERAP/WAWIN AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. N.J. ROBERTSON, Agricultural Officer.

Natives L/Cpls. MANDO & BIAL, Constables SAMO, TAPIAKO, GWANI.

Duration—From 24/7/1955 to 6/8/1955

Number of Days 12 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Forming road between Wawin and Erap.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-1-33

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HA.30-9-2

3rd September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Morobe District,  
LAE.

LAE PATROL REPORT No. 2 OF 1955/56  
BY C.P.O. GREENL.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.

Would you please advise me by separate memorandum when the IRUNU-LERON section of the road is completed and summarise the general condition of the whole of the road from Lae to the link with the Eastern Highlands network.

*John McCarthy*  
John McCarthy  
a/Director

9/10  
9/10

9/10



bul

307/a ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*



No. DS.30/1/33

District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

16th August, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

LAE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1955/56 BY C.P.O. GREEN.  
ERAP/WAWIN ROAD.

This is a report by Mr. Green on the road building project, which is at present being undertaken by this Department. This Patrol Report covers the second stage, and is completely self-explanatory.

With the completion of the ERAP/WAWIN Sector, it will mean that the natives of ERAP and IRUMU will be able to come to a central point of the road for medical treatment, as well as enabling them to carry their vegetable produce to a central point for cartage to Lae.

Already the natives of Tereran and Chivasing have built a road for approximately six miles to Wawin from Chivasing village, and down the Markham River. They will now be able to come to Lae by a motor road.

These two roads are part of a composite scheme, whereby natives will be able to market their copra at Lae, as far distant as Kaiapit. For your information, the sector of the road from the northern bank of the Leron to the Southern Bank of the Umi has already been completed, and the IRUMU and LERON natives have volunteered to work for two weeks from the 1st September on the IRUMU/LERON sector. With the completion of this last phase, it will mean that our road section from Lae will join up with that of the District Commissioner for the Eastern Highlands, with the exception of crossings at the IRUMU, UMI and LERON Rivers.

(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LH.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. DS.30/1/33

District of Morobe,  
Headquarters,  
L A E.

15th August, 1955.

District Officer,  
L A E.

Enclosed herewith please find Lae Patrol Report  
No. 2 of 1955/56, covering a patrol to the Erap/Wawin Section  
of the Kaiapit/Lae road.

*DL*  
16/8.

*J. R. Green*  
(J. R. Green)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 2 of 1955/56.

ERAP/WAWIN AREA.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: J. R. GREEN, C.P.O.  
ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. W.J. Robertson, Agricultural  
Officer, Erap.

POLICE: L/Cpl. MANDO.  
L/Cpl. BIAL.  
Const. SAMO.  
" TAPIAKO  
" GWANI.

LENGTH OF PATROL: 24th July to 6th August, 1955.  
14 days.

PURPOSE: Supervision of construction of new road.

INTRODUCTION:

Part of the District Officer's scheme to construct a road between ERAP and KAIAPIT was carried out when the road between ERAP and WAWIN was completed.

This stretch of road approximated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the task was accomplished by volunteer native labour from two neighbouring groups - the Chivasing/Tereran group and the Erap Group. In all 422 natives were employed. To facilitate construction, these were divided into two parties, one the Erap people, numbering 318, which worked on the Erap Section of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the Chivasing-Tereran people of 104, which formed the Wawin section of approximately 4 miles. The former section was under the guidance of the Erap Agricultural Officer, whilst the latter was supervised by the writer.

This road will greatly improve the Native Administration of the area, as it will provide permanent access for Health, Education and Agricultural services, as well as routine Administration. It will also be of considerable value to the Native Economic Development Scheme in the District. In addition, it is of immediate importance to the European settlers in the area, as it supplies a means of marketing their produce.

Details of progress on the WAWIN section are contained in the following diary.

DIARY.

Sunday, 24th July.

Departed Lae at 8 a.m. arrived D.A.S.F. Erap at 10.15 a.m. Collected quantity of picks and shovels and proceeded to Wawin, arriving there at 1.30 p.m.

Volunteer workers from Chivasing and Tereran villages arrived during afternoon; these lined and camped at 5 p.m., resulting in a total work force of 104 natives.

Monday, 25th July.

Work commenced 6.30 a.m. Confined to cutting kunai on proposed road area. Completed at 5.45 p.m., a distance of approximately 4 miles.

Tuesday, 26th July.

Work commenced 6 a.m. One mile of road marked out, 30 natives commenced clearing road surface, remainder improved road across Wawin Creek. Work finished 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th July.

Work commenced 6.30 a.m. Suitable clearing continued, and continuation of box drains on both sides of road commenced. District Officer inspected progress during afternoon. Work finished 6 p.m.

Thursday, 28th July.

Work commenced 6.15 a.m. Continuous surface clearing and drains. Work finished 6 p.m.

Friday, 29th July.

Work commenced 6.30 a.m. Surface cleaning concluded. Drain building continued, and removal of stumps from road completed. Work finished 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 30th July.

Work commenced 6 a.m. 20 men continued road drainage, whilst remainder commenced road making. Work finished 1 p.m.

Sunday, 31st July. Observed.

Monday, 1st August.

Work commenced 6 a.m. Construction of road and drains continued. During afternoon bulldozer from D.A.S.F. Erap assisted in filling any dry creek beds. Further two miles of road marked out. Work finished 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 2nd August.

Work commenced 6.30 a.m. Bulldozer completed filling of creek beds; remaining mile of road marked. Road construction continued. Work finished 6 p.m.

Wednesday, 3rd August.

Work commenced 6 a.m. Road building continued. District Officer visited during morning. At 2 p.m. the box drains on this section of the road were completed - the men working on them were then detailed to levelling the road surface. Work finished 6.45 p.m.

Thursday, 4th August.

Work commenced 6.15 a.m. Except for some levelling, the Wawin



section of the road was completed at midday. Ten natives were left to finish this levelling. All others returned to Wawin camp, where the extension of the road in a westerly direction was commenced. Work finished 5.30 p.m.

Friday, 5th August.

Work commenced 6.30 a.m. Approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of new road now marked out and commenced, and building of main section was completed. A culvert near the Wawin Rest House was constructed. Work finished 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 6th August.

Work commenced 7 a.m. The road extension was completed at 10.30 a.m. and it was decided to conclude the work at that stage. In all approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of road was constructed. Departed Wawin at 1 p.m. and arrived D.A.S.F. Erap 1.45 p.m. Proceeded to Lae at 5.30 p.m. arriving Lae at 8.30 p.m.

CONCLUSION.

Fortunately no difficulties were encountered in constructing this section of the road; only two creeks were crossed and it was not necessary to bridge either of these. As previously mentioned, a bulldozer from the Erap Agricultural Station assisted in filling all dry creek beds. Thus it was possible to pay close attention to levelling the road surface. Had this assistance not been forthcoming, it is doubtful whether the road could have been completed within the stipulated time.

The co-operation of the natives who formed this section was greatly appreciated and it would appear that they can be relied upon to carry out any necessary maintenance. As it is probable that heavy traffic will use this road in the future, it is obvious that regular maintenance will be essential. However, when it is gravelled this should be no great problem.

Finally, a visit was paid to the road on the 12th August, and it was pleasing to discover that it was settling down well. Although rain had fallen within the previous six hours, the entire road was comfortably travelled by car.

30-1-34

Amount returned Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBIE Report No. LAE NO. 3. 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by E.J. HANRAHAN . CADET PATROL OFFICER .

Area Patrolled NABA SUB - DIVISION .

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 MEMBERS RP & NGC . 2 NATIVE AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES .  
1 NATIVE MEDICAL ASSISTANT .

Duration—From 4 / 7 / 1955 to 11 / 8 / 1955

Number of Days THIRTY NINE ( 39 ) .

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5 / 1 / 1954

Medical ANCAU . / 19

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS .  
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION .

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-1-34









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HPS.LB.

SEP 1955

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-1-34

Department of Native Affairs,  
District of Morobe,  
L.A.E.

1st September, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1955/1956 - K.J. HANRAHAN.  
CADRET PATROL OFFICER

I attach Patrol Report No. 1 for Lap of 1955/1956. I am quite satisfied with this Patrol Report as it stands, and I would draw your attention to the following facts.

I am concerned at the number of absentees. At the present time, there are 1,186 natives away from their villages out of a total population of 9,581, and of these 1,186 absentees, no fewer than 600 are out of the Morobe District.

My second concern is that there are too many natives dying in the NABA area; 140 children, 117 males and 113 females is too many deaths to be recorded in a 10,000 population for an 18 month period. In this matter, I would draw your attention to the fact that there has been no complete Medical Patrol of this area since Military times, although some of the lower villages were patrolled in early 1953.

It would be appreciated if this matter were taken up with the Director of Health, with a view to having a thorough examination of the conditions of this area investigated by an experienced Medical Assistant.

It is pleasing to note that the Patrol Officer reports some slight degree of improvement in the area, but considerable work remains to be done in all phases, and it is proposed to place an experienced native N.C.O. in the area for at least three months.

A follow up patrol for January, 1956, is scheduled.

It is encouraging to note that the NARA people are planting coffee. I have already despatched quantities of seed for shade, and this activity will be under the surveillance of the Police N.C.O. during his term of duty in the NABA.

I have been able to secure 40 picks and these will also go forward with the Native Policeman for the overall improvement of the village roads.

*H.P. Seale*

(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report LAE No.1 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by : K.J.HAIRAHAN .Cadet Patrol Officer

Area patrolled : NALA Sub - division

Personnel accompanying : Reg.No: 5174P I/Cpl LUSTI  
Reg.No. 9161 Const.SIMUT  
2 Native Agricultural Boys.  
1 Native Medical Assistant.

Duration of patrol : 4th July 1955 to 11th August 1955.  
Thirty - nine ( 39 ) days.

Objects of patrol : Census revision  
Routine administration  
War damage payments  
Agricultural extension.



PATROL DIARY.

- MONDAY, 4th JULY: Departed Lao via truck for BUSU River 0900 hours. Proceeded to GWABADIK arriving 12.30 hours. Time 2 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of village.
- TUESDAY, 5th JULY: Departed GWABADIK 0800 hours for GAWAN. Time 3 hours. Census, inspection and medical check. Discussions with officials from surrounding villages.
- WEDNESDAY, 6th JULY: Departed GAWAN 0800 hours for KWAPSANEK. Time 1 hour. Census, inspection and medical check. Afternoon spent clearing demonstration coffee block.
- THURSDAY, 7th JULY: 0800 hours. Completed clearing, area marked off and planted with shade seed. Departed KWAPSANEK 1500 hours for combined villages of MILILUGAN and SAU-NGENG, known as SAMPUE. Time 2 hours.
- FRIDAY, 8th JULY: 0800 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of SAMPUE. Afternoon spent clearing demonstration coffee block. Drizzling rain suspended work.
- SATURDAY, 9th JULY: 0800 hours. Clearing completed, area marked off and planted with shade. Departed SAMPUE 1200 hours for BILIMANG. Time 3 hours 30 min. Steady rain throughout.
- SUNDAY, 10th JULY: Rain and heavy mist. Census, inspection and medical check BILIMANG. Patrol rested.
- MONDAY, 11th JULY: Departed BILIMANG 0800 hours for SAMANZING. Time 3 hours. Census and inspection. Rain and mist throughout the day.
- TUESDAY, 12th JULY: Heavy rain, visibility poor. Medical inspection of village. Settled complaints. Extremely cold village.
- WEDNESDAY, 13th JULY: Rain and cloud delayed start. Departed SAMANZING 1030 hours for ZITARI. Time 2 hours 30 mins. Census of village.
- THURSDAY, 14th JULY: Inspection and medical check of village. Departed ZITARI 1100 hours for NJMBA, hamlet of KASANOMBE. Time 3 hours. Inspected housing and sanitation and departed for KASAWOMBE arriving 1750 hours. Time 3 hours. Drizzling rain throughout the day.
- FRIDAY, 15th JULY: 0900 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of KASAWOMBE, population 757. Afternoon spent clearing demonstration coffee block. Discussions with officials from neighbouring villages.
- SATURDAY, 16th JULY: Steady rain. Self departed 0700 hours for DOKALANG. Time 45 mins. Census, inspection and medical check. Proceeded then to combined villages of SASAWAREN and MISALAMBAMAN. Time 1 hour 15 mins. Census, inspection and medical check of both villages. 1500 hours, returned to KASAWOMBE.
- SUNDAY, 17th July: Coffee area marked off and planted with shade seed. Patrol rested.
- MONDAY, 18th JULY: Departed KASAWOMBE 0900 hours for KISITUEN. Time 1 hour 30 mins. Census, inspection and medical check. Heard complaints. Drizzling rain during afternoon.

- TUESDAY, 19th JULY: Departed KIGITUEN 0830 hours for combined villages of BAINDOUNG and ANKAMAP. Time 1 hour 30 mins. Census, inspection and medical check of BAINDOUNG.
- WEDNESDAY, 20th JULY: 0800 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of ANKAMAP. An area of ground, cleared, marked off and planted with shade in preparation for coffee planting. Heard dispute.
- THURSDAY, 21st JULY: Departed BAINDOUNG 0800 hours for TURWAMBET. Time 1 hour. Census, inspection and medical check of village. Intermittent showers during day.
- FRIDAY, 22nd JULY: First sunny morning since beginning of patrol - very welcome. Departed TURWAMBET 0800 hours for AWEN. Time 1 hour. Census, inspection and medical check of village. Area cleared, marked off and planted with shade in preparation for coffee planting.
- SATURDAY, 23RD JULY: Departed AWEN 0800 hours and proceeded to combined villages of SEPERAGAMAN and YALUMBUNG. Steep climb. Time 2 hours 30 min. Census, inspection and medical check of both villages.
- SUNDAY, 24TH JULY: Patrol rested.
- MONDAY, 25th JULY: Steady rain and patrol waited for suitable break. Departed SEPERAGAMAN 0930 hours for combined villages of SAKALAN, MOGOM and SILIMBANG. Time 1 1/2 hours. Inspection of the three villages and census and medical check of SAKALAN. People to work on clearing ground for coffee area.
- TUESDAY, 26th JULY: 0900 hours. Census and medical check of two villages MOGOM and SILIMBANG. Coffee area cleared marked off and planted with shade during afternoon.
- WEDNESDAY 27th JULY: Departed SAKALAN 0800 hours for TEWEP. Time 1 hour 20 mins. Self departed TEWEP 1100 hours for KIAKUM. Time 1 hour 30 mins. Road very bad. Census inspection and medical check of that village. Returned to TEWEP.
- THURSDAY, 28th JULY: 0800 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of village. Afternoon spent clearing, marking off and planting a coffee area with shade. One constable to supervise improvements to village sanitation. Heard complaints.
- FRIDAY, 29th JULY: Departed TEWEP 0800 hours for AKANDANG. Time 2 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of village.
- SATURDAY, 30th July: Departed AKANDANG 0800 hours for KWEMBELENG. Time 45 mins. Census, inspection and medical check of village. Afternoon spent clearing demonstration coffee area. Steady rain during day.
- SUNDAY, 31st JULY: Marked off and planted coffee area with shade. Rain throughout day. Patrol rested.
- MONDAY, 1st AUGUST: Departed KWEMBELENG 0800 hours for HANOBMAN 0800 ~~XXXX~~ Time 1 Hour. Census, inspection and medical check of village.
- TUESDAY, 2nd AUGUST: Departed HANOBMAN 0800 hours for BANGDAP. Time 1 hour. Self to KARANGANDOAN. Time 1 hour, census, inspection and medical check. Settled complaints. Returned to BANGDAP.



- Wednesday, 3rd AUGUST: 0800 hours. Clearing, marking and planting of area with shade in preparation for coffee planting. 1300 hours. Census, inspection and medical check of BANGDAP. Intermittent rain during day.
- THURSDAY, 4th AUGUST: Departed BangDap 0800 hours for BAMBOK. Time 1 hour. Census, inspection and medical check of village. Cleared, marked off, and planted selected coffee area with shade. Inspected possible airdrome site near village.
- FRIDAY, 5th AUGUST: Departed BAMBOK 0800 hours for lower KEMEN. Time 1 hour. Census and medical check KEMEN and inspection of lower hamlet. People to work on selected coffee area and ground cleared, marked and planted with shade.
- SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST: Departed Lower KEMEN 0800 hours for main village of KEMEN. Drizzling rain for remainder of day, suspended activities.
- SUNDAY, 7th AUGUST: Inspected main village. Patrol rested.
- MONDAY, 8th AUGUST: Departed KEMEN 0800 hours for LAMBAIP. Time 30 mins. Census, inspection and medical check of village.
- TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST: Departed LAMBAIP 0800 hours for MUSOM. Time 3 hours 30 mints. Census, inspection and medical check of village.
- WEDNESDAY, 10th AUGUST: Departed MUSOM 0800 hours for GAWAN. Time 1 hour. Cargo to GWABADIK, self to KWAPSAWEK to investigate reported suicide. 1300 hours, returned to GAWAN and thence to GWABADIK. Time 3 hours, 30 mins.
- THURSDAY, 11th AUGUST: Departed GWABADIK 0900 hours for BUSU road. Time 2 hours, returned to Lae, via truck arriving 1200 hours.

END OF DIARY.

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## INTRODUCTION.

The NABA Sub-Division is located between fifteen and forty miles directly north of Lae in the foothills of the SARAWAGED Range, which is its northern boundary. The area is bordered on the East and West by the MOMALILI and WAIN Sub-Divisions respectively, while the BUSU River in its South Easterly Course into the HUON Gulf near Lae, forms its Southern Extremity.

With a total of 9581 natives, the Sub-Division is the most thickly populated of the LAE Sub-District. The people are distributed over thirtytwo villages, which range in size from a mere 124 at MUSOM to the very large village KASAWOMBE, with a population of 757. The area is watered by the five tributaries of the BUSU, namely the SANKWEP, MELAMBI, NJMBA, TUEMBI and SANEM rivers, and the villages are located in turn along the heights above these waterways, mostly at altitudes of from 3000 to 5000 feet above sea level. Several of the range crossings between villages attained altitudes of over 6,000 feet but these were dwarfed in comparison with the towering peaks of the SARAWAGED Range, which are visible from the SANEM River on Headwater Section of the NABA.

The mountains were invariably obscured by rain clouds and thick mist, typical of this season of the year, and the sun was seldom seen throughout the six weeks of the patrol.

The area was last patrolled by an officer of the Department of District Services and Native Affairs in January, 1954. A medical Assistant patrolled the lower villages as far as KASAWOMBE and BAMBOK in 1953, while the villages closer to Lae are in regular contact with the native hospital at MALAHANG. However, there has not been a complete medical patrol of the NABA since the war.

Instructions were to visit all villages for the purpose of:

- (1) Census Revision;
- (2) Routine Administration.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives of this Sub-Division were found to be a quiet, law-abiding but forceful type of people, imbued with a strong will to live and ever anxious to improve their general way of life. Villages affairs are carried on with the minimum of friction and the majority of complaints brought forward to the patrol were able to be settled arbitrarily to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The area has long been a chief source of labour for the various industries and Government concerns, and this has played an important part in the development of the Sub-Division. The workers return to their villages after their period of employment has expired, with a knowledge of the habits and customs of people in more developed areas. This results in an advancement of their own outlook and this is particularly evident, now in the headwater section of the NABA. This section was reported to be very backward by previous patrols, but considerable improvement was noticed on this occasion. Returned workers, with a knowledge of Pidgin English are taking a more active part in village organisation, and public interest in agricultural development and other current activities has increased as a result. At the time of the patrol, the total number of people absent from the villages at work amounted to 1186, including wives and children absent with husbands. The latter amounted to 264, which when deducted, gives a net total of males absent at work of 922. This represents 42.3% of the male labour potential. The working strength available in the villages appeared to be quite sufficient.

A very disconcerting factor derived from the census figures is the total decrease in population of 26. This figure consists of a preponderance of deaths over births of 27, while migrations in from other sub-divisions exceeded migrations out by 1. This state of affairs can be attributed to either:



- (1) Too few births;
- (2) Too many deaths.

and in this case a little of both applies. Using the 1954 figures as a comparison the total number of births over twelve months amounted to 350 while the current total, over a period of eighteen months, is 345. This indicates a decided drop in the birthrate, which has come about, in my opinion, due to the poor, general health of the people. The number of adult deaths and also in the age group ~~are in the~~ one to four years, also appears excessive. This matter is further discussed under the heading, Health.

There has been a tendency throughout the area for villages to combine their numbers into the one large village site. This results in large concentrations of people on the one area, as is exemplified at the combined villages of BAINDOUNG and ANKAMAP with a total population of 924. Although the combination of these two villages and others similar, took place many years ago, with the full consent of all the people, I am inclined to believe that the movement came about due to pressure exerted by the Mission Evangelists in an endeavour to centralise all their following into the one main area. The latest combination of villages has occurred with the hamlets of MISALAMBAMAN and SASAWAREN. The people of MISALAMBAMAN have converted their former dwellings, near the TUMBBI River, into pig houses and have moved higher up to SASAWAREN. The combined village was in a disgraceful condition when visited with about 300 natives living in a sum total of nine houses, serviced by two rough latrines. The people of both villages were severely reprimanded and criticized and every male native of MISALAMBAMAN ordered to construct a house and latrine for his wife and family before the advent of the next patrol. Had their previous houses, now occupied by pigs, been in any sort of decent condition, they would have been returned immediately. Fortunately, this was the only example of its kind in the area, all other villages being in a very satisfactory condition.

One MAWA of KARANGANDOAN was charged under Section 33(d) of the Native Administration Regulations, by the Magistrate, Lae, to three months in hard labour. ONE SENTENCED

#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The NABA people are mainly subsistence agriculturists, staple crops grown consist of sweet potato, pit pit and yams. These in turn are supplemented with quantities of sugar cane and sweet corn, both of which grow in abundance throughout the area. Fresh fruit is plentiful in the form of pineapples, bananas, oranges and mandarins. All of these foods were in good supply at the time of the patrol and no shortages of any particular commodity were reported.

Some years ago, a native TAPUA of MUSOM, commenced a market gardening enterprise, involving the villages of KEMEN, MUSOM, LAMBAIP and KARANGAN DOAN. European type vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, raddishes, rumparb, onions and carrots were grown in these villages and then transported by means of a donkey train to a hamlet ZABIM near GWABADIK. TAPUA then transported the produce to LAE for sale there. Unfortunately, enthusiasm in the venture has waned and the project is now barely functioning. The five donkeys are still stabled at ZABIM and only occasionally used by the owner TAPUA. A small amount of vegetables are still produced, in the villages, but facilities and suitable ground exist for their cultivation on a much larger scale. ANSIANG, the Luluai of KEMEN stated that the young men were not interested in the work involved in getting the donkey train working, preferring to seek employment in the various large towns.

As far as a cash crop is concerned, the cold mountain climate renders the NABA suitable for coffee planting. Efforts to introduce this crop are as yet only in the initial stages. The Department of Agriculture has had several boys through the area, planting small amounts of coffee in different villages, while the BOANA Lutheran Mission has also distributed quantities of seed. A

check was made in all villages to ascertain the number of coffee bushes planted to date and a schedule of some is listed hereunder:

<u>Village.</u>	<u>No. of Coffee Bushes.</u>
GAWAN	750
KWAPSAWEK	50
SAMBUE	720
BILIMANG	Nil
SAMANZING	100
ZITARI	Nil
KASAWOMBE	100
DOKALANG	100
SASAWAREN	150
KISITUEN	Nil
BAINDOUNG, ANKAMAF	300
TUKWAMBET	Nil
AWEN	100
SEPERAGAM, YALUMBANG	250
SAKALAN, MOGOM, SILIMBANG	100
KIAKUM	100
TEWEP	500
AKANDANG	100
KWEMBELENG	100
HAMBMAN	100
BANGDAP	150
KARANGANDOAN	250
BAMBOK	Nil
KEMEN	200
LAMBAIP	250
MUSOM	150
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	4620

The majority of the bushes were planted by the natives without guidance and under the circumstances are progressing reasonably well. However, a noticeable factor in all coffee areas was the lack of suitable shade trees interspaced between the coffee plants. Two Department of Agriculture boys accompanied the patrol and proposed coffee plots were introduced into eleven villages. The procedure adopted was to select a suitable area, and after clearing it of all undergrowth and marking off using the equilateral triangle method, the shade seed *Luceana glauca* was planted between the holes. When the shade trees have reached an appreciable height in say, four months time, the areas should be ready for coffee planting. The plots were introduced at the villages of KWAPSAWEK, SAMBUE, KASAWOMBE, BAINDOUNG, AWEN, SAKALAN, TEWEP, KWEMBELENG, BANGDAP, BAMBOK and KEMEN and the areas varied in size according to the suitable ground available. I would estimate that each areas accommodated approximately 200 holes each so that when planted with coffee, they would represent an increase of six acres of coffee cultivation for the sub-division. It is proposed to send the two Agricultural boys into the area again in some months time to make the actual planting. The people were generally interested in furthering their activities with this crop and it is to be hoped that more assistance can be given them in the future.

Some months ago, the natives of GWABADIK planted out a small cocoa area adjacent to the village and the patch is now progressing very favourably. The Tultul was anxious to extend the project and has reported to Lae to purchase further seed. Located a few hundred feet above sea level, the climate there appears suitable for this purpose and when the area is producing, it can be pooled with the Lae cocoa producing villages. The people of BAMBOK have planted several acres of rice near the village. This is the first attempt at this crop in the NABA Sub-division, and the results are encouraging. They were urged to continue with the idea.

Livestock consists mainly of pigs and these are found in all villages. They are highly valued by the natives and are killed and eaten only on special occasions. A native of KARANGANDOAN, previously a stockman at BOANA Mission, has a small herd of cattle grazing on a flat near the village.



EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

Education in the NABA is completely under the control of the Lutheran Mission. Schooling is of a primary standard and is carried on in eighteen village schools. Subjects include religious instruction, simple arithmetic, reading and writing and in most of the villages are taught in the KOTTE language. These villages comes under the jurisdiction of the European Missionary at BOANA, WAIN Sub-Division. Seven of the lower village schools carry on instruction in the YASIM dialect and are supervised by the European Missionary at AMBO, Lae.

Attendance by the children at these schools is good and very few complaints of truancy were received from teachers. This indicates the interest of parents in the education of their children. The teachers themselves have undergone teacher training courses over a period of several years and appeared competent in their work. Forty-eight males and four females were receiving instruction at Mission Higher Schools, which are located at BOANA, AMBO and also in the Finschhafen Sub-District. Ten males and two females were attending Government schools, the majority of these being located at the Duggerhafen Education Centre. A schedule of village schools and the number of children attending some is attached as per Appendix "A".

Well in keeping with the rest of the LAE Sub-District, the Lutheran Mission wields considerable power in the NABA. Mission Evangelists are present in all villages and Church services are held twice daily. These evangelists are held in high regard by the people and their advice is sought on many matters which would normally be settled by village officials. This is particularly the case in the Upper NABA where village officials are not conversant with Pidgin English. The Rev. Bergmann of BOANA controls this Sub-division and he patrols the area several times a year.

HEALTH.

The decrease in population in the area gives irrefutable evidence that the health of these people is not good. The cold, damp climate makes the natives particularly prone to respiratory complaints, such as pneumonia, influenza and whooping cough. A record was compiled of the main causes of deaths noted during the patrol and is listed hereunder:-

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Pneumonia	161
Whooping Cough	14
Tuberculosis	11
Influenza	16
Dysentery	12
Infant Mortality	31
Malaria	17
Deaths from Old Age and other Natural causes	98
Unknown	12

Total No. of Deaths 372

It will be observed that the respiratory diseases, pneumonia, whooping cough and influenza constitute 51% of the total. In my opinion, the medical facilities available at the moment to the Upper NABA people are insufficient for their needs. Twelve Native Medical Assistants are posted to the Sub-Division, and all of these are located in the lower villages as far up as KASANOMIBE in the east and KEMEN in the west. This leaves the large concentrations of people in the SALEM River area entirely dependant upon the limited supplies of poorly trained medical tul-tuls. If possible, I would suggest that native medical assistants be posted to the following joint villages:-

ANKAMAP-BAINDOUNG	Population	924
SAKALAN-MOGOM-SILIMBANG		737
YALUMBANG-SEPERAGAMAN		583

Action along these lines should assist greatly in improving the general health of the area.

Goitres are prevalent throughout the region, these usually affecting the older women, although several men and young women were noticed suffering from the complaint. The natives are reluctant to go to Lae to receive proper treatment, their suspicions arising as a result of a woman of their numbers who died after undergoing a goitre operation at the Lae Native Hospital. Quantities of iodised salt were traded to natives suffering from this complaint. Skin complaints such as grilli and scabies are non-existent in the mountain area but are present in the usual proportions in the lower villages. Natives visiting Lae are also highly susceptible to malaria due to the drop in altitude from their normal places of abode. A list of complaints recorded in village medical inspection is appended below:-

Grilli	30
Scabies	15
Tropical Ulcers	78
Goitre	137
Malaria	20
Influenza	56
Sores, etc.	47

A native medical assistant accompanied the patrol and injections and medical treatment were given when necessary for the above complaints.

#### AIRSTRIPS AND AIRCRAFT.

Patrol Officer Purdy, in his Patrol Report No. 152/53, reported a possible airstrip site near the village of BAMBOK. This matter was investigated and found as follows:-

The altitude of the position is 2750 feet above sea level and I would estimate that the area, when cleared, would average about 400 yards in length and approximately 75 yards in width. The position lies generally in an east-west direction, and is enclosed by mountains of up to 4000' in height. The only approaches possible for an aircraft would be from the west, north and south west. The amount of clearing required would be considerable. There is a dropping away at the eastern end which would necessarily have to be levelled off, while in the centre of the area, an excavation (50' x 50') would require filling. Thick undergrowth prevented an inspection of the level of the terrain but the natives reported it to be flat or near so. In my opinion the height of the surrounding mountains, together with the limited length of the area would make it unsuitable for use as an airstrip. The position was used during the war as a dropping area for cargo from planes.

During the patrol, efforts were made to locate the crashed aircraft reported by Captain Ian Taylor of Qantas in 1954. After mapping the limited information provided by Captain Taylor, it was estimated that the wreck lay somewhere east of the two villages SAMANZING and BILLIMAN. During the journey between these two villages, the country east was surveyed with binoculars with no results. The natives know nothing at all of the location of the wreck. They fled to the mountains east of their villages during the Japanese retreat from Lae, and if an aircraft crashed there they would be the first to know about it. The wreck must be well off the beaten tracks, which together with the fact that the pilot estimated its height at 11,000 feet, leads me to suspect that it is situated high up in the SARAWAGED Range.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Several routes were ordered to be improved and for this purpose, the village officials in question have since been



issued with the necessary picks and shovels. Of these, by far the worst was the TEWEP-KIAKUM road which, in parts, is very dangerous. The luluai was reprimanded and has since reported to Lac to collect road-repairing implements. Some of the roads between villages involve steep descents followed by immediate ascents of a thousand feet or more. Typical of these are the AWEN-SEPERAGAMAN and TEWEP - AKANDANG routes and with due regard to the nature of the terrain, the natives of these villages have constructed roads that are quite satisfactory. Generally speaking, the roads throughout this Sub-Division are now of a very good standard. Level, well drained and of anything up to ten feet in width, they present comfortable walking for a Patrolling Officer.

The five tributaries of the BUSU, mentioned previously, are crossed and recrossed many times during journeys between villages. There are swiftly flowing and usually over six feet in depth so the maintenance of bridges is essential. They are mainly constructed with logs, lashed together, suspended across the stream and supported at both extremities by a foundation of heavy stones. All bridges in use in the area are in excellent condition. The main stream of the BUSU is bridged below GWABADIK, by a sturdy wire suspension bridge, constructed during the war.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

There are no linguistic boundaries in the area, all the people speaking one language namely the NABA dialect. However, there are some variances in the dialect, for example at SAMANZING and BILIMANG where elements of the KOLILIL language have drifted in through intermarriage between villages. This is also evident in the villages of KEMEN and LAMBAIP with migrations in from the WAIN Sub-Division.

Polygamy used to be practiced extensively in the Sub-division but mission influence has altered this. The Mission refuses to baptise a polygamist, who is subject to much pressure and ridicule from the evangelists and the rest of the people. Cases of men with more than one wife are very few now, and from these several petitions for divorce were received. These were accepted or refused according to the merits of the case. It was quite often found that the native concerned merely wished to have the name of one wife removed from the village book in order to keep in good faith with the Mission. In actual fact, he still desired to live with and support his several wives.

Most of the men and women have now adopted the wearing of calico lap-laps and multi-coloured blouses and shirts. Only in the more isolated headwater villages were the primitive modes of dress seen. These consisted of bark loin cloths for the men while the women wear a form of grass skirt made from the leaves of the pandanus palm. Native arts and crafts consist solely of a few rough carvings and paintings, mainly used as decorations for church buildings.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are twenty seven village ~~locations~~ in the NABA although thirty two village books are required to be compiled. Generally speaking they were in good condition with well constructed houses and adequate latrines. Houses were usually elevated on stakes with sawn timber walls and floor and thick pit pit roofs, the eaves of which extended close to the ground. They were generally poorly ventilated due to the cold and fires were continually kept burning inside. Rest houses were located in all villages.

Village officials were doing all that was required of them, although few outstanding men were seen. The Luluai of KWEMBELANG, SAMUT, accompanied the patrol over part of the circuit and impressed with his efficiency. ANSIANG, the No. 1 luluai of KEMEN was also impressive and has done a good job in cleaning up his village. The animosity reported by the previous officer in this village has apparently died a natural death, although some friendly rivalry still exists. The following probationary

appointments were made:-

ILONGA as Luluai of ZITARI.  
GOLIOEG as luluai of TUKWAMBET.

CENSUS.

Seventeen villages showed a decrease in population, thirteen showed an increase, while two remained static. Those showing a decrease were GWABADIK, EILIMANG, ZITARI, SASAWAREN, MISALAMBAMAN, KISITUEN, ANKAMAP, TUKWAMBET, AWEN, YALUMBANG, SATERAGAMAN, SILIMBANG, KIAKUM, TEWEP, AKAWDANG, KWEMBLENG and HANOBMAN. The village of TEWEP had a total decrease of 28 consisting of 36 deaths as opposed to 7 deaths and one migration in.

No trouble was experienced with the census and I would estimate a 100% attendance.

WAR DAMAGE.

An amount of £26.4.0 was paid out in claims. There are a few remaining claims still unpaid in the NABA, all of these concerning persons who are at present absent from the Sub-Division.

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*K. J. Henderson*





APPENDIX B.

HEIGHTS OF VILLAGES.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL.</u>
GWABALIK	500 Feet.
GAWAN	2200
KWAPSAWEK	3100
SAMRUE	3700
BILIMANG	4530
SAMANZING	5000
ZITARI	4700
KASANOMBE	4925
DOKALANG	4780
SASAWARAN	5200
KISILUEN	4750
BAINDOUNG	4720
TUKWAMBET	4680
AWEN	4820
SEPERAGAMAN	5080
SAKALAN	3930
TEWEP	3580
KIAKUM	3800
AKANDANG	500
KWEMBELENG	4770
HANOBHAN	2020
KARANGANDCAN	4460
BANGDAP	3550
BAMEOK	2500
KEMEN	3100
LAMBAIP	2600
MUSOM	2500

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

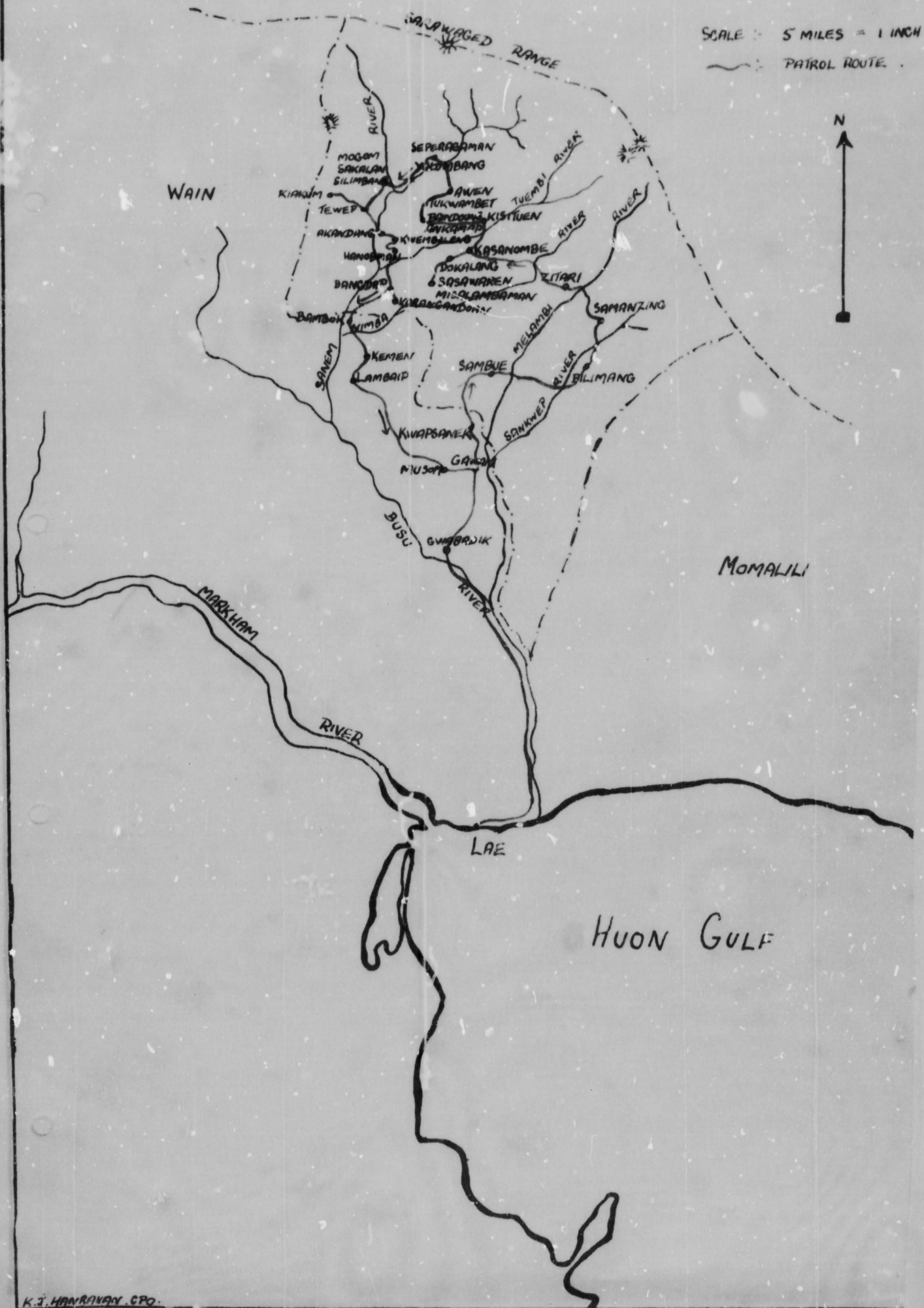
Govt. Print. - 4874-8-55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL																																
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Females		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																																	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																											
SAKALAN	25.7.55	9	4	1	1									3	6			1	4	3	14	2	8					39	77	40	87	1	79	3	68	68	84	130	314																																
SILIMBANG	26.7.55	3	3		1									1	2	3		2		1	1			7				25	42	23	54	2	48	2	41	43	48	80	210																																
MOGOM	26.7.55	3	4	2				1							2					1	1			4				11	25	12	32	2	29	2	24	42	26	146	143																																
KIAKIM	27.7.55	3	3	2	1									2	4	3				1	2			11				26	49	17	50	1	42	2	55	43	53	74	153																																
TEWEP	28.7.55	5	2			2	2	5	2					1	12	12		1			15		11					45	70	39	82	2	73	2	85	57	75	123	337																																
AKANDANG	29.7.55	7	3	2	1									1	5	2		1	2	229						25	63	15	56	2	37	2	65	37	48	79	250																																		
KWEMBELENG	30.7.55	13	6	2	1	6			1	1	1			2	5	1		1	1	28	1	4				35	66	40	70	4	60	3	77	74	58	94	336																																		
HANCAMAN	1.8.55	2	2			1	1		1	1	1				6			5		38	10	4				12	59	19	61	6	58	3	24	41	32	70	237																																		
KARANGANDOAN	2.8.55	7	12					1		1	1	2	3					1	1	31	15	14				21	78	21	62	4	50	3	36	61	56	79	318																																		
BANGDAP	3.8.55	4	2					1					5							10	3	4				1	20	34	14	33	1	31	2	43	19	29	47	150																																	
KIBOK	4.8.55	13	5	2	1			1	1					1	1	5	1			4	4	29	8	8		1	2	35	76	17	76	6	52	3	64	38	57	86	293																																
KEMEN	5.8.55	12	12	1		2	6		2					4	2					2	44	12	4			1	28	11	26	2	6	78	3	69	61	89	118	399																																	
LAMBAIP	8.8.55	2	6			3		1						1	3					15	3	7				1	1	47	10	36	1	28	2	7	19	28	28	45	145																																
MUSOM	9.8.55	4	2					1												13	4	3	2	3	2			11	36	11	27	4	23	2	9	12	23	32	30	124																															
		19115		21		10		9		7		32		29		8		11		3		10		11		113		2		7		36		6		38		53		15		94		21		10		2		48		4		91		100		199		3		192		168		95		7		9581	



NABA  
SUB-DIVISION

SCALE : 5 MILES = 1 INCH  
PATROL ROUTE







THE DIRECTOR  
DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS  
P.M.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 4 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by R.J.GREEN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled LEIWOMBA VILLAGE GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives L/Cpls. MANDO & BIAL Consts. Kuabi, Samo, Kwanai, Taverio

Duration—From 8./8./19.55. to 10./9./19.55.

Number of Days 33.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/2/19.55.

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

Map Reference HJON GULF SPECIAL 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol Census revision; economic development.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/9/1955

H. Pearl  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Year 1955/56.

Village P.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	Total
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
BUTIBUM	8.8.55	3	6								1				1	2			
HENGARI	8.8.55	1																	
KAMKUMUN	9.8.55	4	5									1						5	
WOGAM	10.8.55	7	3												1				
YANGA	11.8.55	2	2																
LABU BUTU	15.8.55	12	8					1						1	1				
" MIYI	16.8.55	3	3												1			2	
" TALE	16.8.55	3	5					1			1				1	1		2	
BUMATU	17.8.55	2	2				1	2	1						1	1			
YALU	22.8.55	8	6			1	1	1		1									
MUNUM	24.8.55	7	9												2			2	
NASAWAPUM	23.8.55	6	5																
GABSONKEK	23.8.55	11	5				1											2	
DABIN	30.8.55	3	4																
MARI	31.8.55	3	4													1			
GADENSIS	2.9.55	10	6		1		1								2	2		1	
TERERAN	6.9.55	3	1															1	
CHINASING.	7.9.55	6	5	2	2	3					1				1	1	1		
		85	79	2	3	5	3	5	1	1	3			1	11	8	1	10	



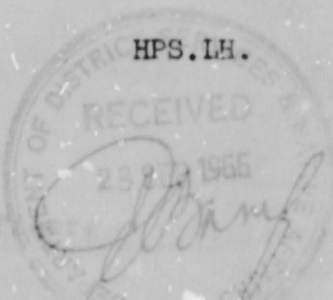


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/9/55

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



Department of Native Affairs,  
Headquarters,  
District of Morobe,  
L A E.

23rd September, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1955/56 - C.P.O. R. GREEN.  
LEIWOMBA GROUP.

I present Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955/56 for your information. As indicated by this report, a thorough investigation of the villages of the LEIWOMBA Division has been made by Mr. Green. For the past two years an endeavour to improve the status of these people has been made, and I now feel that at least the foundations have been laid upon which a sound native administration policy may be constructed.

You will note that two native medical orderlies have been working with this patrol. From my personal observation I am sure that this has been a success. The working as a team by Representatives of two or three Departments, such as Department of Health, Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, is now usual practice in this District, and cannot fail but to produce results.

Already the benefits of the activities of the Infant Welfare Sister are noted. Access roads to Chivasing/Tereran and Dagin/Mari villages, have been completed. In this respect, it is noted that only in the villages of BUMATU and CHIVASING unfavourable vital statistics in infant mortality are noted, and these two villages were not accessible to Sister Huxley. However, CHIVASING is now on Miss Huxley's list and BUMATU village will be under very strict surveillance. A comparison of village population for 1954/55 and 1955/56 are interesting, and I attached schedule for your information.

....

As regards the killing of pigs at MARI, the village people were very annoyed at losing 605 young palms, and all agreed that a round up was advisable. These people have always had plenty of pigs and have moved the remainder to a location some two or three miles from the young coconut groves.

I would draw your attention to the schedule of young coconuts planted in this Division. This work has been done without any real hardship by village people, but only by the constant supervision by our officers and field police.

Mr. Green has referred to the selection of suitable sites for citrus groves. By way of explanation, I would add, at my request, the Forestry Botanist at Lae has planted out some 2000 young citrus plants will be divided among the LEIWOMBA villages in small but correctly spaced groves.

Mr. Green has only been in the Service some six months, and for the past three months has been working in this District. He has already proved himself a splendid type of energetic, enthusiastic, and observant officer. He is to be complimented on the production of this report, the substance of which is correct from my own personal observations.

*[Signature]*  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

P/A  
Jan 30/3

Sub-District Office,

LAE.

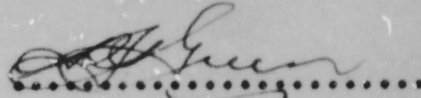
17 Sept. 1955.

The District Officer,

LAE.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 4 of 1955/56.

Please find attached four (4) copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report covering a patrol to the Leiwonga Village Group.



R.J.GREEN. C.P.O.



DIARY.

- Monday, August 8th, 1955. Census figures for Butibum and Hengari (Butibum No. 2) revised, medical inspection followed. Check on housing and village sanitation made. Discussed the possibility of establishing an orange grove with village officials. Coconut plantation inspected.
- Tuesday, August 9th, 1955. Revised census in Kamkumun. Housing, latrines and village water supply inspected. Medical check-up conducted. Visited village cocoa areas and coconut plantation.
- Wednesday, August, 10th, 1955. Census reviewed at Wogam. Medical, hygiene and sanitation inspection carried out. Village area considered ideal for orange planting. Supervised repair of village road and the construction of a new bridge at the entrance to the village.
- Thursday, August 11th, 1955. Revised census at YANGA village. Housing and sanitation inspection made. Medical check carried out - all natives requiring further medical attention were sent to Malahang Native Hospital, as was done at BUTIEUM, KAMKUMUN and WOGAM. Inspected coconut plantations of YANGA and WOGAM villages, and visited area suggested as suitable for the cultivation of oranges.
- Friday, August 12th, 1955. At District Office.
- Saturday, August 13th, 1955. In Lae.
- Sunday, August 14th, 1955. In Lae.
- Monday, August 15th, 1955. Departed Lae 10.30 a.m. by canoe for Labu-Butu - arrived 11.15 a.m. Village censused and inspected. Instructed Constable KUABI to remain in village for remainder of week and supervise work on coconut plantation and houses, and to select an area for orange grove.
- Tuesday, August 16th, 1955. Arrived LABU MITI at 9.30 a.m. Census revised and medical and sanitation inspection carried out. Visited coconut plantation and requested villagers to clear a suitable area for orange planting. Departed MITI at 12.30 p.m. arrived Labu Tale at 1.45 p.m. During afternoon, this village was censused and all villagers medically examined, this was followed by a housing and sanitation inspection.
- Wednesday, August 17th, 1955. Proceeded to BUMATU at 8 a.m. On arrival revised census and had all villagers medically examined. Inspected all houses and latrines - disgraceful. Advised village officials that party would remain in village on Thursday to initiate the construction of new houses.
- Thursday, August 18th, 1955. Day spent clearing new area and making positions for new houses and latrines.
- Friday, August 19th, 1955. Departed BUMATU 9 a.m. Heavy rain retarded progress - arrived LABU TALE 12.45 p.m. Re-inspected village to ensure that instructions issued earlier in the week were being carried out. coconut plantation. ON TO WAMPIL.

- Friday, August 19th Contd. Proceeded to MITI at 3.45 p.m. arriving there at 5 p.m. Re-inspected village. Left for BUTU at 5.40 p.m. arriving at 6.10 p.m.
- Saturday, August 20th, 1955. Before proceeding to Labu Lupu advised Butu village officials they were contravening Native Administration Regulations by allowing their pigs to wander on ground owned by Labu Miti - these pigs are causing considerable damage to the MITI coconut plantation. On arrival at Lupu at 9.30 a.m. inspected village and found it to be in very good condition. At 10.30 a.m. left for Lae by truck.
- Sunday, August 21st, 1955. Party departed at 2.30 p.m. per truck and jeep. Arrived at 3.40 p.m. and established camp in Yalu village. Transported police to Munum, Nasawapum and Gabsonkek villages, leaving one in each village and instructing them to be carried out during the week. Returned to Yalu at 6.30 p.m.
- Monday, August 22nd, 1955. Revised Yalu census and supervised the work on the village road and the cutting of grass in coconut plantation. Selected area for coconut grove. During afternoon visited Munum to check progress of work.
- Tuesday, August 23rd, 1955. Conducted census in Nasawapum and Gabsonkek villages, and inspected housing and sanitation. Instructed Gabsonkek people to build a clinic for the Infant Welfare Sister who visits regularly. All people of these two villages were medically examined.
- Wednesday, August 24th, 1955. Morning spent at Gabsonkek during which time chose suitable land for orange growing and supervising construction of clinic. After lunch travelled to Munum, where census was revised and inhabitants were examined by N.M.As. D.O. visited during afternoon and gave further instructions.
- Thursday, August 25th, 1955. Visited Nasawapum to seek new location for village road and selected area for orange grove - successful only in latter case. Supervised the clearing of undergrowth in this area. Went to Munum during afternoon and examined new coconuts planted during week. Asked these people to clear their orange grove area next week.
- Friday, August 26th, 1955. Made final check on week's work in all four villages and spoke to people regarding standard of housing, hygiene and sanitation expected of them, as well as the necessity of improving and expanding their coconut plantations and establishing orange groves. Gave definite instructions as to work which is of immediate importance. Collected police from the villages and returned to Lae at 6 p.m.
- Saturday, 27th August,  
Sunday, 28th August. In Lae.
- Monday, 29th August, 1955. Travelled to Gabensis by truck and jeep. Many men absent from village - told Constable SIBUP to remain and find absentees and to supervise clearing in village coconut plantation. On to WAMPIT.



- Tuesday, 30th August, 1955. Revised census and carried out medical and housing inspection at Wampit village. Inspected and counted coconut plantation.
- Wednesday, 31st August. Visited Mari, where the census was checked and a village inspection made. Instructed L/Cpl. Mando and Const. Mari to remain in village and assist in the killing of pigs which are destroying the village coconut grove. Returned to Wampit - interrupted journey at Dagin to locate area for orange planting in that village.
- Thursday, 1st September. Supervised village cleaning at Wampit.
- Friday 2nd September. Travelled to Gabensis where the census was revised and the village was inspected. Departed for Lae at 3.30 p.m.
- Saturday, 3rd September,  
Sunday, 4th September. In Lae.
- Monday, 5th September. Departed for Erap with C.P.O. Hanrahan. Proceeded to Wawin rest house where camp was established.
- Tuesday, 6th September. Travelled to Tereran and revised census. All people medically examined. Inspected village and coconut plantation and selected area for orange grove. Instructed all able-bodied villagers to report to Wawin on Wednesday, 6th September, for road maintenance.
- Wednesday, 7th September. Chivasing village censused and inspected. Coconuts counted and ground chosen for orange planting. All capable people were assembled and requested to proceed to Wawin where road maintenance will commence tomorrow.
- Thursday, 8th September. Road maintenance on Wawin section of Erap-Kaiapit road.
- Friday, 9th September. Travelled to Kaiapit with District Commissioner and District Officer.
- Saturday, 10th September. Returned to Lae.
-

## INTRODUCTION.

The seventeen villages comprising the LEIWOMBA group are subject to regular inspection by officers of this Department. Generally these inspections take the form of a daily or weekly visit to two or three of the villages; they are all situated within a 30 mile radius of Lae, and most can be reached by car.

The aim of this patrol was to revise the census figures of the group and check on village health, housing and sanitation. In addition, instructions were given to extend and count all village coconut plantations (figures are shown in the attached schedule) and prepare areas in each village for the establishment of orange groves.

A jeep was made available for the duration of the patrol, and as four police and two N.M.A.'s accompanied, it was possible to spend a good deal of time in each village.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Unofficial councils operate throughout the area, and are in fact the governing body in the village. These are comprised mainly of village elders, but in several cases the younger men are represented by a more youthful delegate. Village officials are always in the village council, but in most cases are not dominant. The Mission representative, though not a councillor, is an influential man in village affairs, and in some cases the village officials "play second fiddle" to him.

Due to their long contact with European culture, these people are quite sophisticated, but lethargic - they prefer casual work to village development schemes and wait for instructions instead of using their own initiative. This is no doubt due to the lack of a quick return from copra - their plantations will not reach the production stage for another 5 or 6 years, thus no incentive is provided. They seem to have adopted the attitude that £1 a month now is better than £20 a month in five years time. In almost all cases these people do not realize the possibilities of their village plantations, and certainly don't associate economic development with social and political development.

The young men are in demand as contract and casual workers, several are members of the R.P.N.G.C., and many are taxi and transport drivers in Lae. There is evidence that several young men have recently entered contracts to avoid working in the village. This is causing a labour problem in some of the smaller villages, and may constitute a problem in later years when copra production commences and these men return to the villages and demand some share in the profits.

## VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The extent of the influence excited by village officials depends more on his personal influence than the position he holds; in this area good officials are few and far between, the majority are either too old or are incapable of carrying out the duties expected of them. Fortunately in these places there is usually a village councillor prepared and able to accept the responsibilities of the ~~Government~~ official. All village officials and councillors were urged to play a more practical role in the development of their villages.

## AGRICULTURE.

(a) FOOD CROPS - Food supplies are ample in all villages, but in many have little variety. Most rely on bananas as the staple food, but eat some kau-kau and taro. The Labu villages have a better balanced diet as they eat a quantity of fish. Paw-paw flourishes in this area, but is not generally cultivated so this fruit is not often consumed.

(b) ECONOMIC CROPS - All these villages, with the exception of BUMATU, have coconut plantations, and all are being extended and improved by regular supervision. This area is ideally suited to the



development of copra, as the basic economic crop as all plantations are flourishing, in fact since these plantations were commenced, an average loss of only 3% has occurred, and this has mainly been caused by pigs. In addition, the price of copra appears likely to remain stable for many years to come.

In some plantations it was noticed that some palms are being damaged by insects. This damage is as yet only slight, but it is recommended that the Department of Agriculture be consulted with a view to eradicating this pest. Spraying should prove quite effective.

In some villages, the extension of the plantations is being retarded, as stocks of seed coconuts are exhausted. These villages were asked to prepare ground for planting and seek assistance from District Office.

In all villages, areas were selected for the establishment of orange groves, and in most cases these areas were cleared while the patrol was in the vicinity. Orange seedlings, from the Morobe Sub-District, are at present in the Department of Forestry nursery in Lae, and will be distributed as soon as possible. It is proposed to commence these groves with 80 plants in each. If some young natives from these villages could be given some basic training in pruning and other aspects of orange growing, it would no doubt improve the yield of these groves and increase the life-expectancy of the trees. Though the market will probably be limited, this will probably be a source of income for these people, as well as providing them with a nutritious variety of their diet.

KAMKUMUN, by far the most progressive village of the LEIWOMBA group, has approximately 1000 cocoa trees planted; these are progressing very favourably and some will be producing beans in the near future. Two natives of Butibum village, BUM and GABOB are also experimenting with cocoa - BUM has 500 young plants and GABOB 275.

#### MEDICAL: HEALTH:

As the patrol was accompanied by two N.M.A's, all inhabitants of each village underwent a thorough medical inspection and those suffering from minor complaints were treated in the village. All those requiring hospital treatment were brought to Malahang Native Hospital. Some suspected T.B. cases were noticed, and taken to Lae for X-Ray.

The overall standard of health of the area is quite good - Tropical ulcers and Yaws being the most common complaints. There are three N.M.As. in this group, at WOGAM, MARI and MUNUM. The clinic at MUNUM was recently enlarged, whilst a new clinic and village hospital have been built at MARI. At WOGAM village, where the clinic is extremely dilapidated, a company Gilberts (A'asia) Ltd. was formerly salvaging the Malahang wreck. However, this Company is now in liquidation, and a building owned by them in the village could be converted into an ideal clinic and child welfare centre if it could be procured.

The villages of Chivasing and Tereran are rather isolated and it is felt that if it were possible to station an N.M.A. in Chivasing, it would improve the standard of health in those villages a great deal. The M.T.T's seem incapable of controlling T.U's. and yaws satisfactorily, and the incidence of these was excessive in these two villages.

Generally the standard of hygiene and sanitation was quite good, but many latrines and refuse pits had obviously been built just before the arrival of the patrol. All village water supplies were found to be adequate and free from contamination.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The influence of the Lutheran Mission in the LEIWOMBA villages is strong. The mission teacher is very often the most

influential man in the village, and in most places he has the best house. In BUMATU, where all the houses were on the verge of collapse, the District Missionary had ordered the people to build a new school - it would appear that the living standards of its congregation is of no importance to the Mission.

The Mission also provides the only means of education in the area - the village school. Teaching is in the YABIM tongue and the standard of education, and teaching, is not high. In ~~the~~ village schools, in the centre of the blackboard was:  $2 + 2 = 5$ . I doubt if it was merely a clerical error.

Several people expressed the desire to learn English, and, as the census figures indicate, the Government School at Lae is becoming increasingly popular, but can not, unfortunately, cater for all. It is a pity more facilities are not available, as it would greatly assist in changing the outlook of these people, as well as enabling them to enter more gainful employment.

#### HOUSING:

Some of these villages are located on or close to war-time camps, consequently many houses are constructed of old corrugated iron. These are neither suitable for the climate nor are they hygienic. They have been built without thought for ventilation and are often far too small. Even in those villages where native materials are used, the standard of housing is not high and several new houses are to be built in every village. As previously mentioned, all houses in BUMATU require rebuilding.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

All village roads, with the exception of NASAWAPUM, are in reasonable condition. The NASAWAPUM road is beyond repair and the construction of a new road will be no small task. New Guinea Industries, who have a timber lease behind this village, intend making a road, therefore these people were instructed to provide voluntary labour for this undertaking.

The few bridges in the area are all in good condition - a new bridge was being constructed at WOGAM while the patrol was there.

#### CENSUS:

The figures show an overall increase in population in the area, and as a Child Welfare Sister visits several of these villages the health of infants is well looked after. The only exception is BUMATU, where, probably because of its isolation, there have been four births, and four deaths in the 1-4 year age groups. The necessity of frequent visits to this village is again stressed.

#### CONCLUSION:

This patrol was of an intensive rather than extensive nature, consequently all aspects of village life and development were considered. No more than four villages were visited in any one week and as a jeep was available for the duration of the patrol, it was possible to leave a policeman in each village for the entire week, and make regular checks to ensure that instructions were being carried out.

The co-operation of the P.H.D. in supplying two efficient N.M.A's with ample supplies was appreciated and should greatly improve the standard of health in each village, provided, of course, that regular medical inspections can be maintained.

The attitude of this group to self-improvement was not very encouraging, but should change once they see results for their labour on the coconut plantations. The production of copra will, I feel sure, bring about a complete change in their outlook. In the meantime, and in the absence of a suitable cash crop which would provide incentive, close and regular supervision must continue.



APPENDIX " A ".

SCHEDULE OF COCONUTS -

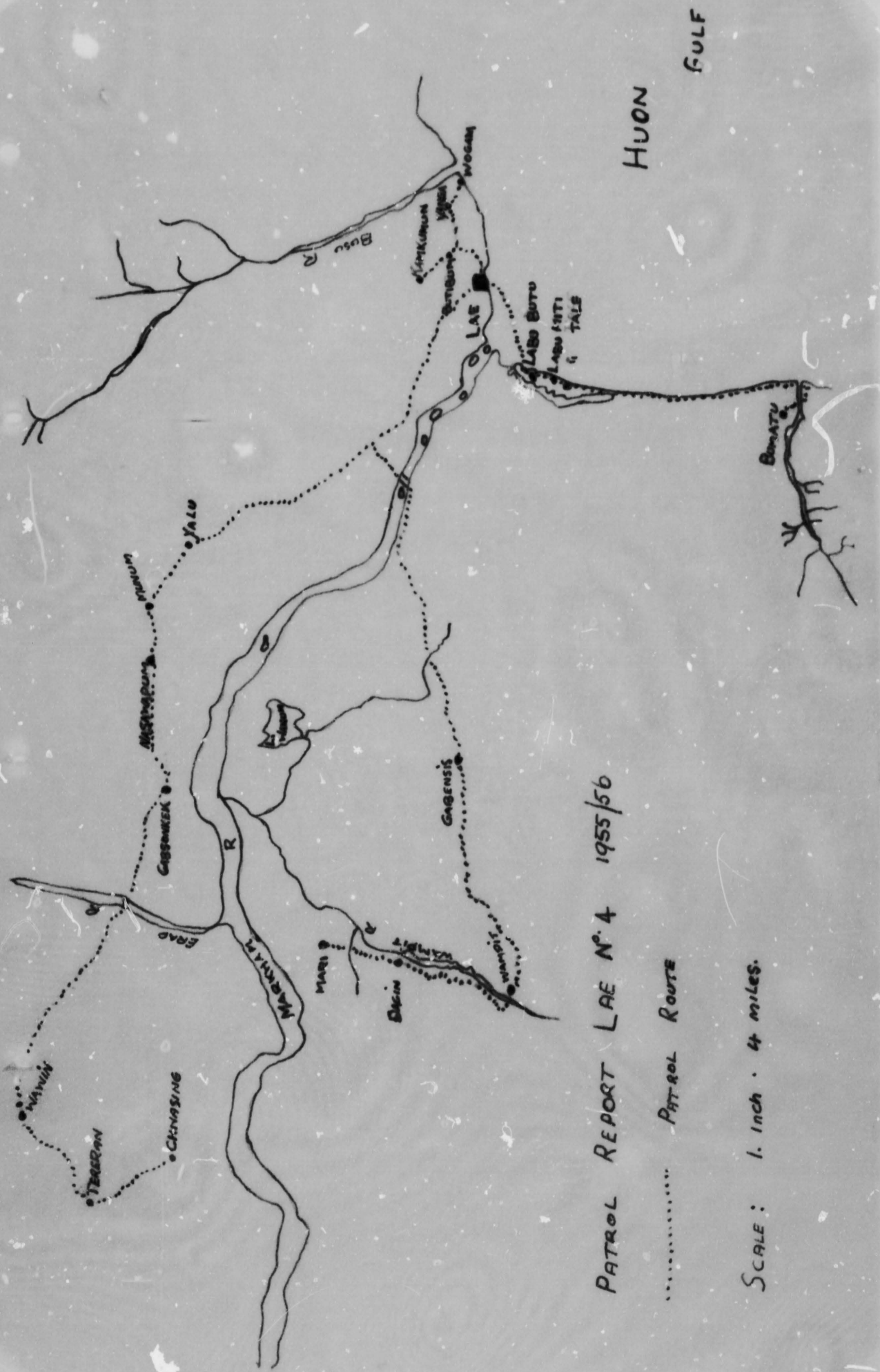
LEIWOMBA VILLAGES.

Villages	Total No. Planted.	Dead or Destroyed.	Healthy Palms.
BUTIBUM	2,308	46	2,262
KAMKUMUN	3,000	N11	3,000
WOGAM	1,053	34	1,019
YANGA	1,227	N11	1,227
LABU BUTU	2,339	26	2,313
LABU MITI	352	39	313
LABU TALE	605	N11	606
YALU	1,530	50	1,480
MUNUM	4,934	N11	4,934
NASAWAPUM	1,397	126	1,271
GABSONKEK	3,105	N11	3,105
WAMPIT	1,396	38	1,358
MARI	2,129	605	1,524
DAGIN	240	N11	240
GABENSIS	2,181	87	2,094
TERERAN	436	16	420
CHIVASING	3,068	54	3,014
<u>TOTALS:</u>	31,300	1,121	30,179

APPRX. NO. PLANTED ON  
MAIN ROADS:

7,000

37,179



PATROL REPORT LAE N° 4 1955/56

..... PATROL ROUTE

SCALE: 1. inch = 4 miles.





# on Register

Area Patrolled LEIWOMBA VILLAGES.

Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	Inside District	Outside District			Govt.	Mission			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
		26	2	21		17	5	25	6	29	83	20	80	3	68	3.3	60	68	43	87	360
2	5	7	1	5			1	4	3	11	22	5	20		18	2.6	17	18	13	24	93
		10	1	3		2		1	4	12	38	18	36	2	45	3	37	40	34	44	176
1	1	11	1	4	1	9		2	6	10	41	5	37	1	13	2.2	31	20	25	36	146
		9	2	4		6		1	1	4	33	12	30	2	24	3.1	26	28	21	29	127
		14	2	5				3	1	29	75	21	72	7	69	2.6	93	73	79	100	570
		15	1	16						8	57	15	47	3	42	2.6	47	49	37	58	223
	2	22		8		2				24	60	13	43	5	41	2.5	46	47	37	56	218
		2		4			x	1		10	22	8	17	1	20	2.1	18	20	21	25	91
		19		13		1		4		18	65	18	45	4	43	3.2	65	63	42	57	264
1	<del>2</del>	21		7		6				30	85	15	69	5	56	2.6	84	60	71	90	339
4	5	8	1	6		5	1			8	41	14	37	1	38	3.1	39	39	34	48	181
		12	1	7	1	1	1	1		17	71	28	69	11	60	2.8	78	89	59	76	326
		2		13						21	56	22	46	5	33	2.6	61	62	53	57	248
		13	8	8						3	39	17	47	3	43	2.3	63	56	61	64	273
	2	9	2	6						29	88	35	73	9	71	2.9	111	101	98	92	419
		1		7				2		11	29	14	32	6	31	2.5	35	37	27	39	148
2	4	4		13				1		39	76	46	81	5	66	2.7	90	102	73	96	379
10	21	205	22	150	2	49	8	45	21	333	1000	326	881	73	801		1001	972	828	1078	4381





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. LAE No. 5 55/56

Patrol Conducted by K. J. HANRAHAN . CADET PATROL OFFICER .

Area Patrolled ERAP DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 MEMBERS RP&NGC 1 MMA 1 AGRICULTURAL NATIVE

Duration—From 5 / 9 / 1955 to 4 / 10 / 1955

Number of Days THIRTY ( 30 ) DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / 5 / 1954

Medical - / 8 / 1952

Map Reference 2033 MARKHAM 4 MILES TO THE INCH

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12 / 10 / 19 55

*K. J. Hanrahan*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

# Village Popul

Year.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATION		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NARIMONKE	6.9.55	8	5			1	1								1	1		1
SINTOGORA	7.9.55	2	3					1						1	1			
ARAWANDEI	8.9.55	2	3			2								1	2			4
AROPAK	8.9.55	4	6			1	1					1		2				1
BIBERA	8.9.55	2	1					1		1					1			1
BUNKI	9.9.55	4	6		1	1				1				1	1			2
SONKUBING	10.9.55	4	2										1	1	2			2
DOANDAK	12.9.55	6	5			1		2	1	1		1	1	5	4			
TORWA	12.9.55	8	5			1				1	1			3	7			3
FI	13.9.55	3	3	1		1				1					2	1	1	3
TINIBI	13.9.55	6	3			2									4			1
NIMERA	14.9.55	3	4		2									3	3			
KAPORA	14.9.55	5	6		1			1						2	2			1
LABISAP	15.9.55	5	5		1	2	2	1				1				1		
LOWAI	15.9.55	8	5	2	2			3	4					4	2			
NAMEN	16.9.55	4	4	1	2							1	1		1			
YANGARIAN	16.9.55	6	5	2	1			2						2	4			
FINUNGWA	17.9.55	11	10	4	3			3	4	2	2	2	1	6	4			1
GOFAN	19.9.55	2						1	2					1	1			1
GOM	20.9.55	8	6	2		1		1					1	1	1			
BORIN	21.9.55	2												3				
GUSAN	21.9.55	8	6	2				1						1	2			
BOIRAN	22.9.55	2	2	1	1									1	2			2
KAMDARANG	23.9.55	5	4	2	2		1	1	1					2	3			2
NANDALAMAN	24.9.55	1	6		1									1				
BAUK	26.9.55	6	6		2									2	2			
KISEMBAN	27.9.55	1	2							1				1	3			
SOANA	28.9.55		1										1					
KAWALANG	28.9.55	6	2	1								2	1	2				1
KWAREBO	29.9.55	4	4											2				
SUGU	30.9.55	6	4	2	3			1						2	3			
BADIBO	1.10.55	9	4	1				1	1	1				5	4			1
MUNKIP	3.10.55	1						1										1
		152	128	21	22	10	6	21	18	5	4	8	8	56	61	2	4	



30/9/7 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

HPS.LH.

No. 30.1.36



Department of Native Affairs,  
L A E.

13th October, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

LAE PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1955/1956.  
BY C.P.O. K.J. HANRAHAN.

I attach a Patrol Report by C.P.O. K.J. Hanrahan, who patrolled the ERAP Division in September-October of this year.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The ERAP people are falling into line with District policy of native development. These people are fortunate in having an unofficial leader, whose name is NUMBUK, who is a very sensible man and realises fully the value of the successful implementation of our present plans.

It is hoped that a road will be eventually built right to the ERAP Valley and permit trucks to collect the produce and bring them direct to Lae. A potato industry is not beyond the bounds of possibility for these ERAP people, as their lands seem particularly well suited.

The value of the work of the trained D.A.S.F. natives accompanying Policemen has now become manifest, when 18 villages have cleared and marked out coffee plots. In addition to the odd acres planted from seedlings obtained from the Lutheran Mission at BOANA, I am sending a trained D.A.S.F. native and policeman back to the area within this month to check on the correctness of plantings and shade. This policeman will of course check on all other instructions given by Mr. Hanrahan during the duration of his patrol.

HEALTH.

Recently a track was cut to NARAMONKE village from the ERAP/KATAPIT road, and today the Infant Welfare Sister has accompanied the A.D.O. to commence an Infant Welfare Clinic for the ERAP people. I feel the time is well overdue for a European Medical Assistant to patrol this area.

You will note that a Native Medical Assistant, as usual, accompanied this patrol, but I feel these people are worthy of at least a yearly visit by an E.M.A.

I would draw your attention to the possible site of an air field within the ERAP Valley at a location known as KISENGEN. The description of KISENGEN strip could be passed to the Regional Director of Civil Aviation with a request for a possible report by the District Airport Inspector, please.

This report by Mr. Hanrahan is very good. It is informative, well written and well prepared, and I feel that this young officer is rapidly becoming a real asset to the Administration. He has temporarily been posted as O.I.C. Mumeng.

*Handwritten notes:*  
37/11/55  
Not for file  
27/11/55  
Please see file  
a few days

*Handwritten:* P/A Jan 20/3

*Handwritten signature:* H.P. Seale  
(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday, 5th September. Departed LAE via truck 1100 hours for ERAP Agricultural Station, arriving 1300 hours. Proceeded to WAWIN with P.O. Green and thence to NARAMONKE, arriving 1630 hours.
- Tuesday, 6th September. 0730 hours. Census and inspection of village. Departed NARAMONKE 1130 hours for SINTOGORA. Time 4 hours.
- Wednesday, 7th September. 0800 hours. Census and inspection of SINTOGORA. Afternoon spent working on village coffee area.
- Thursday, 8th September. Departed 0830 hours for combined villages of ARAWANDEI, AROPAK and BIBERA. Time 30 mins. Inspected and revised census of three villages. Natives to work on coffee area.
- Friday, 9th September. 0800 hours. Inspected Sub-Hamlet of AROPAK. Departed combined villages 0900 hours for BUNKI. Time 1 hour. Census and inspection people to work on coffee area.
- Saturday, 10th September. Departed BUNKI 0200 hours for SONKUBING. Time 1 hour. Census and inspection of village. Heard minor complaints.
- Sunday, 11th September. Departed SONKUBING 0900 hours for DOANDAK. Time 1 hour. Observed.
- Monday, 12th September. 0800 hours. Census and inspection of village. Natives to work on coffee area. Departed DOANDAK 1200 hours for TOROWA. Time 2 hrs. Census and inspection. People to work on coffee area.
- Tuesday, 13th September. Self departed TOROWA 0800 hours for FI. Time 30 mins. Census and inspection of village. Departed FI 1100 hours for TINIBI. Time 30 mins. Census and inspection. Natives of both villages to work on coffee area. Returned to TOROWA.
- Wednesday, 14th Sept. Departed TOROWA 0800 hours for NIMERA. Time 1 hour 40 mins. Census and inspection. 1400 hours self to KAPORA. Time 15 mins. Census and inspection. Both villages to work on respective coffee areas.
- Thursday, 15th September. Departed NIMERA 0800 hours for LABISAP. Time 15 mins. Census and inspection of village. 1400 hours self to LOWAI and hamlet YININGAR-AM. Census and inspection. Natives to work on respective coffee areas. Returned to LABISAP.
- Friday, 16th September. 0800 hours. Self departed LABISAP for NAMEN. Time 20 mins. Census and inspection of village. Thence to YANGARAN. Time 20 mins. Census and inspection. Both villages to work on coffee area. Returned to LABISAP.
- Saturday, 17th September. Departed LABISAP 0800 hours for FINUNGWA. Time 3 hours. Census and inspection of village. People to work on coffee area.
- Sunday, 18th September. Observed.
- Monday, 19th September. Self departed FINUNGWA 0830 hours for GOM. Time 30 mins. Census and inspection. People to work on coffee area. 1130 hours returned to FINUNGWA. Departed 1200 hours for GOM. Time 2 hours.
- Tuesday, 20th September. 0800 hours. Census and inspection of GOM.



Tuesday, 20th Sept. Contd. Natives to work on coffee area. Departed 1200 hours for GUSAN inspecting small village BORIN en route. Time 2 hours.

Wednesday, 21st September. 0800 hours. Census of both villages BORIN and GUSAN and inspection of latter. People to work on coffee area. Heard complaints.

Thursday, 22nd September. Departed GUSAN 0800 hours for BOIRAN. Time 1 hour. Census and inspection. Departed 1200 hours for KAMDARANG. Time 3 hours.

Friday, 23rd September. 0900 hours. Census and inspection of village. Departed 1200 hours for NANDALAMEN. Time 2 hours 30 mins.

Saturday, 24th September. 0900 hours. Census and inspection NANDALAMEN. People to work on coffee area. Heavy rain throughout day.

Sunday, 25th September. Departed NANDALAMEN 0900 hours for SAUK. Time 1 hour 40 mins. Observed.

Monday, 26th September. 0800 hours. Census and inspection of village. People to work on coffee area. Departed SAUK 1300 hours for KISENGAN. Time 2 hours 15 mins.

Tuesday, 27th September. 0800 hours. Census and inspection of village. People to work on coffee area.

Wednesday, 28th September. Departed KISENGAN 0800 hours for SOANA. Time 30 mins. Census and inspection. Continued on to BAWALANG rest house. Time 45 mins. 1500 hours. Census and inspection of combined villages BAWALANG and KAWALANG. People to work on coffee area.

Thursday, 29th September. Departed BAWALANG 0800 hours for KAWALANG. Time 40 mins. Inspected hamlet and planted coffee area with shade. 1000 hours continued on to SUGU rest house. Time 1 hour. Census and inspection of two hamlets of KWAREBO.

Friday, 30th September. 0900 hours. Census and inspection of SUGU. People to work on coffee areas. Heard complaints.

Saturday, 1st October. Departed SUGU 0800 hours for SILILIM via hamlet GISI. Time 1 hour 30 mins. Inspection of hamlet. Continued on to BADIBO. Time 40 mins. Census and inspection BABIDO. People to work on respective coffee areas.

Sunday, 2nd October. Observed.

Monday, 3rd October. Departed BADIBO 0800 hours for MUNKIP. Time 2 hours. Census and inspection of village.

Tuesday, 4th October. Departed MUNKIP 0800 hours for ERAP Agricultural Station. Time 3 hours. Uplifted by truck at ERAP at 1400 hours and arrived Lae 1700 hours.

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END OF DIARY.

## INTRODUCTION.

The ERAP Division commences on the kunai flats of the Markham valley and gradually ascends through sparsely timbered foothills to the more thickly timbered forests at the foot of the SARAWAGED range. The altitude rises from almost sea level at NARAMONKE village to well over four and a half thousand feet in the headwater region of the ERAP River. As usual this rise in terrain is accompanied by varying climatic conditions, indicated by contrasting the heat wave temperatures of the river flats with the consistently cold and wet conditions existing in the mountain area.

There have been four Department of Native Affairs patrols through the division since the year 1950, the most recent of these having been carried out in May, 1954. The last medical patrol to the area was made in August, 1952.

Principal objects of the patrol were as follows:-

- (1) Census revision.
- (2) Routine administration.
- (3) Check on agricultural extension work performed.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Patrol was well received by the ERAP natives whom I found to be contented, peaceful and willing to co-operate with Government efforts to advance them. Incidence of serious crime is negligible and the majority of the complaints brought forward were of a civil nature. Village life is based on an unofficial council system where petty squabbles and minor complaints are settled by the leading members of the community. These usually include the village officials, mission evangelist and teacher and other outstanding individuals, such as NUMBUK of ARAWANDEI. The previous patrol had cause to reprimand some of these members for extending their authority to Court of Native Affairs matters. However no repetition of this has occurred during the intervening period and it appears that these unofficial councils are doing an excellent job in maintaining a satisfactory state of affairs in the area.

The people of the lower ERAP are becoming more progressive as is indicated by their interest in cash cropping and coffee planting, discussed later in this report. Inspired by the success of NUMBUK, other enterprising natives are organizing similar groups and the overall results of their activities have been a healthy desire to improve themselves economically. If this trend continues with the encouragement and guidance of visiting officers, one can predict a bright future for these people. The natives of the Upper or Headwater section of the ERAP are not as pronouncedly sophisticated as their lower kinsmen, but in comparison with reports made on them as recent as 1950, they appear to be making quite good progress. Only five years ago these people were living in scattered hamlets and garden houses, spread throughout the mountains and the practice of avoiding census and hiding from Government patrols was quite common. Due to the settling effect of several complete and unhurried patrols since then, the natives of headwater villages such as GUSAN, KAMDARANG and NANDALAMAN are now living in completely centralised groups, observing every regulation of sanitation and hygiene laid down to them. As always, the return of young men from work in the large towns to take up residence in their villages has assisted greatly in raising the living standards of these formerly backward people.

Census figures show that the total number of natives absent from the villages amounts to 383. This includes 27 wives and children absent with husbands so that the total number of males actually working is 356. This comprises 24.7% of the total male labour potential. The majority of those working inside the District are employed in Lae or on farms in the NADZAB-ERAP area, while those working outside the District are engaged in plantation work in RABAU and KAVIENG. The number of adults living in the villages is more than sufficient to cope with the requirements of the current development projects.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple native foods grown are taro, kau-kau and yams. These three items constitute the bulk of village garden produce and were present in sufficient quantities to maintain an adequate diet. Bananas and sugar cane are also widely popular, the former being partaken of at almost every meal. Gardens are located close to the villages and are cultivated on an individual or communal basis according to the desire of the particular villager. All gardens are fenced and it was very pleasing to note that little trouble is experienced with pigs destroying crops as the writer has found this matter to be the subject of endless disputes among native communities. A notable aspect, however, was the lack of any variety on bananas in fruit foods. In this regard, the people were encouraged to include pineapples in their garden production, but I might also suggest that when further orange seedlings become available, portion be allotted to the people of this Division.

The villages of NARAMONKE, AROPAK, ARAWANDEI, BIBERA, SINTOGORA, DOANDAK and SONKUBING commenced a cash cropping scheme about two years ago, under the leadership of NUMBUK of ARAWANDEI. Seeds of European vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cucumbers, etc. were supplied by Mr. Robertson of ERAP Agricultural Station and planted extensively in each of the above villages. A bridle path was constructed from ARAWANDEI to ERAP and with the assistance of a donkey team also provided by the Department of Agriculture, the produce was transported to and sold at ERAP. NUMBUK deposited proceeds in a Savings Account and at the time of the patrol, these had accumulated to almost seven hundred pounds. His success has inspired other groups to follow suit, so that at present at least nine other villages, in addition to those mentioned above, are producing European type vegetables, particularly potatoes. These included the villages of NIMERA, KAPORA, LABISAP, LOWAI, NAMEN, YANGARAN and TOROWA. On the advice of the patrol, a road, accessible to a donkey team, is now being pushed through from KAPORA to DOANDAK so that this group of villages will be directly connected with the ARAWANDEI group.

The interest and enthusiasm evinced by these people in their cash cropping scheme is a good example of the ~~benefits~~ of such schemes in a long range development programme. While such crops as coffee are in the nursery stage, a ready money making concern such as this serves to foster and maintain the enthusiasm of the natives until such coffee is bearing.

Repeated requests were received from the NIMERA-KAPORA group of villages as to the possibility of an extra team of donkeys being obtained. The present team of six, stables at ARAWANDEI, have not proceeded to date beyond DOANDAK, due to the inaccessibility of roads. Considering the present shortage in Lae, it was a pitiful sight to see two large storehouses stacked with potatoes with no means of transportation to ERAP, except by hand. If all potatoes produced in the lower ERAP could be brought to market, there is no reason why the present income of £4 to £5 per week could not be trebled. The people were informed that, for the moment, trafficable roads were their main responsibility and that when this work was completed, consideration would be given to their requests.

Rice had been planted in most of the lower ERAP villages but results were mediocre only. Although a few bags were hulled and sold, no further plantings have been made and only isolated patches now remain. The people do not appear to be particularly interested in the crop, but stated that they intend to plant a communal area on the river flats under the supervision of the Manager at Erap Agricultural Station. Peanut planting also has declined and only occasional plots were noticed. This, too, appears to be a crop more suitable to the Markham Valley climate.

Trained coffee natives, employed by the Department of Agriculture, have been periodically patrolling the area for the past twelve months for the express purpose of advising and assisting the people in correct coffee planting procedure. The patrol noted that coffee plots had been cleared and marked out in eighteen villages. These were SINTOGORA, ARAWANDEI, BUNKI, DOANDAK, TOROWA, FI, NIMERA, KAPORA, LABISAP, LOWAI, NAMEN, FINUNGWÁ, GOPAN, GOM, GUSAN, KAMPARANG, NANDALAMEN and SAUK. With the exception of NARAMONKE and MUNKIP,

those villages not mentioned were sharing and assisting in the work with one or more of the abovenamed, so that all the higher altitude villages of the ERAP have contributed to this development. The areas varied in size from a  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and calculating on the basis of 450 coffee holes to the acre, I would estimate that almost 20 acres of ground has been prepared. The patrol took the opportunity of planting each of the areas with the shade seed *luceana glauca* and when these plants have reached an appreciable size, the areas should be ready for planting with coffee.

In addition to the above, the following villages have made actual coffee plantings, the seeds being purchased at the BOANA Mission Station.

SAUK	300 bushes.
KISENGEN	400
SOANA	150
B/WALANG	210
KAWALANG	400
KWAREBO (I)	490
KWAREBO (II)	400
SUFU	300
GISI	380
SILILIN	420
BADIBO	180
TOTAL	<u>3630</u>

20% of these bushes however are not thriving and this<sup>is</sup> attributable, I believe, to careless planting and absence of shade. In view of this, *luceana* was interspaced between the plants, but to correct careless planting when the other areas are ready, it would be advisable to have trained natives on hand to supervise some.

Cocoa was previously grown at KISENGEN and LABISAP but each of these villages planted only small areas of 100 bushes or so. On the advice of the previous officer, no further plantings have been made in observance of the Department of Agriculture's requirements re this crop. Standard climatic conditions rule cocoa out as a means of Agricultural development in the Erap Division. Some stands of coconut palms were noticed in the lower areas and along the banks of the ERAP river but these are used purely to supplement the native diet.

Pigs constitute the main livestock interest of the natives and are found in every village. These are highly valued by the people and are eaten only on festive occasions. The donkey team is stabled in a wire enclosure at ARAWANDEI with a large roomy shelter provided. They were in good condition at the time of my visit and the people have shown that they are quite capable of caring for them. Fowls are kept in all villages, while at LABISAP, the natives are caring for a small herd of goats. Many wild ducks are found on the several mountain lakes in the division and these become a very popular food with the natives when a patrol with a shotgun available visits the area.

#### HOUSING AND SANITATION.

The most common type of house seen was that constructed of pandanus or "garoka" leaf walls with kunai roof. Floors were either of thatched bamboo or limbon strands and the whole supported on stakes at a height of from two to four feet off the ground. When new, these houses are quite hygienic and presentable, but the "garoka" leaf and kunai have very poor lasting qualities so that after three years, the dwelling is practically a hovel. Many houses of this type, particularly at LABISAP and LOWAI, were ordered to be demolished and rebuilt before the next patrol, but at the same time, the people were encouraged to use sawn timber as material for walls and floors.

Housing constructed of sawn timber was certainly of a better quality than those mentioned above and fortunately are gradually replacing them. The difficulty here lies in the



purchasing of nails, but it was suggested that these might be purchased on a community basis with all villagers contributing.

Practically all houses at MUNKIP and NARAMONKE were constructed of scrap tin and iron salvaged from the locality. The big disadvantage with this type of dwelling is the intense heat indoors during the day. This results in the houses being used only at night.

A close check was made on sanitation and it was found that the majority of villages had satisfactory pit-latrines systems. Where sanitation was considered inadequate, the necessary instructions were issued. All villages were in possession of long marker sticks of approximately twelve feet for use in gauging the required depth of latrines.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Erap division consists of thirty-three villages with several hamlets of main villages still in existence. The natives of these hamlets, such as SILILIM and BAWALANG are incorporated into the village book of the main hamlet and are regarded as a single community. Houses are usually grouped around the church building, and it is customary for the smaller hamlets to build "Sunday houses" at the large village sites for use during weekend Church services. Worthy of mention as a well constructed and set out settlement in the village of KIBENGEN. A Police Post was established at this village during the war years.

The outstanding village official in the area is GATAN, luluai of SAUK. This native possesses a loyal service medal for his good work during the war and was most helpful and courteous during the patrol. Several other efficient officials were encountered but the average hatman appeared to be over-ruled and over-ruled by the Mission representatives in the village. It was impressed upon the people that the village officials were the Government's representatives in their villages, and every opportunity was taken to explain the powers and obligations of a village official under the Native Administration Regulations. It appeared to the writer that many officials were loathe to use such powers for fear of repercussions from their fellow villagers after the departure of the Government Officer.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The importance of building and maintaining good serviceable roads was impressed upon the people of the ERAP Division. This becomes particularly evident in view of their cash cropping enterprise and future developments with coffee. As regards the former, the means of transportation of the crops was by donkey team from ARAWANDEI to ERAP. NUMBUK has constructed a large storehouse for produce several miles inland from NARAMONKE village and to facilitate the marketing of their goods, it was decided to assist the people in building a motor road directly linking this store house with the main ERAP Road. Thirty picks and fifty sarifs were supplied by the District Office, Lae, and Constable SIBUT was detailed to supervise the natives of NARAMONKE, SINTOGORA, ARAWANDEI, BIBERA, AROPAK and BUNKI during the week they worked on this project, with the result that a good motor road now exists. The Manager at ERAP has already made several journeys over the route to collect produce.

While engaged in this work, the opportunity was taken to connect the village of NARAMONKE with the main KAIAPIT road. Light trucks and other vehicles can now proceed directly to the village, and this will particularly assist the Infant Welfare Sister in her work with this Division. All that needs be done is for suitable notice to be given of her arrival so that all mothers and children of the Lower Erap can congregate at NARAMONKE and receive attention.

The road building tools mentioned above are now being used in constructing an adequate donkey track from KAPORA to DOANDAK to enable the donkey team to proceed inland as far as the LABISAP group of villages. Instructions were given for the tools

to be circulated throughout the division for the purpose of a general improvement of roads and it is to be hoped that by the time the proposed coffee trees are bearing, the whole ERAP will have become trafficable.

Inter-village roads are usually well cut, graded and drained, and present comfortable walking. The exception to this was found in the headwater area with such tracks as those connecting BOIRAN with KAMDARANG and KAMDARANG with NANDALAMAN. These roads penetrate thick rain forests and the nature of the terrain is such that very little can be done without adequate tools. These roads are at their worst after consistent rain and instructions were given to effect suitable drainage.

The two forks of the ERAP River are crossed numerous times during journeys between villages. All bridges in the area are constructed of logs suspended across the stream with usually a rough hand rail provided for safety. The tubular steel bridge constructed recently across the ERAP river near its mouth is of much assistance to patrols journeying to this and the IRUMU divisions, for the ERAP has proved very difficult to cross in the past during flood periods.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the natives is under the control of three native medical assistants stationed at SINTOGORA, LABISAP and KISENGEN. It is the duty of these natives to manage their respective aid-posts and to patrol their areas regularly, attending to minor complaints, sending in the more serious ones and reporting any serious epidemics. This work is generally being carried out but the patrol still found some degree of sickness in the villages.

The natives of DOANDAK, TOROWA, FI and TINIBI were suffering from severe coughs and colds and this infection had spread to the children as a mild form of whooping cough. Whooping cough was also prevalent in the LABISAP group of villages where seventeen deaths had occurred from the complaint. The N.M.A. in charge claimed that he had reported the outbreak to the Native Hospital, Lae. Biggest killer throughout the ERAP is pneumonia and this is typical of all the Lae mountain divisions. The people appear to be particularly susceptible to the cold mountain climate. It is my contention that native medical assistants are not sufficiently trained to cope with such infections as pneumonia and whooping cough and the necessity of frequent medical patrols by a European officer can not be over stressed.

In the lower ERAP villages, skin complaints were prevalent. Natives were sighted who had been suffering from grilli and scabies for years on end with not so much as a thought of similarly infecting their children. The insistent presence of such complaints as these is purely attributable to the indifferent attitude of the sufferers. Advanced cases were ordered to Lae for treatment and all others were instructed to attend an aid post until cured.

Tinea and yaws were also present in the lower ERAP villages, but the headwater villages were practically free of skin complaints. Tropical ulcers, some very severe, were numerous in the lower villages and these were treated with penicillin injections by the native medical assistant accompanying the patrol. The people were instructed to continue treatment at their respective aid posts.

A talk was given in all villages on the necessity of observing strict rules of hygiene as regards latrines and general cleanliness of houses. Natives were told to ensure that all new latrines constructed were of the deep pit variety, well away from the living area and provided with adequate covers. Particular attention was paid to hygiene and sanitation and offenders dealt with under the Native Administration Regulations.

Goitre is present in the headwater villages, usually among the older women. The incidence of this disease appears to be declining as the number of cases sighted did not



appear to be in the proportion reported by previous officers. A peculiar factor of this complaint is that it only seems to occur in higher altitude areas and never appears in the coastal or Markham Valley region. Iodised salt was included in patrol stores and this was distributed to those afflicted.

A summary of the principal causes of death and numbers thereof is appended below:-

Pneumonia	66
Whooping Cough	35
Dysentery and Diarrhoe	19
Tuberculosis	7
Malaria	6

The census figures show that 15% of all children born during the period died within a month. These were mainly due to early contraction of pneumonia or miscarriages.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

There is no distinguishing ERAP dialect, seven different tongues being spoken within the division. The people usually remain within their own linguistic group and marriage into another is most uncommon. A good percentage of the people are conversant with pidgin English and most, particularly the children, can understand and speak KOTTE.

In the LABISAP area, the patrol noticed that many men were accustomed to building special houses to be used by their wives and sisters in childbirth. The houses are built to accommodate one person only and are constructed of bamboo walls and kunai roofs. They are not provided with floors and the woman apparently lies on the bare ground. After use the houses are always destroyed. One native when questioned, offered the explanation that in case of miscarriage, the evil spirits that caused it are thus destroyed along with the house.

Cooking is mostly done in iron pots or saucepans that have either been salvaged or purchased from stores. Meat, however, is almost always cooked by enclosing it in a tube of bamboo and laying it in the fire. The method has much the same effect as baking.

Polygamy was once widely practised by the natives, but due to Mission influence, is now practically non-existent. The few natives with more than one wife are constantly under pressure from the mission evangelists.

#### EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

Education in the area is supervised by the Lutheran Mission. It is of a primary standard only and is carried on in ten village schools, evenly interspaced throughout the Division. Teaching embraces a four year course and includes such subjects as religion, simple arithmetic, reading and writing. All instruction is given in the KOTTE dialect. The more promising students are selected for village higher school training at BOANA and a good majority of the graduates from this school elect to receive further training at the area school HELSBACH, Finschhafen Sub-District. A student who has successfully completed these three phases of schooling is considered to be fairly well educated according to native standards. At the time of the patrol, twenty-five men were attending the village higher schools or area school. It is significant to note that, at the moment, there are no natives from the ERAP Division attending Government schools.

Listed under Appendix "A" is a schedule of village schools and the number of pupils attending them. It is pleasing to note that all pupils are very seriously minded about their schooling and attendance figures, as shown by the teachers, are excellent. Parents also, are openly co-operative in encouraging their children to attend daily and no cases to the contrary were brought to my notice.

Unfortunately the standard of education attained by the village school is not as high as one would like, but it is considered that one operating system of education is better than none at all. This patrol co-incided with one conducted by three European missionaries from Finschhafen, who were supervising a written and oral examination of all village schools in the Lae Sub-District.

Reverend Bergman of BOANA controls mission activities in the area and manages to patrol the division approximately once a year. Mission Evangelists from the WAIN-NABA area and trained at HELSBACH or HOPOI are stationed in every village. Church services are held twice daily, with the principal service on Sundays in the larger villages, attended by natives from the smaller surrounding hamlets. These evangelists and also the teachers hold a foremost position in the community and are held in high esteem by the other natives. It is customary for all villagers to assist in building the evangelists several houses and in the cultivation of his gardens.

#### AIRFIELDS.

An emergency landing ground was cut at the village of KISENGEN prior to the last war. A fighter aircraft successfully used the strip in 1943 to evacuate two wounded airmen who had been forced down in the headwater region of the ERAP, but this was the only occasion on which it was used. A few rough particulars taken were as follows:-

Length: 550 yards.  
Width: 40 yards.  
Direction: SSW-NNE. One way only.  
Approach: From SW and clear of ridges and obstructing mountains.  
Surface: Flat, with a general rise from the southern end to the northern, somewhat similar to the Wau strip.  
Undergrowth: Kunai grass, light trees and brush. Could be cleared in a week.  
Location: Two days walk from BOANA drome. Two days walk from Erap Agricultural Station.

#### CENSUS.

There has been an overall increase in population of 38 over a period of sixteen months. The majority of migrations in and out shown in the figures were within the Division. No trouble was experienced with the census and all natives at present residing in the area were sighted.

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*H. J. Hamelton - JPO.*



APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE SCHOOLS - ERAP DIVISION.

	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
NARAMONKE	15	18	33
ARAWANDEI	34	22	56
DOANDAK	37	20	57
TOROWA	29	23	52
LABISAP	55	42	97
FINUNGWA	43	30	73
GUSAN	38	12	50
KANDARANG	28	20	48
KISENGAN	31	9	40
SUGU	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>53</u>
TOTAL:	<u>338</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>559</u>

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
NARAMONKE	6/9/55	8	5			1	1							1	1			1	6	7				1	16	52	12	43	1	35	53	37	61	63	228		
SINOGORA	7/9/55	2	3				1							1	1				5	7					6	26	14	23	1	20	15	28	23	36	114		
ARAWANDEI	8/9/55	2	3			2								1	2			4	2	5	1				10	41	13	34	6	24	22	34	44	48	154		
AROPAK	8/9/55	4	6			1	1							1	2			1	2	10	9				17	53	11	42	5	37	49	46	52	61	227		
BIBERA	8/9/55	2	1					1		1					1			1	1	7	7		1		4	20	5	14	2	11	12	13	16	17	67		
BUNKI	9/9/55	4	6	1		1			1					1	1			2	1	3	6	2			13	54	18	34	4	25	32	39	54	50	187		
SONKUBING	10/9/55	4	2											1	1	2			2						4	24	5	17	2	11	15	13	26	21	77		
DOANDAK	12/9/55	6	5			1		2	1	1				1	1	5	4		6	1			2		11	59	13	47	3	27	32	35	56	52	184		
TOROWA	12/9/55	8	5			1		1	1					3	7			3	1	2	27	1	10		19	91	20	67	6	46	54	48	66	87	295		
FI	13/9/55	3	3	1		1		1						2	1			1	3	3	14	4		1	3	33	10	24	2	16	13	29	19	25	105		
TINIBI	13/9/55	6	3			2								4					1	1	3	12	6		5	29	9	24		22	21	18	17	30	104		
NIMERA	14/9/55	3	4			2								3	3				1	10			5		20	45	13	41	2	27	41	29	40	54	183		
KAPORA	14/9/55	5	6	1			1							2	2			1		2	4	4		1	10	44	16	52	3	39	30	42	46	59	188		
LABISAP	15/9/55	5	5	1		2	2	1						1					17	3	4			2	21	62	11	63	4	46	40	42	46	72	226		
LOWAI	15/9/55	8	5	2	2			3	4					4	2				14	9	2				12	67	26	64	6	54	37	57	56	79	254		
NAMEN	16/9/55	4	4	1	2									1	1	1			3	5	3				13	22	6	14		12	24	12	19	20	86		
YANGARAN	16/9/55	6	5	2	1			2						2	4				3	3	1				10	46	4	42	1	31	34	24	47	43	155		

CONTINUED OVER



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

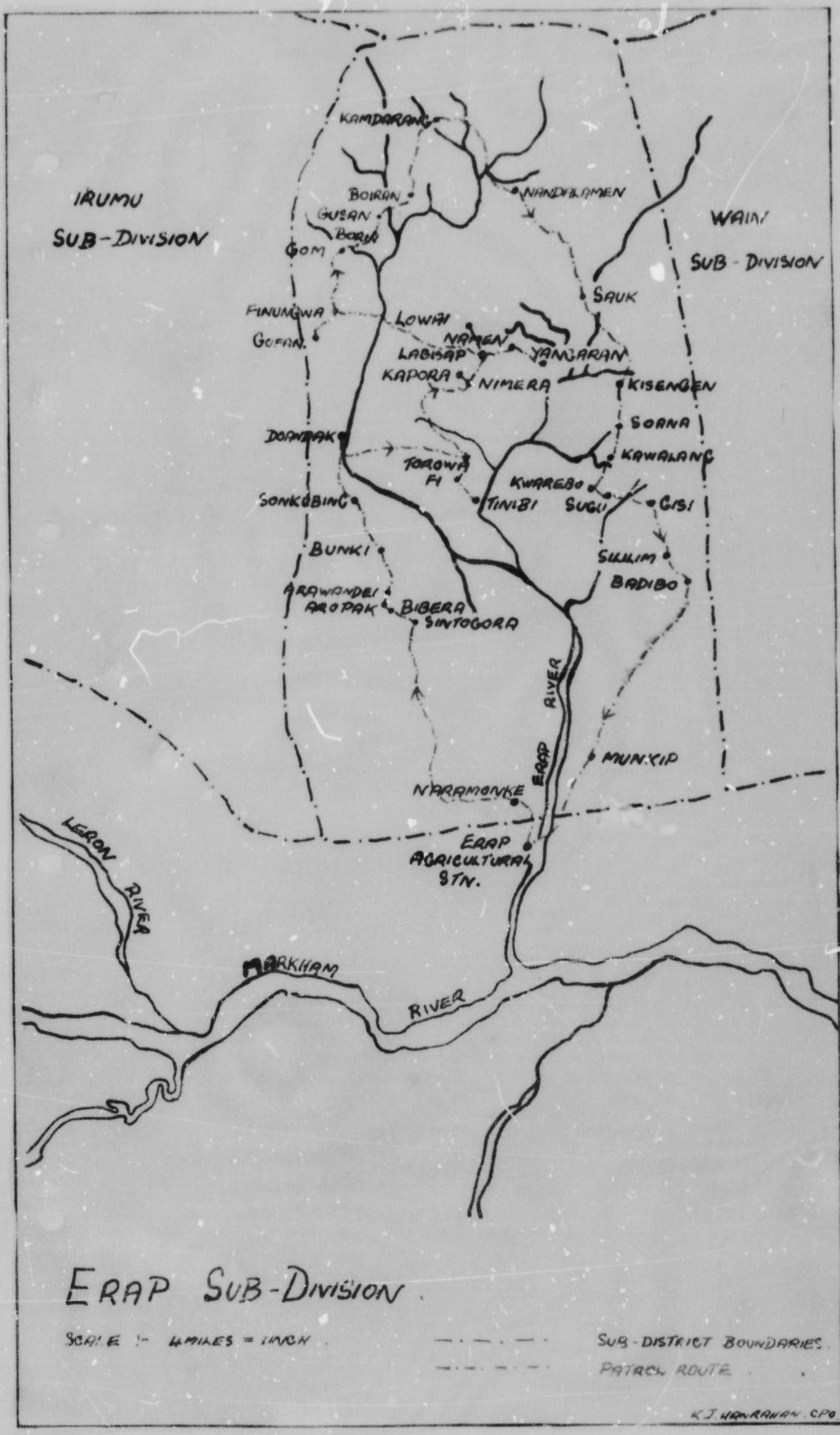
Year.....

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F																										
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																											
FINUNGWA	17/9/55	11	10	4	3			3	4	2	2	2	1	6	4			1	2	2		2	1			3		22	65	16	73	7	58			49	47	53	89	276																											
GOFAN	19/9/55	2				1	2					1	1					1										8	29	4	21	3	19			17	12	37	28	94																											
GOM	20/9/55	8	6	2	1	1						1	1	1						3	1							19	91	14	57	2	44			52	42	59	65	222																											
BORIN	21/9/55	2										3								7								11	25	4	20	1	15			16	12	26	25	86																											
GUSAN	21/9/55	8	6	2		1						1	2					1	1	6				2		10	44	11	40	3	31			45	31	43	51	178																													
BOIRAN	22/9/55	2	2	1	1							1	2					1	2			2						6	16	4	15	1	13			9	10	16	20	57																											
KAMDARANG	23/9/55	5	4	2	2	1	1	1						2	3			2				3						15	57	18	44	4	38			34	37	58	60	194																											
NANDALAMAN	24/9/55	1	6		1							1								1	8							10	33	7	46	5	33			19	26	34	52	139																											
SAUK	26/9/55	6	6		2							2	2							3	1	7	2			1		14	84	18	65	3	52			38	54	65	80	179																											
KISENGEN	27/9/55	1	2			1						1	3							9	5	4						14	44	9	31	2	22			25	30	39	39	151																											
SOANA	28/9/55		1									1								4	2							8	27	8	17		16			15	15	28	24	88																											
KAWALANG	28/9/55	6	2	1								2	1	2				1		6	4			1				18	55	9	52	3	36			40	23	55	63	192																											
KWAREBO	29/9/55	4	4									2								2	7	2						6	41	11	42	2	32			20	31	35	50	147																											
SUGU	30/9/55	6	4	2	3	1						2	3							2	4							14	48	18	36	1	30			29	28	49	47	159																											
BADIBO	1/10/55	9	4	1		1	1	1				5	4					1	1	5	1			2				9	47	8	43	4	38			21	24	49	50	152																											
MUNKIP	3/10/55	1				1												1		2	2			1				1	12	3	13	1	9			11	8	9	14	47																											
		152		48		21		22		10		6		21		18		5		4		8		3		56		61		2		4		17		5		23		234		8		122		19		25		317		168		90		767		744		576		3		2		5295	

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### ERAP SUB-DIVISION

SCALE 1/4 MILES = 1 INCH

SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARIES  
PATROL ROUTE

K.J. HARRISON, CPO.

5



# ation Register

Area Patrolled.....

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
Out	In	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age		Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-47				M	F	M	F		M + F			
			1	6		7						1		16	52	12	43	1	35		53	37	61	63	228
				5		7								6	26	14	23	1	20		15	28	23	36	114
			2	5		1								10	41	13	34	6	24		22	34	44	48	154
1	2	10				9								17	53	11	42	5	27		49	46	52	61	227
			1	1		7						1		4	20	5	14	2	11		12	13	16	17	67
1	3	6	2			4								13	54	18	34	4	25		32	39	54	50	187
			2											4	24	5	17	2	11		15	13	26	21	77
			6			1						2		11	59	13	47	3	27		32	35	56	52	184
1	2	27	1			10						2		19	91	20	67	6	46		54	48	66	87	295
			3	14		4						1		3	33	10	24	2	16		13	29	19	25	105
1	3	12				6								5	29	9	24		22		21	18	17	30	104
			1	10		4						5		20	45	13	41	2	27		41	29	40	54	183
			2			4	4					1		10	44	16	52	3	39		30	42	46	59	188
			17	3		4						2		21	62	11	63	4	46		40	42	46	72	226
			14			9	2							12	67	26	64	6	54		37	57	56	79	254
			3			5	3							13	22	6	14		12		24	12	19	20	86
			3			3	1							10	26	4	42	1	31		34	24	47	43	155
			2	2		2	1					3		22	65	16	73	7	58		49	47	83	89	276
														8	29	4	21	3	19		17	12	37	28	94
			3			1								19	49	14	57	2	44		52	42	59	65	222
			7											11	25	4	20	1	15		16	12	26	25	86
1	1	6										2		10	44	11	40	3	21		45	31	43	51	178
			2											6	16	4	15	1	13		9	10	16	20	57
			2			3								15	54	18	44	4	38		34	37	58	60	194
			1	2										10	33	7	46	5	33		19	26	34	52	139
			3	1		7	2					1		14	24	18	65	3	52		38	54	65	80	279
			9			5	4							14	44	9	31	2	22		25	30	39	39	151
			4			2								8	27	8	17		16		15	15	28	24	88
			6			4						1		18	55	9	52	3	36		40	23	55	63	192
			2			7	2							6	41	11	42	2	32		20	31	35	50	147
			2			4								14	48	18	36	1	30		29	28	49	47	159
1	5	1										2		9	47	8	43	4	38		26	24	49	50	152
			2			2								1	12	3	13	1	9		11	8	9	14	47
5	23	23	8	12	19							25		379	1444	368	1360	90	969		964	976	1373	1576	5295

DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... MOROBE ..... Report No. LAE NO. 6 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by R. J. GREEN C.P.O. .....

Area Patrolled BUKAUA COASTAL VILLAGES .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL .....

Natives... 3 POLICE .....

Duration—From 21 / 9 / 1955 to 15 / 10 / 1955.

Number of Days 2 1/2 .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 2 NATIVE N.M.A.s.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10 / 11 / 1954 .....

Medical .... 13 / 2 / 1955 .....

Map Reference.....

- Objects of Patrol 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....
2. CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION .....
3. INVESTIGATE POSSIBILITY OF CONSTRUCTING ROAD INTO AREA. .....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/11/56 SS

*H. O'Connell*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

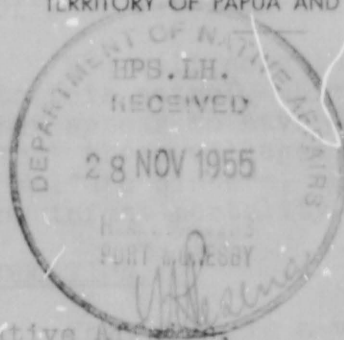




30/9/14 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 30-1-37

Department of Native Affairs,  
L.A.E.

10th November, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 6 of 1955/1956  
BY C.F.O. R.J. GREEN.

Please find the above Patrol Report attached to these comments, for your information. Will you please note that this is the final report submitted under the old system of reporting, and future Patrol Reports will be dealt with in accordance with your Circular Instruction No. 217 of 14th October, 1955.

The results of two years work in this Division are manifest in this report, and I am sure that real foundations for successful native economic development have been laid, and regular patrols through the area will ensure continual progress.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I have taken up the matter of native "drifters" in Lao with the local Superintendent of Police. Every effort is being made to keep these people under control.

It is noted that the sawmill project in the TAMIGADU area has fallen through, and I believe that the natives will have a better return from their labour when their coconut groves come into bearing in the next few years.

I was apprehensive of the project suggested by Mr. G. Zavattaro and instructed the Assistant District Officer, Lae, to investigate the project on the ground and in company with Mr. Zavattaro. I attach Mr. Young-Whitford's report on this matter, and further developments will be carefully watched.

The TAMIGADU natives are traditionally skilled woodworkers, and no doubt some of their young men will find their way into the apprenticeship scheme as carpenters.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials of the group, plus the unofficial council, continue to prove quite satisfactory. Until these people have sufficient cash to support an official Council by way of taxation, the present system should continue.

I have no objection to the natives TUGWAN and NAKANG of APO and MUNDALA respectively becoming Tultuls of their villages.

HOUSING.

This portion of native administration is gradually improving, and must continue to do so under our constant supervision. I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Green that each husband should supply his wife with a house on marriage. As a matter of fact, in the Markham Valley, marriage without a house for the young people is not permitted.

20/3 PIA [Signature]



HEALTH AND SANITATION.

I am pleased with the health of these people. There is a good balanced diet available to them, as pointed out by the Patrol Officer later in this report.

You will note that two native medical assistants were attached to this patrol, which is now usual practice in this District. They appear to have done good work. It should be further noted that these villages are visited by the Lutheran Mission Infant Welfare Sisters, and they no doubt are responsible for the very low infant mortality rate.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

This area is a very old field of the Lutheran Mission endeavour. There were Mission Stations at TAMIGADU and BUKAUA at the turn of last century. I feel that this BUKAUA Division should be the target for the activities of our own Education Department.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Emphasis has been placed on the native economic development for these people for the past year, and this report should be read in conjunction with that of C.P.O. K. Hanrahan (No. 3 of 1954/55), to obtain a full picture of the work done during the last year. I am quite satisfied with this progress, but it must be continued. It is to be realised that 18,995 young coconut palms have been planted during the financial year. Incidentally, an Extension Officer from D.A.S.F. is working in the area with the view to interplanting old coconut groves with cocoa.


The year's production of copra is not large, but it is a start, and the fact that these natives are now actually receiving cash for their products will do much to maintain their interest, in the next few years.

Cocoa growing is quite new among these people and development of the crop could result in real wealth for the BUKAUA people. I am now in a position to conclude that the BUKAUA Division is showing signs of real interest in business enterprise. This interest must be fostered by constant supervision and attention by officers of the Departments of Native Affairs and Agriculture.

ROADS.

In my patrol instructions, I requested Mr. Green to present some data on the feasibility of a road from the BUSU area to the boundary of the Lae Sub-District at the MONGI River. It would appear from Mr. Green's remarks that the project is too difficult to undertake at present.

This patrol was of a purely routine nature, to revise census and check on native administration problems, in addition to boosting native economic development projects. Mr. Green has prepared an interesting account of this progress.



(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

DIW.III.

Department of Native Affairs,  
L.A.E.

10th November, 1955.

District Officer,  
L.A.E.

PLAN SUBMITTED BY MR. G. ZAVATTARO FOR MUTUAL NATIVE  
AND ZAVATTARO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BUKAUA AREA.

Following an instructions from the District Officer, I, together with Mr. G. Zavattaro and Mr. Green, Patrol Officer, visited the area above mentioned. I have to report that negotiations between Mr. Zavattaro and the natives have broken down, and, therefore, the proposed scheme cannot go beyond the proposal stage. Mr. Zavattaro assures me that he will not pursue the matter, even should the natives wish to re-open negotiations. From an interest point of view, and for record purposes, the following is submitted.

The scheme envisaged the following points:-

1. Natives to agree to the alienation to Mr. Zavattaro of an additional 600 acres of ground on the inland side of the main road adjoining Mr. Zavattaro's BUAP River lease. This ground was required for building a water race for a hydro-electric scheme and without the natives agreeing to alienation, the scheme would fall through.
2. The building by the natives of a road from the beach (at the BUAP River mouth area) to an inland site on which was to be erected a sawmill to be donated by Mr. Zavattaro.
3. The clearing of the sawmill site and erection of buildings needed for the installation and running of the sawmill. Mr. Zavattaro to provide supervision.
4. Mr. Zavattaro would gratuitously provide £100 worth of rations per month and give small cash payments to labourers working on 2 and 3 above.
5. Sawmill to be transported to site and installed by Mr. Zavattaro with labour provided by the natives.
6. Mr. Zavattaro to train personnel to run the mill and some assistance to be given in maintenance and repairs.
7. Timber to be milled for houses for new collective Village (comprising MUNDALA, BUGABUNG, AWAPI, UKILIM and BUKAUA), to be sited in vicinity of sawmill.
8. Assistance from Mr. Zavattaro in marketing timber to Lae.
9. Planting scheme to go into operation immediately:-
  - (a) Natives to supply labour line.
  - (b) 5 acres of native land to be planted with shade and cocoa.
  - (c) 5 acres of Mr. Zavattaro's land to be planted with shade and cocoa.
  - (d) (b) and (c) to be repeated alternately.



10. Nursery to be planted on Mr. Zavattaro's lease by natives under Mr. Zavattaro's supervision. Mr. Zavattaro to provide seeds and materials.
11. Mr. Zavattaro to supply 1 or 2 carpenters (with tools) to build several sample houses at new collective village site.
12. Mr. Zavattaro to donate his launch to natives at a time during the scheme - this time to be decided by Mr. Zavattaro.

Such was the broad scheme of the plan. The following observations are submitted.

The scheme had been commenced some few months back and the road from the beach to the main road has been roughly cleared.

Mr. Zavattaro promised the natives a sawmill valued at £1500 (approximately) and this will be delivered to the beach. Mr. Zavattaro will not give them any assistance in moving the plant to the sawmill site. It is quite likely that the plant will rust on the beach unless some action is taken. The installation and operation of the plant cannot, owing to lack of experience, be carried out by the natives.

Several solutions suggest themselves:-

1. The Forestry Department be contacted with a view to assisting in the installation.
2. The plant, greased and stored in Lae, pending future arrangements regarding its installation.
3. The plant be sold at Lae.

In my opinion, the scheme has much in its favour, for there is no doubt that the natives could benefit socially and economically from such a scheme. However, there are several points which would have to be investigated:-

1. Department of Native Affairs survey of the area.
2. To map out an organized labour plan.
3. Health Department to investigate the desirability of shifting the five villages into a collective village.
4. Agriculture Department would have to examine the land on which the natives are to plant their cocoa.

It seems to me that Mr. Zavattaro will also benefit from the scheme. As I understand it, the native land to be planted up is kunai, whilst that belonging to Mr. Zavattaro is virgin forest. He estimates that contract price to clear his ground would be in the vicinity of £100 per acre. If the natives were required to plant up say 100 acres of Mr. Zavattaro's ground, it can easily be seen that this represents £10,000. It should be seen from this that Mr. Zavattaro would gain from the scheme.

There are several other small points, such as:-

1. Mr. Zavattaro will at all stages of the scheme be controlling supplies of seedlings, shade, transportation of timber, etc.
2. If the scheme falls through, the natives are likely to be left high and dry and in an unenviable position.
3. Should the scheme be revived, all these points will naturally be gone into and it should be necessary for contracts to be drawn up between both parties.

  
(D. Young-Whitforde)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

D I A R Y.

- Wednesday, 21st September. 8.20 a.m. Departed Lae by truck for Malahang. Collected carriers and proceeded to TIKOPING. Village lined and census revised. Housing and sanitation inspected and medical examination carried out. 1.30 p.m. To TALI -  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Census amended and village inspected. Medical check-up.
- Thursday, 22nd September. 7.30 a.m. To APO - 1 hour. Census. Village, sanitation, and medical examination 11.10 a.m. Proceeded to ALUKI where census was revised and village inspected. Remained overnight.
- Friday, 23rd September. 8.00 a.m. Departed for WAGANLUHU, arriving at 8.50 a.m. Amended census and checked village housing and hygiene. Heavy rain till 1 p.m. 2 p.m. Lined BUSO village and revised census. Housing and medical inspection.
- Saturday, 24th September. 8 a.m. To HUBARU - 1 hour. Census taken, village inspected. Health checked. 2 p.m. Departed for BUKAWA arriving at 5.15 p.m.
- Sunday, 25th September. Patrol rested. Visited Rev. Baer at Lutheran Mission Station, Hopoi.
- Monday, 26th September. Census revised in the Bukawa Group. Housing, sanitation and medical inspection carried out. One War Damage Claim paid.
- Tuesday, 27th September. 8 a.m. To YAMBO - 1 hour. Amended census and checked housing, sanitation and village hygiene. 1.15 p.m. Departed for WIDERU. 2.30 p.m. Arrived WIDERU and revised census. Village medically examined and village inspected.
- Wednesday, 28th September. Heavy rain till 11 a.m. when patrol moved to E-E, arriving at 11.45 a.m. Census revised and village inspected. 4.30 p.m. To BUENGIM -  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour.
- Thursday, 29th September. 8 a.m. Revised census at BUENGIM and inspected housing, sanitation and health. 11 a.m. To BUA rest house. Amended BUGANG and BUA village books.
- Friday, 30th September. 6.15 a.m. To TAMIGUDU - 40 mins. Proceeded to ULIGUDU where census was revised and village inspected and medically examined. Returned to TAMI. 3.15 p.m. Amended census at TAMIGUDU.
- Saturday, 1st October. At request of village officials accompanied them to BUTALA (Finschhafen Sub-District) to witness the opening of a new village school at TIGIDU.
- Sunday, 2nd October. To TIGIDU - 20 mins. Witnessed opening of school. 2 p.m. Returned to TAMIGUDU via ULIGUDU.
- Monday, 3rd October. Inspected and counted new coconut plantation at ULIGUDU. Visited copra-drying shed and discussed further development with village people.
- Tuesday, 4th October. Supervised final cleaning of TAMIGUDU groves. Counted all new palms and marked area for future planting. Discussed problems with village. 4.30 p.m. Moved to BUA.



- Wednesday, 5th October. Counted new coconuts planted at BJA and inspected copra shed. Visited Lutheran Mission Hospital. Discussed problems with V.O's. 2 p.m. Visited BUGANO and counted cash received from copra sales. Reinspected village. 3.30 p.m. To BUENGIM - on route inspected BUSANG Plantation and copra-drying shed. Arrived BUENGIM 5.45 p.m.
- Thursday, 6th October. 8.30 a.m. BUENGIM groves visited and new palms counted. 2 p.m. Discussed village matters with V.O's.
- Friday, 7th October. 8.15 a.m. To E-E. New coconut plants inspected and counted. Copra shed visited. Village cocoa grove inspected. 3.30 p.m. Proceeded to WIDERU.
- Saturday, 8th October. Plantations inspected, new palms counted and drying shed checked. Some villages medically re-examined. Visited village school. Moved to YAMBO.
- Sunday, 9th October. Patrol rested.
- Monday, 10th October. Re-inspected YAMBO village and visited coconut grove and copra smoke-house. New palms counted. 2.30 p.m. To BUKAUA.
- Tuesday, 11th October. Inspected MUNDALA/BUBABUNG and BUKAUA/AWADI/UKILIM plantations and counted all new palms planted. Village re-inspected and people medically examined.
- Wednesday, 12th October. 8 a.m. Moved to BUBI Plantation. En route visited BUKAU coconut plantation. 2 p.m. To BUSO and WAGANBUTU plantations. Inspected WAGANBUTU cocoa plot.
- Thursday, 13th October. To SINGAUA Plantation. Inspected ALUKI and APO coconut groves and copra-drying sheds. Visited cocoa groves.
- Friday, 14th October. Re-inspected APO Village. Moved to TAH <sup>TAU</sup> where new coconut palm counted and ground prepared for cocoa planting checked.
- Saturday, 15th October. 8 a.m. Proceeded to TIKERING. Village re-inspected and people medically examined. Coconut area inspected and palms counted. Miho biscuits settled. 3.30 p.m. To Malahang by canoe - 1 hour. By truck to Lae arrived 5.30 p.m.
-

INTRODUCTION:

In recent years, particularly since the introduction of the native economic development scheme in the Lae Sub-District, several patrols to the BUKAUA coastal villages have been carried out. These have been supported by regular visits by the District Officer and frequent Police patrols. As a result of this continual surveillance definite progress in the field of economic development has been made. The main aim of this patrol was to foster this development.

In addition census figures were revised and normal administration duties performed. The patrol was also instructed to investigate the possibility of constructing a road from the Busu River, near Malahang to the Mongi River, eastern boundary of the Lae Sub-District.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The BUKAUA people are well-known to the Administration as being a sophisticated and law-abiding group. An unofficial council, the instrument of village control, operates in each village and these seem to be a satisfactory medium for settling minor complaints, as very few frivolous disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement. At a meeting attended in BUKAUA village, it was pleasing to notice that the women took an active part in the discussion and suggests that - ignoring other essential conditions - this may be one of the first regions in this District to receive Local Government.

A certain amount of discontent due to the high percentage of young men absent at work was evident in most villages. This is not so much directed to contract workers as to the "drifters" or casual workers in Lae and other centres. It is related to their hopes for economic advancement; they feel, quite rightly, that their development is being retarded by the lack of efficient labour. The Police Department inform me that regular patrols are carried out to remove unemployed natives from Lae, many of whom are BUKAUAS. I feel that this scheme should be intensified as a perusal of the attached statistics shows an increase in the number of natives absent from their group of villages since the last patrol was conducted, and the position was not considered satisfactory then.

Absenteeism is also the cause of the majority of illegitimate births in the area - a young man marries then goes away for a year or two to earn some money, leaving his young wife in the village. In the meantime his wife becomes pregnant to another man and when the husband returns, he often wants no part of his wife - this has a disrupting effect on village life and was the cause of nearly all the petty squabbles brought to the notice of the patrol.

In regard to the native attitude towards economic development, it is quite obvious that these people do want to improve themselves and are beginning to co-operate, though it must be admitted that the bulk of their development to date has been due to the supervision and persuasion given them. Fortunately nearly all these villages are producing and selling copra (see Appendix B), and this is providing a stimulus for further progress. It is anticipated that by the time the next patrol visits the area every village will be producing some copra.

Mention was made in the last patrol report on the area that the villages of TAMIDUGU, BUA and BUGANG were considering purchasing a sawmill from the Lutheran Mission. Inquiries were made and it appears that the natives concerned have decided against the scheme for the time being due to lack of funds. However, a similar project involving the villages of MUNDALA, BUKAUA, AWADI and UKILIM may be commenced. Mr. G. Zavattaro, who has leased approximately 1500 acres of land for cocoa planting in the vicinity of the BUAP River proposes to assist these natives in developing their land by installing a sawmill (to be owned by the natives) and by helping them plant areas of cocoa. In return, they are to



provide labour for the clearing and development of his plantation. As yet negotiations have not been completed.

Previous patrols have referred to the dying-out of native arts and crafts in the area. At one stage, it appeared that a revival was taking place, but no evidence of such a happening was apparent to this patrol: only four or five canoes decorated in the ~~traditional~~ traditional style were noticed along the entire coast. The old men of TAKIGUDU are still making some fine carvings but the art is dying out. These people think only in terms of f.s.d. and unless an adequate market for their handiwork can be attained, there seems little likelihood of the art being retained. On the other hand if their skill could be channelled into a more profitable enterprise, such as cabinet or furniture manufacture, I feel it would provide a large source of income for them. In this regard the apprenticeship scheme may find many skilful and enthusiastic employees in the BUKAUA Villages.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A high percentage of the officials of this area were formerly members of the R.P.N.G.C. and the majority were found to be capable of discharging their duties efficiently. In some villages, the Tul-tuls or councillors are the real leaders, nevertheless nearly all village officials are respected by the natives.

As the Mission influence is very strong in this area, Mission leaders have a great deal of authority, but there was no indication of any conflict of opinion between village and mission officials.

Subject to the confirmation of the District Officer, the natives TUGWAN and NAKANG of APO and MUNDALA respectively were provisionally appointed Tul-tuls. They are both former policemen and appear reliable men.

The Luluai of BUSU is a very old and sick man and I don't think he has long to live, but the Tul-tul YANGI who is the village leader, may possibly be a competent successor.

#### HOUSING:

The standard of housing throughout the area was rather disappointing. Although previous patrols have paid considerable attention to this aspect of administration, it was obvious that housing has been neglected in recent months. This can be attributed to the higher percentage of young men absent from the villages; when the owner of a house in need of repair was asked to come forward, the usual answer was, "He's in Babaul", or "He's in Madang." The high rate of absenteeism has also resulted in over-crowding - the dangers of this in relation to health were pointed out. I feel that any young man about to leave the village to enter employment should be required to build a house for his wife and children before leaving. This was suggested in many villages and met with approval, particularly from the women.

On the brighter side it was pleasing to note that very little waste material, such as rusted galvanised iron is used for housing. Galvanised planks, bamboo and morotai are the most common building material used.

#### HEALTH: SANITATION:

The health of these people was found to be very satisfactory, few cases of sickness were seen and these received immediate treatment from the two Native Medical Assistants who accompanied the patrol. On the outward journey all villagers were medically examined, and where necessary a re-inspection was carried out on the return trip. Apart from some grilli and elephantiasis no other sickness, excepting a few suspected cases of T.B. sent to Lae for X-ray, was evident. The area seems almost completely free of yaws and tropical ulcers.

There are three Native Medical Assistants stationed in

the region and all are performing their duties conscientiously. Their clinics are located at BUSO, BUKAUA and BUENGIM, and on inspection xxx were found to be clean and tidy. A new clinic is being constructed at BUENGIM to replace the present building which is rather too small to adequately cater for the neighbouring villages. The natives are not afraid to go to the clinics for early treatment and the N.M.A.'s assured me they are receiving good co-operation.

A medical patrol conducted by two medical students was carried out in January/February this year and that patrol played close attention to village sanitation, consequently most latrines were in good condition and only a few replacements were necessary. However, as nearly all these villages are low-lying, it is very difficult to build adequate latrines; the medical patrol endeavoured to overcome the problem by constructing a small number of community latrines in favourable positions and also by introducing salt-water latrines. In most cases these were being kept in an hygienic condition by the local N.M.A.'s but I doubt if they will be a success as they had obviously not had much use.

All village water supplies were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

#### MISSIONS: EDUCATION:

The Lutheran Mission Station at HOPOI, under the supervision of the Rev. BAER, controls all mission activities in the BUKAUA area. This is the training centre for native mission teachers and evangelists for surrounding areas, and is also the location of one of the two mission primary schools in the area - the other is at TAMIGUDU. The Rev. BAER is assisted in his mission work by two native pastors, one is stationed at BUKAUA and the other at TAMIGUDU.

The only education services are provided by the Mission, schooling commences with an elementary four year course at the village schools. Selected pupils can then spend two years at either the TAMIGUDU or HOPOI primary schools and then further their education at the Mission centres in either the Morobe or Madang Districts.

A number of children are pupils at the Department of Education schools at Lae and Regerhafen - and many more would like to be. One man, KAMU of BUKAUA village, is a student at the FIJI Medical School.

#### FOOD: LIVESTOCK.

The diet of the BUKAUA people is both varied and nourishing. It includes TARO, KAUKAU, yams, pineapples, paw-paw, bananas and sundry other foods. Fish, both freshwater saltwater, are in plentiful supply, and all villages have pigs and fowls.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

In common with other regions of the Lae Sub-District native economic advancement centres around the introduction of village coconut plantations as the basic economic crop. The BUKAUA people had previously shown a marked lack of enthusiasm towards this scheme, but in the past year they have made a great deal of progress. This can be appreciated when it is realised that twelve months ago only 1720 new coconuts had been planted whereas at the time of this patrol the total figure was 20,715 - an increase of 18,995 (Refer Appendix "A"). While the patrol was in the area, all these plantations were cleaned and, where possible, extended. When time did not permit this, suitable areas for planting were marked and the people promised to fully plant these areas before the next visit.

From the point of view of native co-operation with the development scheme, it is fortunate that all villages have some coconut palms from which they can produce copra. At the moment,



nearly all villages are producing copra, and it is anticipated that by the time the next patrol visits the area every village will be producing. The number of bags of copra produced and the payments received are included in Appendix "E" of this report. It will be noticed that quite large amounts of money are being held in the villages; the inadvisability of this was pointed out to the villages concerned and the people agreed to bank all proceeds from the sale of copra.

The villages of APO, ALUKI, WAGANLUHU and E-E are experimenting with cocoa and these plots were inspected. All appear to be progressing favorably but at WAGANLUHU and E-E no shade has been planted, but as the Agricultural patrol will shortly be visiting the area, no action is taken in the matter. Many other villages expressed their desire to plant cocoa and it is felt that this crop will improve their economic development greatly, particularly those villages between YAMBO and ULIGUDU where the available ground limits the development of coconut plantations.

The village of BUGANG has 571 coffee trees planted at their former village site (B SIM) approximately one day's walk from the beach. Unfortunately a visit could not be made to this project, but it has been referred to the Department of Agriculture who will endeavour to inspect it in the near future.

Experimental crops of rice and peanuts have been grown in the past by TAMISUDU and ULIGUDU villages but have now been abandoned due to the lack of sufficient areas of suitable land. However, a small rice crop was recently harvested by the MAHU clan of BUHARU village; it is being kept for seed and is to be replanted shortly.

#### ROADS:

At present the only road in this area is a few feet wide track extending from TIKERING TO TAMIGUDU. It generally follows the coast through flat, low-lying ground, but east of Yambo village, where the coastal plain is very narrow, it rises and narrows till it is little more than a goat track in places. However, as the people had been forewarned of the impending patrol, some maintenance had been carried out and the road made presentable; nevertheless a few sections in the low-lying areas were found to be waterlogged and a good deal of effort on the part of the natives concerned will be required before the entire track can be classed as satisfactory.

As was mentioned in the introduction to this report, one of the duties of this patrol was to investigate the possibility of constructing a road between the BUSU and MONGI Rivers. While I do not deny that such a road is possible, I do think that it will present difficulties which would, for the present, make it an uneconomical proposal. Firstly the road would have to cross two main rivers - the BUSU No. 2 and the BICHEM - as well as many smaller streams. Although these were all forded by the patrol, they would be very difficult for vehicle crossing as all are fast-flowing and some are chest deep. In addition, during the wet season, these rivers, particularly the two mentioned, are wide, dangerous waters, thus, without bridges, the road would only be open for some months each year. Secondly, bridging would be a problem, as the rivers with their variable courses and swift waters would probably make the task too difficult for natives. Thirdly, as the road would most likely have to traverse some low-lying ground, the road would, in those places, require "building up" and persistent maintenance.

To sum up, a road to the BUSU No. 2 would not present any great difficulties, but from there to the MONGI the rivers, and in some sections the terrain, would make it a major project. Should the BUKAUA area be opened up for development by European Capital then a road would be of inestimable value, but if this is improbable, then I think the natives would be better employed developing their economic potential by planting coconuts and cocoa, and relying on sea transport for the next few years - this would undoubtedly be cheaper and more reliable.

CENSUS:

The statistics show an overall increase in population of 94 since the last census. This is most encouraging and is indicative of their appreciation of the health services extended to them.

The number of absentees has increased by 44 since last year - the effect of this on the native communities has been discussed in the "Native Affairs" Section of this report.

A comparative schedule of village populations is attached (Appendix "C".)

----->



APPENDIX "A".

Economic Development in Bukaua Coastal Villages.

Village	Crops Planted.		
	Coconuts.	Cocoa.	Coffee.
TIKERING	916		
TALI	850		
APO	2,505	438	
ALUKI	1,390	112	
WAGANLUHU	618	208	
DUSO	517		
BUHARU	1,950		
BUKAUA	2,522		
YAMBO	343		
WIDERU	420		
E-E	1,551	159	
BJENGIM	1,766		
BUGANG	1,260		571
BUA	876		
TAMIGUDU	1,578		
ULIGUDU	1,153		
Totals:-	20,715	917	571

APPENDIX "B".

Copra Production and Proceeds from Sale of Copra

Period 1.7.54 to 30.6.55.

Village.	No. of Bags Produced	PROCEEDS					
		Held in Vallage			In Bank A/c's		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TIKERING	2						
TALI	3						
APO	16	39	18				
ALUKI	2						
WAGANLIHU							
BUSO	10	28	19	5			
BUHARU							
MUNDALA	104	22	14		345	17	6
BUKAUA	80	149	7	8	99	9	5
YAMBO	31	75	3	9			
WIDERU	76	32	4		241	10	5
E-E	15	59	19	7			
BUENGIM	28	31	5	8	92	3	8
BUGANG	27	63					
BUA	17	18	1		85	2	9
TAMIGUDU	182	51	1		276	2	
ULIGUDU	28	133	14	9			
<b>Total.</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

Total Funds = £1,845. 14. 7.



APPENDIX "C"

EXTRACT OF STATISTICS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>1954/55.</u>	<u>1955/56.</u>
TIKERING	88	92
TALI	84	83
APO	144	141
ALUKI	130	141
WAGANLUHU	84	89
BUSO	99	94
BUHAFU	210	218
MUNDALA	266	279
BUKAUA	156	168
AWADI/UKILIM	160	163
YAMBO	263	274
WIDERU	193	196
E-E	170	178
BUENGIM	267	273
BUGANG	99	103
BUA	154	156
ULIGUDU	96	99
TAMIGUDU	258	267
	<u>2,920</u>	<u>3,014</u>

Total Increase:- 94.

# ation Register

Area Patrolled BUKAUA

OPERATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
Out			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Learning Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
			4		2							7	23	9	21	21	1.9	12	24	24	26	92	
	1	1	2									3	20	7	19	1	14	2.5	20	20	17	24	83
	2	6	9	1	2			5		1		11	32	5	31	2	21	2.7	34	22	28	39	141
5	1		13	3						3		6	39	7	31	2	27	2.7	28	34	28	32	141
1			6	1	2			2		2		8	27	4	22	2	14	2.1	14	19	18	25	89
	1	4	1	1	3					2		5	22	8	20		22	2.3	20	22	23	22	94
			25	4	5			6	1	1		13	56	12	42	6	35	3.6	45	55	29	47	218
4	1	1	27	1	13	1		4	1	7	5	22	65	15	50	3	41	3.5	61	54	39	66	279
2			18		7			2	2	11	4	13	29	11	32		25	3.1	33	30	18	43	168
			10	1	9			3		4	2	11	41	17	32	3	29	3.2	36	43	20	35	163
			2	18	1	22	1	2		9	4	13	74	22	60	2	57	2.7	46	65	36	70	274
1			3	14	1	8	1	3		6	3	19	46	11	38	2	33	3.3	42	43	28	47	196
3	2	2	9	2	17			2		5		10	50	12	30	2	33	2.9	41	39	25	38	178
			2	21		21	1			10		20	62	18	52	3	43	2.9	55	57	38	70	273
			2		2					1		12	27	10	16	3	17	2.6	26	21	27	24	103
	2	3	11	1	3					1	1	7	29	12	31	1	28	2.6	28	40	27	44	156
1			8	2				1		1		7	24	13	25	1	26	2.6	20	22	20	25	99
	1	1	16	1	23	2	2	1	2	1	1	19	67	16	56	7	47	2.7	61	51	46	61	267
7	11	25	214	20	139	6	31	6	62	24	206	733	209	608	40	533		622	661	491	738	3,014	



DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. LAE No. 7 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by G.R. GREY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KAIWA, MUSIM-YAMAP-HOTE census sub-divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives 3

Duration - From 4/10/1955 to 17/10/1955

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services / /19 8/54 - 10/54

Medical ... / /19 " "

Map Reference MARKHAM WAU LAE SALAUMAUA 4 miles to 1" series

Objects of Patrol Payment of War Damage, routine inspection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31/10 1955.

H.P. Seale

JAB

District Commissioner OFFICER

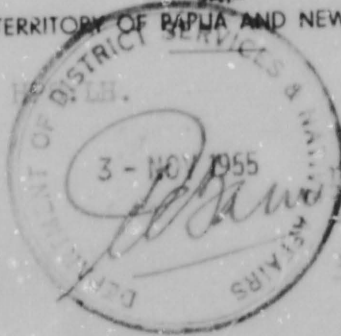
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 4,762

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

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

30/9/13 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 30-1-38

Department of Native Affairs,  
L.A.E.  
31st October, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MOLESBY.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 7 of 1955/1956.

Forwarded please. The Assistant District Officer's  
comments cover this patrol report. I have nothing further to add.  
Mr. Grey has now been posted to Wau Sub-District.

*H. P. Seale,*  
(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER. *JAC*

XXX HA.14-3-13(1)  
30-9-13

22nd March, 1956.

The District Officer,  
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 7 OF 1955-56.

Your 30-1-38 of 31st October, 1955, refers.

2. The appointments of BEGEN of BIABOLI and SENAGA of SULETOP  
are confirmed.

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

*8/13*  
*33/3*



pul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DYW.LH.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-1-38

Sub-District Office,  
L A E.

28th October, 1955.

District Officer,  
L A E.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 7 of 1955/1956 - CONDUCTED  
BY G.R. GREY, PATROL OFFICER.

Attached please find the abovementioned report. The report is a trifle sketchy in parts, but this is due to Mr. Grey's hurried transfer to Wau Sub-District and the attendant haste which he had to employ in writing the report.

The patrol was primarily for payment of outstanding War Damage Claims. As a result, the War Damage for the whole area patrolled has been finalised with the exception of those of claimants away from the area. As regards the latter, the relevant claims have been despatched as follows:-

1. 33 to Wau Sub-District Office for payment.
2. 13 to Mr. A.C. Ewing (9 Other Districts - 4 Claimants cannot be identified in village and claim therefore for cancellation).
3. 2 to Finschhafen Sub-District Office for payment.
3. 4 to Lae Sub-District Office for payment.

Several other matters arise out of the patrol.

The advice given by Mr. Grey regarding the increasing of the quantity of good breeds of poultry into the area is good advice and the matter will be pursued by the next patrol.

The question of cash crops for such areas is being enquired into, and Mr. E. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Lae, has been approached to submit suggestions on the matter.

The establishment of peanuts in suitable areas is a sound move, both from an economic and subsistence cropping point of view.

The information regarding roads is good and will be followed up by the next patrol.

I agree with the recommendation for confirmation of the appointments of BEGEN of BIABOLI and SENAGA of SELEBOP.

*D. Young Whitford*  
(D. Young Whitford)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HPS.LH.

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No.

Department of Native Affairs,  
L A E.

1st October, 1955.

Patrol Officer Grey,  
L A E.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - KAIWA/YEMAP/HOTE.

You are required to patrol the above Divisions, leaving Lae on the 3rd of October. Your main role will be to finalize all War Damage Payments in those three areas, and if you are unable to locate the native payees, you must report on their possible location.

During your patrol, you should stress the importance of good roads, and ensure all tracks are being kept in a state of regular repair.

Check on all Village housing and sanitation, and advise these people that wherever possible, and where suitable conditions exist, coffee plots will be set up as soon as the village people clean the areas.

Constable TAVERO and Native Clerk BIRUA will accompany your patrol.

You should take Patrol Report Wau No. 1 of 1954/55 by P.O. Cottle with you for your guidance.

(H.P. Seale)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. LAE 7 of 1955/56

PATROL CONDUCTED BY

G.R.GREY Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED

KAIWA  
MUSIM  
YAMAP  
HOTE Sub-divisions.

DURATION OF PATROL

13 days  
from October 4th.  
to October 17th.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

- 1) Payment of War Damage
- 2) Check on economic crops
- 3) General Inspection.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING

Const. TAVERC of R.P.C.  
Probationary clerk PHANUEL.  
Personal servant.

-00000-

DIARY

Wednesday 5th. October

0945 hrs. Departed LAE, board the M.V. MOROBE  
1530 hrs. Anchored at SALAMAUA, slept aboard

Thursday 6th. October

0830 hrs. Left SALAMAUA after breakfasting with Mrs. F. Mayos.  
1000 hrs. Arrived at NUKNUK, inspected village  
1030 hrs. Departed NUKNUK  
1110 hrs. Arrived at KUMIATUM, inspected village.  
1150 hrs. Departed KUMIATUM  
1630 hrs. Arrived at MUBO, camped for night.

Friday 7th. October

Paying war damage moneys at MUBO.

Saturday 8th. October

0810 hrs. Departed MUBO.  
0900 hrs. Arrived GUADAGASOL, paid war damage for village  
P.M. Paying war damage for WAIPALI.

Sunday 9th. October

0835 hrs. Left GUADAGASOL, retracing route  
0925 hrs. Arrived back at MUBO  
0945 hrs. Departed MUBO  
1345 hrs. Arrived at KUMIATUM, paid outstanding claims.

Monday 10th. October

0835 hrs. Departed KUMIATUM  
0925 hrs. Arrived at BOBDUBI, hearing preliminary talks to a  
court, unable to sift through conflicting evidence  
and case referred to LAE.  
1130 hrs. Departed BOBDUBI  
1700 hrs. Arrived at BIABOLI

Tuesday 11th. October

Paid war damage for BIABOLI and SELEBOP

Wednesday 12th. October

0815 hrs. Departed BIABOLI, climbing steeply  
1120 hrs. Arrived at PILIMUNG about 5,500'  
P.M. Paid war damage moneys.

Thursday 13th. October

0630 hrs. Departed PILIMUNG, descended  
0725 hrs. Arrived at BOBADU, paid war damage, inspected village  
0940 hrs. Left BOBADU  
1020 hrs. Arrived at YASINGLI, inspection and paid war damage  
for YASINGLI and DOLI.  
P.M. Walked over to DOLI for inspection and returned.

Friday 14th. October

0735 hrs. Departed YASINGLI  
0820 hrs. Passed through BOBADU again  
1210 hrs. Arrived at YEMLI, paid war damage and camped.

Saturday 15th. October

0915 hrs. Left YEMLI  
1010 hrs. Arrived at DRONG and paid war damage  
1055 hrs. Departed DRONG  
1125 hrs. Arrived at DAHO paid war damage.  
1300 hrs. Departed and walked to HOTE arriving 1400 hrs. paid W.D.C.



Sunday 16th. October

Walked to BONGASU and paid war damage, returned to HOTE, camped.

Monday 17th. October

0815 hrs. Departed HOTE, ascended coastal range  
1210 hrs. Arrived at Lutheran Mission station at MALOLO  
1430 hrs. Departed MALOLO by small Mission launch.  
1830 hrs. Arrived in LAE

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

A routine census patrol of the area was undertaken by Mr. P.O. Cottle approximately twelve months ago, war damage claims were re-investigated at that time also and this patrol was undertaken primarily for the purpose of paying the claims and cleaning up the matter; no census was done and thus no native labour statistics are available.

Economic crops had been suggested and advised by Mr. Cottle and a check was made to see whether anything had been done along those lines.

-ooOoo-

WAR DAMAGE

Some five thousand and ~~seventy~~ <sup>seven hundred</sup> pounds was due to be paid in the areas patrolled, and a total of four thousand seven hundred and sixty two pounds had been paid at the end of the patrol, the outstanding thousand pounds being due to men who are away working in other parts and all the relevant claims are being forwarded to the offices for payment.

-ooOoo-

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The money paid on this patrol for effects lost in the war was quite a considerable amount, and it was noticed that almost all those belongings had been replaced already, and now the money received represents, in effect, the workers savings over the last ten years.

I advised in all villages that the money be used for something constructive for village welfare, using possibly a contribution system of gathering funds or individual purchases of material for the improvement of housing.

In all villages I urged strongly for purchase of fowls, very few fowls were seen, and then only owned by mission teachers and pastors, but those seen were big healthy birds and poultry will thrive in all areas visited.

Only one complaint was brought forward to the patrol, this was at BOBDUBI, three men were said to have administered a hiding to the Native Medical Orderly, for disobeying the instructions of the village elders with regard to an affair the N.M.O. was having with a single girl; evidence was varied and conflicting, and being out of sorts that morning. I considered myself unable to do justice to the case and referred the matter to LAE.

The area is very peaceful with very little bickering at all and the influence of the village officials as government representatives is very strong indeed; Mission boys are an extremely influential element in the village but this is played down in front of a Government patrol.

-ooOoo-



#### AGRICULTURE

On last year's patrol Mr. Cottle recommended economic crops such as Coffee etc., some coffee seed was made available from WAU and was planted by the people in the HOTE group but the seed failed to germinate in the nursery and in one case where it did grow, the plants reached a height of only about 10 inches before they died off.

My own observations of the ground throughout all areas was were that the soil is not capable of growing sound cash crops; one village book of ancient vintage showed that an effort was made from SALAMAUA back in '34 and '36 to grow European vegetables for sale, in the HOTE, YAMAP, MUSIM areas, but all gardens failed and the idea was abandoned.

I was informed by Mrs. Scherle at MALOLO Mission station that the Mission agricultural adviser went through the whole area and definitely advised that coffee was impracticable, and the only crop that could be supported by the soil available was groundnuts.

Some men from HOTE obtained seed nuts from the mission and have been growing the groundnut quite successfully, one instant being that one man planted one bag of seed nuts and reaped eleven bags back. I left word at HOTE that all the men from that village are to plant groundnuts within the next two months, as this is the time they are making their new gardens. The village of BUGASU was similarly instructed; the idea is an experiment and if the harvest is large, and I am confident that it will be, then the whole area can be planted up.

The nuts seen at HOTE were not excessively large but the shell was not thick and there was no waste space inside the shell, thus they would not have so much wastage in the husking. One of the difficulties of introducing economy into these areas is the marketing of crops, all produce will have to be carried out of the area, either to SALAMAUA or to the Lutheran Mission at MALOLO, The Mission would, I think, be only too willing to market produce because they are trying to introduce 'parish collection', wherein the natives donate one tenth of their cash crop to the Mission for the upkeep of school teachers and pastors and also their salary.

The new coconut plantation at NUKNUK in the KAIWA group was seen and all the nuts look very good and stand at about two feet, no tuber crops have been planted between the rows because of the damage that would be done by village pigs which roam around, but in the future years when the palms are big enough to suffer no damage from the pigs, taro and kru-kau will be planted out

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads in the area were well cut and graded as best possible, the road up to PILIMUNG and then down the other side is well cut, but the steepness and position of the mountain is such that in many places the gradient is almost sheer, in these parts I looked for alternative routes but was unable to suggest any and these steep parts will just have to remain.

The last road of the patrol from HOTE to MALOLO is good; last year the descent from the top of the coastal range was described by Mr. Cottle as little more than a goat track, he left instructions to cut a new track within twelve months, this was changed by the A.D.O. Lae to three months; and I was very pleased to see that the road had been cut and the gradient is now one of the best on the whole patrol.

Bridges are practically non-existent, but in some of the upper mountain country, small gulleys are crossed by vine suspension bridges, the highest being no more than sixty feet above the water, it was my first experience of suspension bridges, and I must admit that my stomach sank when I sighted the first one, it looked to me then as too frail to support a body, however I've now changed my views in the matter.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS

These men in the ma in were found to be keen and a help to the patrol, with one exception and that being the Luluai of NUKNUK, he was given an adverse report by Mr. Cottle in 1954 and he was not sighted on this patrol, he had been absent from his village for about three weeks then, just visiting, I recommend that this man be dismissed from the position, the name of this native is GWAIATUK.

The Luluais of both BIABOLI and SELEBOP have been on probation for twelve months and it is recommended that their appointments be confirmed, respective names of these Luluais are BEGEN & SENAGA.

No village officials resigned and there were no deaths amongst them and no new appointments are recommended.

-ooOoo-

MISSIONS

The only Mission in the area is the Lutheran operated from MALOLO, with teachers, pastors and evangelists in all the census sub-divisions; where the villages are close together teachers are only in central villages and children come from the nearby villages to school.

Prayer meetings are held every night in the villages these being conducted by the teacher.

Last year Mr. Cottle reported a pocket of nine Catholics at MUBO and these were causing some dissention with the Village Officials; the matter was put right then and nothing was said to the patrol so it would seem that they are now quite happy and there is no rift in the village.

-ooOoo-

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

No medical examination was given, but all aid posts and clinics were inspected for cleanliness and efficiency, all the N.M.O's and N.M.A's seen were doing a good job, the best man seen was the lad at BIABOLI, with an excellent clinic built about eight minutes walk from the village.

From general appearances I would say that the health of the community was good; a few skin diseases were noticed in the higher mountain villages but nothing of great import.

Health of patrol personnel was satisfactory, but the writer suffered badly from blistered feet due to ill fitting boots.

-ooOoo-

CONCLUSION

The patrol was not a leisurly patrol, as would be normally undertaken for routine Administration: the patrol was primarily to pay war damage, and some villages I only spent a matter of one to two hours, doing an inspection and paying out the moneys.

-ooOoo-

*G.R. Grey*  
.....  
(G.R. Grey) P.O.  
22/10/55

30-1-39



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE ..... Report No. L.AE. NO. 8 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by R. J. GREY C.P.O. ....

Area Patrolled SALAMUA COASTAL .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N. II. ....

Natives SIX. ....

Duration—From 31/10/55. to 22/11/55.

Number of Days 22. ....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 2 N.M.A.s. ....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/53. ....

Medical 8/55. ....

Map Reference HUON GULF SPECIAL 4 miles to 1 inch. ....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision. ....

2. Routine Administration. ....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-1-39



Year 1955/56.

# Village Pop

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Female in Child Birth	In
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
BUSAMA LUTU	1.11.55	10	12						1		1				2	4			
" AWASI.	1.11.55	14	14		1				1	3					1	7			
GWADO	1.11.55	1	1													1	1	1	
BUASSI.	2.11.55	2													5				
WAKOP.	2.11.55	5	7		1				1						5	2		0	
WOMASU	3.11.55	2																	
BUAKAP	3.11.55	17	12						2	2	1				3	7			
ASINI	4.11.55	11	13						1						3	4			
KELA	5.11.55	10	6												3	6			
LOGUI	7.11.55	10	7						2					1	6	3		3	
LOKANU.	8.11.55	7	6							1					1	3			
LABABIA	10.11.55	14	10						2							5			
<b>TOTALS +</b>		<b>103</b>	<b>88</b>		<b>2</b>				<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	

30/9/19 ✓

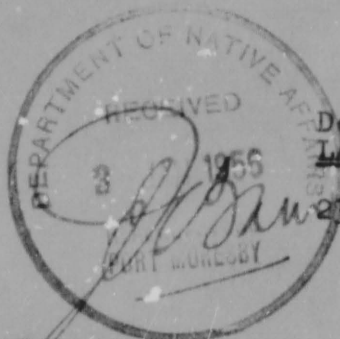


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

DYW.AH

No. 30. 1. 39



Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

23rd. December, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

LAE PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 55/56

CONDUCTED BY R.J. GREEN - C.P.O.

...  
The abovementioned Report is forwarded together with comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Lae. The only comment I have to make is in connection with the Sawmill situated near LOGANU. The position there is not satisfactory as no Agreement has been drawn up between the Mission and the natives. I am going into this matter at present and will advise you later on developments.

The Report is a good one and this Officer, in view of the fact that he has only been a short time in the Territory, shows definite promise of becoming a sound Officer.

*D. Young-Whitford*  
(D. Young-Whitford)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

*P/A [unclear] 20/3*

*P/A [unclear] 21/3*



TJL.AH

30.1.29

Sub-District Office,  
LAE.

December 13th, 1955.

District Officer,

LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 55/56

CONDUCTED BY R.J. GREEN - C.P.O.

.....  
The above report is submitted herewith.

Following are comments on this report.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS - Unofficial councils have operated in this area for some years and have become an accepted facet of village life.

Though not being of great advantage, the people feel they have a voice in their affairs by being able to air their grievances. By operating through these bodies, it has facilitated the present economic development.

These natives have had numerous visits from Government Officials this past year and members of the R.P. & N.G.C. inspect their progress every few weeks.

The recommendation for some compensation to the KELA natives for maintenance of the Salamaua Cemetery is endorsed.

2. VILLAGES - The apparent overcrowding in the houses in these villages is not unusual - especially as a large number are continually absent at work.

3. AGRICULTURE - ECONOMIC CROPS - I agree with Mr Green that it is not possible to greatly extend the number of palus planted by each village, now that they are experiencing a shortage of suitable land. This does not apply in all cases and those villages, which still have land available, are being encouraged to increase their holdings.

The population is comparatively small, so cannot be expected to economically exploit very large groves, together with other projects, such as the sawmill installed by the Lutheran Mission.

Copra production figures are for a period of from 12-15 months and, as only four villages are at present producing, it is indicative of the income which may be obtained from future production.

Hot air driers are being encouraged to improve the quality of the copra produced. The use of some old iron from Salamaua buildings has been authorised to assist in this regard.

4. GENSUS - The natural increase in the past two years indicates steady progress, which is pleasing. Deaths in the juvenile age groups are pleasingly low.

District Officer,  
LAE.

-2-

30.1.29  
December 13th, 1955.

5. EDUCATION - Facilities for education are greater in this area than in many others, the introduction of English to one of the village schools being a major step toward the higher standard which is desirable.

6. MEDICAL & HEALTH - The small incidence of disease is attributable, I think, to the readily available treatment by Aid Post Orderlies.

It is regrettable that BUASSI Village does not have an equally high standard but, in most cases where villages have moved from the mountains to the coast, the change in climate appears to affect their normally energetic outlook. They become lethargic and disinterested.

They will be encouraged to make a move to the new site in an endeavour to improve their condition.

This is Mr. Green's second patrol and he has shown that he takes a keen interest in the affairs of the people.

.....

Application for patrol allowance is attached.

*T. J. Leabater*  
(T. J. Leabater)  
A/ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER



## INTRODUCTION

The rehabilitation of the twelve villages which comprise the Salamaua Coastal Group has not been as satisfactory as in other parts of the Morobe District, because of the complete disruption of village life caused by the concentrated warfare that occurred there during World War II. It is only in the last two or three years that these people have settled down to normal routine.

The post-war staff shortage has made it difficult to patrol this region regularly, but since the advent of the economic development scheme in this District, many visits have been made to foster coconut planting and the people are realising that they are not being neglected and that the Administration are interested in their welfare.

The objects of this patrol were:-

- (a) Census revision;
- (b) Extension of economic development;
- (c) Medical inspection;
- (d) Routine Administration with emphasis on improving the standard of housing.

The last census patrol was conducted by P.O. Moloney in November, 1953, whilst an extensive medical patrol was carried out in August this year by Dr. S.F. McCullagh to investigate the incidence of T.B. in the area.

## DIARY

- Monday, 31st October 1955      Travelled to Busama per M.V. "Morobe"  
Inspected housing and sanitation.
- Tuesday, 1st November          Completed village inspection. Revised  
census for Busama Lutu, Busama Awasi,  
and Gwado. Medical Examination carried  
out.
- Wednesday, 2nd.                  To Buassi - revised census, checked  
village, and carried out health  
inspection - 7 ordered to hospital.  
Moved to Wakop and performed the same  
duties.  
Returned to Busama.
- Thursday, 3rd.                    To Buakap and Womasu where censuses were  
amended and people medically examined.  
Villages inspected.
- Friday, 4th.                      Proceeded to Asini via Malalo Mission  
Station. Census revision, village  
and health inspections carried out.  
To Kela.
- Saturday, 5th.                    Amended census at Kela village. Walked  
to Salamaua and visited European  
cemetery. Called on Mrs J. Mayos.  
To Lcgui.
- Sunday, 6th.                      Rested.

- Monday, 7th. Inspected both hamlets of Logui village and medically examined all inhabitants. Revised census.
- Tuesday, 8th. Moved to Locanu and amended census. Inspected village, housing and sanitation. Visited neighbouring village Kel Kel and inspected.
- Wednesday, 9th. To Buiambum - medical check-up. Visited Lutheran Mission sawmill and lunched with Mr and Mrs. Eiermann. Moved to Lababia: stopping at Salus village to change canoes.
- Thursday, 10th. Revised census at Lababia. This followed by medical examination and village inspection.
- Friday, 11th. Visited village coconut groves and Lababia Is. To Salus.
- Saturday, 12th. Inspected Salus village and <sup>walked</sup> ~~went~~ to old village of Bulalo to count coconut grove. Proceeded to Locanu Sawmill by canoe.
- Sunday, 13th. Rested.
- Monday, 14th. To Buiambum - reinspected village. Visited proposed site of new village and Locanu coconut plantation. To Locanu village - reinspected. Moved to Logui.
- Tuesday, 15th. Inspected both village coconut groves. Walked to Nuknuk where medical and village inspections carried out. Returned to Logui and checked on instructions given on previous visit.
- Wednesday, 16th. To Salamaua Peninsula to inspect Buakap fishing hamlet. Then to Kela coconut plantation. After settling minor complaints at Kela, moved to ASINI.
- Thursday, 17th. Re-inspected Asini village and visited village plantations and copra-drying sheds. To Buakap. Heavy rain during afternoon.
- Friday, 18th. Checked on previous instructions at Buakap and inspected coconut plantations. To Busama.
- Saturday, 19th. Re-inspected village. Visited mission girls' school being constructed at Bula. Heavy rain during afternoon.
- Sunday, 20th. Walked to Gwado and investigated a land dispute between the Lutheran Mission and natives of Gwado village. Moved to Wakop and Buassi villages and re-inspected them. Took a canoe to the mouth of the Buang village. Made camp.



Monday, 21st.

Inspected Bumatu village. All village people returned to camp and Buang River for medical examination.

Tuesday, 22nd.

Returned to Lae per M.V. "Simbang."

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In common with other subdivisions of the Lae Sub-District, village affairs are handled by an unofficial council of elders, which invariably includes the village officials and mission leaders. These councils settle minor village disputes and discuss village matters at regular meetings. However, in contrast with constituted Native Councils, they ~~are~~ a completely negative form of village administration, and do nothing to promote village development or improvement. Their value is limited to providing a slightly more democratic control than would exist if the luluai was the sole village leader, and the means whereby small complaints and disputes can be settled to ~~the~~ satisfaction of the village.

As all these villages are in close proximity to Lae, any disputes that cannot be settled in the village are brought to the District Office for hearing, consequently only a few minor complaints were heard by the Patrol. These mainly concerned the pig trespass.

Although many men are permanently employed in Lae and other centres, the majority prefer to obtain money by casual work such as wharf labour and occasional carpentering work for which they receive a good return in a relatively short period. Thus many of the adult males may be absent from their villages for three to six months of each year. Although the villages suffer somewhat because of this, particularly the housing, it means that the village native is, individually, comparatively wealthy, and able to provide his family with good clothing and to supplement his diet with an occasional tin of fish or meat and a little rice. In addition, nearly all households have a number of European cooking and eating utensils.

This ability to obtain occasional employment in Lae, means that the natives are not anxious to obtain revenue from their own lands, and requests to extend their village coconut plantations fall, in most cases, on deaf ears. On the other hand, it must be realised that most of these villages do not have sufficient areas of suitable land available for the planting of an economic crop on a large scale. Perhaps the Lutheran Mission, who have set up a small sawmill near Locanu, have the answer. This project which is under the supervision of Mr. Eiermann, a Mission Lay Brother, ~~has~~ is aimed at providing the natives with a profitable enterprise which will persuade them to "stay at home." The scheme was proposed and put into operation by the Reverend F. Scherle of Malalo Mission Station. It incorporates a simple type of frame saw - powered by a Southern Cross ten h.p. Diesel Engine - which is capable of producing between 300 and 400 super feet of timber a day. The timber is then broken down into required lengths and sizes by a small circular saw powered by a similar engine. Twenty natives are employed from the nearby villages - twelve timber cutters and eight mill hands. They are paid £2.0.0 per month and are employed on a casual basis. The Mission intend to recover their expenditure on the project by using the timber produced for Mission building schemes. At present the timber is being used to construct a Girls' School at Bula near Busama. When the mill is handed over to the natives, the Mission will, if necessary, market all timber produced,



but it is hoped that some will remain in the area to build village schools and improve the standard of housing. It is also hoped that at a later date a more efficient saw will be installed, and the one at present in use can then be used to set up another scheme.

The natives are showing great interest in the sawmill and the project seems assured of success. There is an estimated five million super feet of timber on the lease and as all logs are floated to the mill ~~are floated to the mill~~ in the sea, transportation costs are negligible.

A visit was paid to the Salamaua cemetery which is maintained by the Kela natives. It was found to be in good condition and it is recommended that payment be made to Kela for their work, as has been done in the past.

The Administration dwelling at Salamaua, formerly occupied by Dr. Sinclair, is now deteriorating rapidly, and it is suggested that if any plans for its use are held, then action be taken in the near future otherwise it will be a total loss.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Controllers

The introduction of unofficial councils into this area has, as previously mentioned, taken a lot of the responsibility from the hands of the village officials. Mr. Moloney's report on the area stated: "These are no longer the main ~~controls~~ of village life but it must not be thought that they have lost their power.....even though slightly unpopular .....no one would dare decide anything relating to the village without first consulting them." From my own observations, this statement is still true.

Although no officials appeared outstanding, most seemed to be carrying out their duties reasonably well with the exception of the officials at Busama. In this village, the only official who went out of his way to show any hospitality to the patrol was the tul tul Gwalewing; the others appeared apathetic and incapable of any authority.

Assini village is without a luluai and has been for some time, but village matters are being satisfactorily managed by the tul tul and unofficial councillors, and no recommendation is made for an appointment.

The small village of Womasu is supervised by the Buakap officials. They are quite satisfied with this set up and heed the instructions given them.

There have been no deaths among the officials since the previous patrol visited, and no provisional appointments were made.

HOUSING

in

Housing in the Salamaua villages has not reached the standard attained by other communities in the Sub-District, therefore instructions were given to thoroughly inspect all houses and endeavour to have improvements effected while the patrol was still in the area.

The quality of existing houses is quite reasonable but it was found that in nearly all villages, houses were too few and too small. Advantage was taken of the recent T.B. Patrol to point out the dangers of inadequate housing in relation to this disease and to health in general. In ~~many~~ some cases, married men with two or three children have never provided a house for their family since they were married; this is explained by the fact that most of the men of this area spend some time each year at work in Lee.



It was the custom of these people that a young man had to provide a house for his future wife before he was allowed to marry. It is most unfortunate that this custom is dying out and it is felt that officers of our Department should do everything possible to have it retained.

Where specific instructions were given, the names of the men who are required to erect new houses have been entered in the village books and the following patrol should ensure that these instructions have been carried out, otherwise the housing position will never be really satisfactory.

#### VILLAGES

Apart from the housing aspect, most villages are in a satisfactory condition. Brief notes on each village are listed hereunder. The villages of Kelkel, Buiambum and Salus belong to the Kaiwa linguistic group and are administered by Wau Sub-District but instructions relating to village improvements were entered in the village books.

- BUSAMA LUTU - 34 houses - 8 being built. Very clean village. Sanitation and water supply good.
- BUSAMA AWASI - 36 houses - 10 more necessary. Very good water supply; sanitation and village hygiene satisfactory. Village clinic.
- GWADO - Small village but clean and tidy. Only one new house required. All other aspects good.
- BUASSI - Small dirty and unhealthy village of only seven houses. Requested people to seek new site. Five out of fourteen adult males have died since last census. People very apathetic and need watching.
- WAKOP - 14 houses, 3 more under construction. Quite satisfactory. Village clinic.
- WOMASU - Small village consisting of eight houses. One new one built. Sanitation, water supply O.K.
- BUAKAP - Large village of 38 houses - not sufficient for population and 14 more are being built. Sanitation satisfactory but water supply not very good.
- BUAKOP LUTU - Small fishing hamlet located near Parsee Point on Salamaua Peninsula. Some Buakop people live here - housing and sanitation very unsatisfactory. Should be checked by future patrols.
- ASINI - 32 houses, 6 more required. Good position and village clean. All other aspects good. Village clinic.
- KELA - People wish to move new site on high ground nearer beach. This has been O.K'd. by D.C. Present village fair.
- LOGUI - Good village consisting of 24 houses. 5 more almost completed. No complaints.
- KELKEL - Kaiwa village. Lulai to build new house. Otherwise all satisfactory. Village clinic here but may be moved to Buiambum soon.



- LOCANU - 26 houses, 4 new ones necessary. Sanitation and water supply reasonable.
- BUIAMBUM - Kaiwa village pig city. At present moving to new location on advice of Dr. McCullagh - present village to be kept as pig area. New village and site good.
- SALUS - Very well laid out Kaiwa village. Sanitation and water supply good but a swamp near the village is a health menace. Best village seen.
- LABABIA -
1. No. 1 Lababia - 37 houses good, 2 new houses being built. Village clinic.
  2. Lababia No. 2 - 3 good houses. Sanitation satisfactory.
  3. Tabaren - Dirty and housing very poor - suggested that people move to large village and keep this area exclusively for pigs.

### MISSIONS

The Malalo Lutheran Mission Station which is one of the oldest established in this District controls Mission activities in the area. This Station has been supervised for the past 10 years by the Reverend F. Scherle and his wife. Because of his long experience in this area, the Reverend Scherle has a great deal of influence and a keen knowledge of all villages and their inhabitants.

His policy is closely allied to that of the Administration and is reflected in the manner in which he supplied much helpful information to the writer, and in his sawmilling project discussed in the Native Affairs section of this report.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. Subsistence Crops. The staple food, taro, is supplemented by ample supplies of kau-kau, bananas, pineapples, pawpaws and coconuts which are used to prepare various tasty dishes. (A fowl cooked in coconut oil was given to me at Busama and was delicious).

Fish, pigs and turtle are also eaten regularly. The children are healthy and well-nourished and are a favourable indication of the diet of these people.

2. Economic Crops. Economic development is being carried out by the establishment of village coconut plantations. Every village has a plantation in progress but as yet all are small and must be extended before they can be considered a potential village asset. However, extension in this area is limited due to the lack of ground available for development. In addition, the coconuts do not appear to be growing as well as those in the Bukaua and Markham Valley regions. Even the fully grown palms are not generally bearing well and the quality of nuts seems below average; thus, there appears to be some doubt as to whether this form of economic development will be successful without the aid of other cash crops. However, the Agricultural Department will most likely be making a survey of the area in the near future and they will no doubt advise us on the position.

Copra is being produced in only a few of the villages at the moment but Lababia, Buassi and Wakop should be producing shortly. All coconut groves were inspected and accounted and the figures are included in Appendix C.

3. Livestock.- Figs are found in all villages and are mostly in good condition. Although the domestic pig is eaten only on festive occasions, wild pigs are quite often consumed. Most



villages have some fowls, and a few ducks were noticed in Busama Village and Lababia.

#### CENSUS.

The figures indicate an overall increase in population of 94 since the last census and there have been 191 births and 93 deaths in that period. Absenteeism is rather high but it must be remembered that many of these are casual workers in Lae, and they are only away from the village for a few months. In addition, quite a large proportion of the absentees are mission teachers and evangelists.

Overall ~~impresses~~ the statistics show a healthy picture and the population continues to increase steadily. A village population schedule is attached. (Appendix D).

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The terrain precludes the development of roads as an efficient means of communication but tracks link all villages. Those traversed were found to be in fair condition and the maintenance had obviously been carried out on them before the Patrol arrived. However, all travelling between Logui and Lababia villages was done by canoe as this is a much quicker method of travel here.

There are no bridges in the area as all small streams are easily forded and the only large rivers, the Francisco and the Bitoi, are crossed at the mouth, therefore canoes are used.

#### CONCLUSION

The Salamaua people are a law abiding group, intelligent and sophisticated, but who seem listless and unambitious when compared to the Bukauas on the other side of Huon Gulf.

They have not co-operated with the Administration's plan for development to date but are content to work in Lae occasionally to earn a few pounds and then return to their villages. It is obvious that if they are to advance, their outlook will have to change, and this can best be done by making regular visits to the area. The Locanu sawmilling project appears to be a step in the right direction and it may be worthwhile to follow the progress of this scheme with a view to establishing similar enterprises in the area.

An agricultural patrol would be of great benefit to these natives and if better educational facilities were available to them, then they could become quite a prosperous people.



C.P.O.



APPENDIX "A"

EDUCATION OF THE SALAMAUA VILLAGES

The only educational facilities in the area are provided by the mission. Schooling starts with an elementary four year course at the village schools and the curriculum includes such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, hygiene and religious instruction. An attempt is made to teach handicrafts but as no tools are available, the scope is very limited. Village schools are located in the villages listed hereunder:-

W'KOP  
BUSAMA LUTU  
BUSAMA AWASI  
X BUAKOP  
ASINI  
KELA  
LOGUI  
LOCANU  
LABABIA

All instruction <sup>in</sup> village schools is given in the Yabim language.

X It is interesting to note that the mission introduced English into the Buakop village school in June this year. Twentyfour pupils are being instructed by a native teacher educated at Bumaiyong. This is the first village school in this area in which English is being attempted. Although the learning is "parrot fashion" as yet, it is a pleasing aspect of education in the area.

Most children do not go beyond the village schools but the more fortunate can attend the Malalo Station school for a further two years. The curriculum embraces much the same subjects as are taught in the village schools, but an important addition is English. This is taught by graduates of the Bumaiyong Mission School under the direct supervision of the missionary and his wife. As yet, the English taught is only the very elementary standard but no doubt progress will be made once more efficient teachers can be trained. There are approximately 100 students at the Malalo school, most of them are from the Salamaua, Hote and Buang villages.

Selected pupils, after completing their schooling at Malalo, further their education at Mission Centres in the Morobe and Madang Districts. Most of these train as evangelists and teachers.

Bula Girls' School

The object of this school is to train young native women in domestic arts, hygiene etc. to fit them for marriage to the better educated natives e.g. the mission evangelists and teachers. It is also hoped that it will eventually mean a higher living standard in villages. The school, dormitories and dining hall are being constructed at Bula near Busama and classes will start in February 1956. It is anticipated that forty girls will commence at that time but accommodation is being erected for 120 - the target figure.

Whether this scheme will be a success is a <sup>most</sup> ~~sure~~ point. The Reverend Scherle admits that most of the girls his wife has trained as domestics usually fall back into bad habits when they return to their villages.

It seems a pity that there is no Government School in the area, and that only 9 males are students of Government Schools as these are a sophisticated and intelligent people and any educational facilities offered them would be well worthwhile, particularly as development by agricultural means is perhaps limited.



APPENDIX "B"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

To ascertain the extent of T.B. in these villages, a medical patrol was carried out in August this year by Dr. S.F. McCullagh. He found several cases and these are now receiving treatment at the Government Hospital at Gagidu. It is believed that this disease has caused a high proportion of the deaths in this area over the last few years. A few cases beyond treatment were located by Dr. McCullagh and he ordered that these be isolated from the rest of the village. In all instances, his instructions had been carried out, however, one case at Kelkel was found to be living in a house which could be best described as a kennel, so a new house was constructed for this man while the patrol was in the village.

Two N.M.As. accompanied the patrol, thus it was possible to medically examine all inhabitants. Ignoring the T.B. rate, the general standard of health is particularly good. Skin diseases are practically non-existent; tinea imbricata is at a minimum and only five cases of scabies were found, all at Buawisi. These were sent to the Malahang Hospital for treatment.

Village aid posts, staffed by graduates of the Malahang Training School are located at Wakop, Busama, Asini, Kelkel, and Lababia Villages and these appear to be functioning quite satisfactorily. New aid posts were constructed at Assini and Busama under the supervision of the patrol and all the aid posts are now reasonable buildings. The Department of Health has agreed to the N.M.A. of Kelkel shifting his clinic to Buibumbum and this move is to be carried out shortly.

Medical facilities are also available at Malalo Mission Station.

The only village which is unsatisfactory from the health viewpoint is Buassi. Since the last census, five of the adult males have died, all because they neglected to seek medical attention. As I have mentioned earlier in this report, this small village is dirty and unhealthy. In 1936, it had a population of 88, since then it has been declining steadily until now it is only 47. They are a mountain people who came to the coast at the request of the mission pre-war. The N.M.A., Anuba, of Wakop informed me that they evade him when he goes near their village and does not come to the aid post for treatment. I feel that these people should be carefully watched by future patrols, both Native Affairs and Medical, and suggest that action be taken if they continue in their dilatory ways. Anuba was told to report to the health authorities if refusal to accept medical attention continues. They have been instructed to select a new, healthier site for the village and move from the present location as soon as possible.

APPENDIX 'C'

Economic Development in the Samalau Coastal Villages.

Village	No. of Coconuts Planted	Copra Prod. Bags	Income Received From sale of Copra		
			£	s	d
BUASSI	400				
WAKOP	360				
GWADO	210	17	46	17	11
BUSAMA	1241	91	390	17	6
WAMASU	438				
BUAKAP	590	68	481	7	11
ASINI	1158	19	87	12	5
KELA	449				
LOGUI	810	195	£1006	15	9
LOKANU	667				
LABABIA	1275				
	7598				
<u>KATWA Village.</u>					
NUK NUK	328				
KEL KEL	241				
BUIAMBUM	229				
SALUS	314				
	8.710				



APPENDIX 'D'.

EXTRACT OF STATISTICS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	
	<u>1953/54.</u>	<u>1955/56.</u>
BUSAMA LUTU	426	438
" AWASI	301	317
GWADO	42	44
BUASS	52	47
WAKOP	158	159
WAMASU	40	42
BUAKAP	438	453
ASINI	327	340
KELA	245	252
LOGUI	297	303
LOKANU	232	240
LABABIA	262	279
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>2.820</u>	<u>2.914</u>

Total increase in Population = 94

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56.

Area Patrolled Salamaua Coastal.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Femal in Chi. Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F					
BUSAMA LUTU	1.11.55	10	12					1				1				2	4			2	32	7	21			2		25	1	53	84	37	82	2	82	3.8	90	94	56	110	438
AWASI	"	14	14		1			1	3					1	7			2		1	23		5			2		7	1	25	67	30	64	5	62	3.1	70	78	52	79	317
GWADO	"	1	1									1	1			1	1			1	1	1					1		3	10	1	7	6	1.7	9	5	12	14	44		
BUASSI	2.11.55	2										5						2	1									3	9	3	12	1	11	2	12	9	9	16	47		
WAKOP	3.11.55	5	7		1			1						5	2					1	1	13		9					10	43	9	25	3	24	3	45	34	25	33	159	
WOMASU	3.11.55	2																		2	1							1	12	2	8	2	6	2.3	6	8	11	14	42		
BUAKAP	"	17	12					2	2	1					3	7					4	10	15	1	3					29	107	44	75	3	81	3.3	101	114	66	108	543
ASINI	4.11.55	11	13			1										1	2			3	5	10	6			6	1	25	75	27	66	3	57	2.5	66	73	57	86	340		
KELA	5.11.55	10	6																	14	2	6			11		22	62	20	46	2	44	2.9	55	53	52	59	252			
LOGUI	7.11.55	10	7			2										3	4	3	2	29	7	14		1		3	14	90	20	56	3	51	2.9	64	61	54	70	303			
LANU	8.11.55	7	6					1												23	4	9	1	1		8			14	51	17	56	1	48	2.6	38	56	28	72	240	
LABABIA	10.11.55	14	10			2														29	5	4	2		3			20	56	19	50	24	7	2.6	50	67	50	69	279		
<b>TOTALS :-</b>		103	88	2		7	7	2	2	1	29	42	1	4	7	5	10	24	24	6	91	4	9	64	3	219	666	222	547	27	520	606	652	472	725	2914					



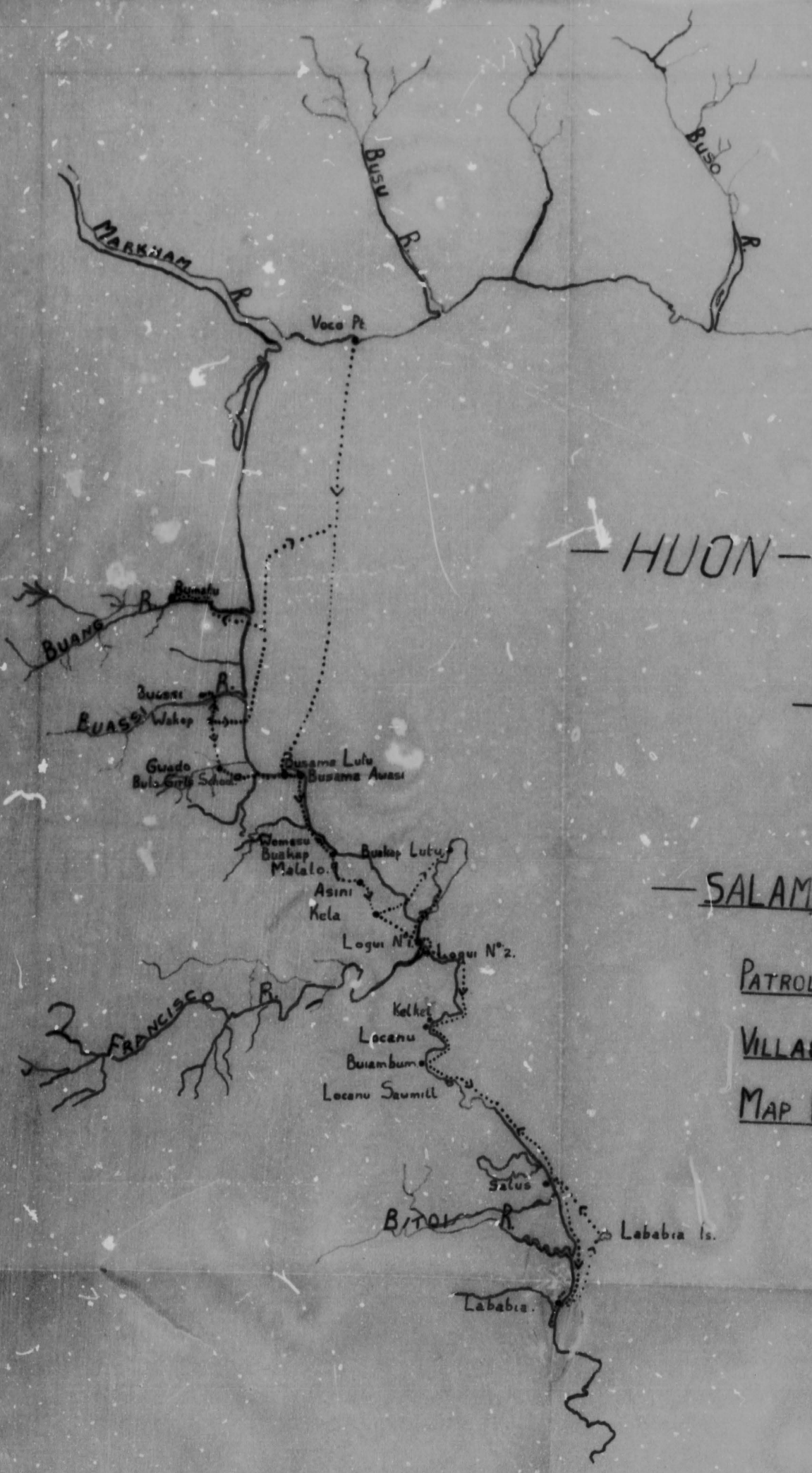
# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56.

Area Patrolled Salamaua Coastal.

Govt. Print.-71C./10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	M	F				
BUSAMA LUTU	1.11.55	10	12					1		1				2	4			2	32	7	21	2		25	1	53	34	37	82	2	82	3.8	90	94	56	110	438			
" AWASI	"	14	14			1		1	3					1	7			2	1	23		5	2		7	1	25	67	30	64	5	62	3.1	70	78	52	79	317		
GWADO	"	1	1											1	1	1	1			1	1	1			1		3	10	1	7	6	1.7	9	5	12	14	44			
BUASSI	2.11.55	2												5				2	1								3	9	3	12	1	11	2	12	9	9	16	47		
WAKOP	3.11.55	5	7			1		1						5	2			1	1	13		9					10	43	9	25	3	24	3	45	34	25	33	159		
WOMASU	3.11.55	2																		2	1						1	12	2	8	2	6	2.3	6	8	11	14	42		
BUAKAP	"	17	12					2	2	1				3	7					40	10	15	1	3					29	137	44	75	3	81	3.3	101	114	63	108	543
ASINI	4.11.55	11	13					1						3	4			1	2	35	10	6			6	1	25	75	27	66	3	57	2.5	66	73	57	86	340		
KELA	5.11.55	10	6											3	6					14	2	6			11		22	62	20	46	2	44	2.9	55	53	52	59	252		
LOGUI	7.11.55	10	7					2						1	6	3	3	4	3	2	29	7	14			1	3	14	90	20	56	3	51	2.9	64	61	54	70	303	
LAKANU	8.11.55	7	6							1				1	3					23	4	9	1	1	8				14	51	17	56	1	48	2.6	38	56	28	72	240
LABABIA	10.11.55	14	10					2							5					29	5	4	2			3		20	56	19	50	247	2.6	50	67	50	69	279		
TALS :-		103	88	2		7	7	2	2		1	29	42	1	4	7	5	10	24	46	92	4	9	34	3	21	66	62	22	54	7	27	520	606	652	427	25	2914		



— HUON —

— GULF —

— SALAMAUA AREA —

PATROL ROUTE : .....

VILLAGES : •

MAP REF. : HUON GULF SPEC.



# Population Register

Area Patrolled... SALAMAUA COASTAL

ATTENDANCE	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
			Inside District	Outside District			Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M + F	
	2	32	7	21		2		25	1	53	84	37	82	2	82	3.8	90	94	56	110	438	
2	1	23		5		2		7	1	25	67	30	64	5	62	3.1	70	78	52	79	317	
1		1	1	1				1		3	10	1	7		6	1.7	9	5	12	14	44	
	2	1								3	9	3	12	1	11	2	12	9	9	16	47	
1	1	13		9						10	43	9	25	3	24	3	45	34	25	33	159	
		2		1						1	12	2	8	2	6	2.3	6	8	11	14	42	
		40	10	15	1	3				29	107	44	75	3	81	3.3	101	114	66	103	453	
1	2	35	10	6				6	1	25	75	27	66	3	57	2.5	66	73	57	86	340	
		14	2	6						11	22	62	20	46	2	44	2.9	55	53	52	59	252
4	3	2	29	7	14		1	3		14	90	20	56	3	51	2.9	64	61	54	70	303	
		23	4	9	1	1		8		14	51	17	56	1	49	2.6	38	56	28	72	240	
		29	5	4	2			3		20	56	19	50	2	47		50	67	50	69	279	
7	5	10	242	46	91	4	9	64	3	219	666	229	547	27	520		606	652	472	725	2,914	

DNA

30/1/40



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 9 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by R.J.GREEN Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WAIN Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.P.N.G.C.; 1 N.M.A. and 1 Coffee Asst.

Duration—From 20 / 2 / 19 56 to 17 / 3 / 19 56

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2 / 19 55

Medical 11 / 19 54

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol (a) Census Revision

(b) Routine Administration

(c) Economic Development

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5 / 6 / 19 56

*A. Harland*  
District Officer

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ 50/16/9

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

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





NA. 30.9.32

22nd March, 1957.

District Officer,  
Lae.

Lae P/R. No. 9 of 56/57.

The above mentioned is acknowledged with  
thanks.

A very informative report but, a little late  
for comments from this Headquarters.

Patrol Reports have been banking up here for  
a considerable time and a concerted effort is being  
made to clear all reports.

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

P/A  
B  
20/3





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/32 ✓

*A good report had to  
late to comment on*

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

--253

ARH.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

5th. June, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - LAE NO. 2 OF 1955/56

.... I forward the report of a patrol to the Wain Census  
Division conducted by Mr. R.J. Green, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The people of this area are progressing slowly but  
surely and the introduction of a Bakery at BOANA is something  
really new. Hygiene will be most important in the successful  
carrying out of this venture and it is hoped the Lutheran Mission  
will continue supervision to ensure this.

Economic and social development in villages near to  
Mission Stations where there is a resident European missionary  
is not uncommon, but the encouragement necessary to promote  
continued interest and energy is lacking in more remote villages  
and this can only be remedied by continuous patrolling when  
sufficient Officers are available.

It is unfortunately true that Native Missionaries have  
more influence than Native Administration Officials and this state  
of affairs will continue to fill a gap until leaders can be  
found to take their place or until, at some future date, Local  
Village Government Councils are operating. Mr. Green's comment  
"it would be fallacious to assume that there is no serious crime  
at all in the area: in all probability such cases are also  
"settled" to avoid any family or village disruption." leads one  
to wonder what mission sanctions follow. The Officer is probably  
referring to acts and omissions provided for by the Native  
Administration Ordinance and Regulations and not necessarily crimes.

Coffee plantings continue to improve and again the  
plantations near to BOANA Mission Station, where European influence  
is felt, appear to benefit because of supervision, technique,  
and, probably, example.

Before Agriculture can be introduced to the curriculum of  
the village schools, the teachers themselves must be taught.  
It is possible that coffee pamphlets issued to schools could be  
explained to pupils and encouragement given by teachers to follow  
simple rules in the planting of coffee and shade.

Cattle appear to do well in the area and I will confer  
with the District Agricultural Officer with a view to early  
inspection by a Veterinary Officer.

I will discuss the matter of an access road to the WAIN  
with the District Commissioner at a convenient future date. I  
am not familiar with either of the proposed routes.

I agree that rest houses should be maintained at staging  
points only but shelters should be available at each village where  
an Officer may set up his table for census taking and spell. It

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,

-2-

5th. June, 1956.

is an advantage if applications to the Court, on patrol, can be dealt with in the village where applicants and witnesses reside.

While the percentage of labour potential about in some parts of the WAIN is high, it is not considered to be serious enough to warrant the closing of the area under the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance.

The Appendices to the report are interesting and Appendix "A" Health, will be copied and the copy forwarded to the District Medical Officer at Lae.

The patrol has been well-conducted and the Report full and adequate.

*A. R. Haviland*  
(A.R. Haviland)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



DIARY WAIN PATROL.

- Mon. 20th Feb. Departed Lae by truck 9:45 am arriving Yalu sawmill 10:15 a.m. Departure for Ningiet delayed till 12:30 pm -insufficient carriers. Arrived Ningiet 8 p.m.
- Tues. 21st Feb. Ningiet and Lawasumbulac lined and censused. People medically examined and both hamlets inspected. Visited village school.
- Wed. 22nd Feb. To Pupuf 1hr 15 mins. Lined and censused. Medical examination. Then to Gain -via Gafin 3hrs 30mins inspecting 4 coffee plots, belonging to Pupuf natives ~~can~~ route.
- Thurs. 23rd Feb. At Gain. Censused amended, village and sanitation inspected and medical check during morning. Afternoon spent inspecting village coffee gardens.
- Fri. 24th Feb. To Serabo 1 hr 45 mins. Inspected coffee garden, revised census and medically examined all inhabitants. Housing and sanitation inspection carried out. To Baguman 45 mins. Village inspected and one coffee area visited.
- Sat. 25th Feb. Amended census at Baguman. Medical check. Inspected other village coffee plot. Proceeded to Sadau 1 hr. Revised census at Sadau. Medical examination.
- Sun. 26th Feb. At Sadau. Inspected village and sanitation. Visited Sadau and Medau coffee block. Inspected Medau hamlet.
- Mon. 27th Feb. Visited village school at Sadau then ~~arrived~~ to Kasin - 1½ hrs. Revised census inspected village and coffee area and carried out medical examination. To Wasin - 1½ hrs.
- Tues. 28th Feb. Medical and village inspections at Wasin. Census amended. Inspected coffee plantation. To ~~Dosenan~~ <sup>DZENAN</sup> - 35 mins. Village coffee ~~plant~~ <sup>plot</sup> inspected; medical sanitation and housing inspections carried out. Revised census. Kwaipmunum via Boana - 1 hr 50 mins.
- Wed. 29th Feb. Lined and censused Kwaimunum village. Inspected housing and sanitation and carried out medical examination. Visited village coffee project. To Sokam - 15 mins. Inspected both village coffee plots and amended census. Housing and sanitation inspected. Visited village school. To Sikeran - 15 mins.
- Thurs. 1st Mar. Inspected village and revised census. People medically examined. Village coffee plantations inspected. To Bandong - 50 mins.
- Fri. 2nd Mar. Lined and censused Bosagen. Health check; housing and sanitation inspections carried out. Visited community coffee garden and village ~~plots~~ <sup>plots</sup>. Amended census Bandong. Inhabitants medically examined. Village inspected - coffee plantations visited.
- Sat. 3rd Mar. To Kawaren 1 hr. Census revised; people medically examined. Housing and sanitation inspections carried out.
- Sun. 4th Mar. At Kawaren.
- Mon. 5th Mar. Inspected Kawaren coffee plantation. To Ganzengan - 25 mins. Amended census and carried

- out village and medical inspection.  
To Guombot (Kwambeleng) - 1 hr. Census revised  
medical examination and village inspected. Visited coffee  
plantation project; village school.
- Tues. 6th Mar. To Wapangan - 45 mins. Lined and censused; health,  
housing and sanitation inspected. To Boana 20 mins.
- Wed. 7th Mar. Visited village and primary school at Boana.  
Inspected native-owned trade store and cattle. Inspected  
two coffee blocks established by D.A.S.F. at Boana and  
one block planted by Boana school children. Discussed  
native matter with Rev. ~~Bugman~~ BERGMANN
- Thurs. 8th Mar. To Banzaih - 1 hr. Coffee area inspected en route.  
Investigated land matter on instruction from District  
Officer. Village lined and census revised; medical examination  
Inspected village and visited village school.
- Fri. 9th Mar. To Karau - 1 1/2 hrs; then to Gumbum - 30 mins.  
Census revised at Karau. Medical and village  
inspection carried out. Visited coffee area. Returned to  
Gumbum.
- Sat. 10th Mar. Inspected hamlets of Gaiafen and Gumbum and  
visited village school.
- Sun. 11th Mar. To Zimaring hamlet - housing and sanitation  
inspections. Coffee areas belonging to the Gumbum group  
inspected.
- Mon. 12th Mar. Census revision and medical examination.  
At Gumbum.
- Tues. 13th Mar. To Monakaset - 1 hr 15 mins. Lined and censused -  
village and medical inspections. Visited village school.
- Wed. 14th Mar. To Bawan - 1 hr 30 mins; inspecting Geremen  
hamlet en route. Revised census.
- Thurs. 15th Mar. Inspected Bawan coffee areas. Village and sanitation  
inspections. inspection carried out.
- Fri. 16th Mar. Compiled new book for Monakaset and  
Bawan and issued book to Geremen.
- Sat. 17th Mar. To Gevak - 1 hr 30 mins. Walked to Orin (30 mins)  
and revised census and inspected village and health.  
Returned to Gevak and amended census. Medical examination.
- Sun. 18th Mar. Inspected Gevak and Misok villages and visited  
village school. Afternoon spent inspecting coffee areas.
- Mon. 19th Mar. At Gevak.
- Tues. 20th Mar. To Tewep (Naba census sub-division) 2 hrs 15 mins.

END OF DIARY.

26 days.



## INTRODUCTION

The Wain area has been patrolled quite regularly in recent years with the result that living standards have improved considerably and the general development of these people has been effectively fostered.

The area was last patrolled by a Native Affairs officer in February 1955; however since then several visits to key villages, and some police patrols have been carried out. An Agricultural officer visited the region in January of this year on a survey of subsistence and economic agriculture, but there has not been a Medical patrol to the Wain since November 1954.

In addition to the ordinary duties of census revision and routine administration this patrol was instructed to check on the coffee-planting project, commenced in 1954 as a means of native economic development, and as far as possible extend that scheme.

The few outstanding War Damage claims were paid; details of these are contained in this report.

A Native Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol and gave treatment in every village.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The progress made by the people of the Wain in recent years - more particularly since the inception of the coffee-growing scheme - is most encouraging. Although this progress is mainly reflected in their coffee projects and other 'business' schemes it is also noticeable in improved standards of living throughout the area and an atmosphere of advancement one can sense in almost every village. The seeds have been sown; but continual guidance and supervision will be necessary if satisfactory results are to be achieved.

Fortunately the Lutheran mission station at Boana, which is the hub of this area, is assisting the natives a great deal towards material advancement and has been responsible for the setting-up of a prosperous native-owned trade-store, and more recently, a bakery.

The trade-store which is located at Boana is controlled by a group of natives headed by the tultul Singin of Wampangan. Goods are purchased wholesale on behalf of the natives by the Rev. Bergmann who assists in assessing retail costs, coverage of air-freight charges, etc. The store building itself

is of pit-sawn timber with a galvanised iron roof - an excellent structure. It was pleasing to note that 'rubbish' items are not sold; the store is well-stocked with practical goods of well-known brands.

A very recent and very noteworthy addition to the development of the area is a native-owned bakery, also located at Boana. This was built with the profits made from the store. An hygienic building of galvanised iron and fly-wire, it contains a Simpson wood-fuel stove valued at £50, enamel mixing bowls, etc. The oven can hold six lb. loaves at the one time and at the time of the patrol, when the bakery had just started-up, about 30 loaves were being baked each day. Both white and wholemeal bread is made and the loaves sell readily at 1/3 each. Small, plain buns are also popular at 4 a 1/-. The Rev. Bergmann stated that he had suggested to the natives that they later attempt baking sweet-corn bread, which should be very nourishing and palatable.

The timber used in the construction of both the store and the bakery was produced by a pit-saw team which operates near the village of Wampangan. This project employs nine natives full-time and they live with their families on the job. The timber cut is probably the best pit-sawn timber I have ever seen. These people are fortunate in having two excellent types of softwood growing throughout the Wain; they are used almost exclusively for house-building. I brought specimens of both back to Lae for identification but the Forestry officer was absent at the time so I ~~was~~ am unable to provide the names of these timbers in this report. However suffice it to say that the possibilities of a native-owned sawmill in the area would be, with encouragement, far from remote. In the meantime other villages should be encouraged to develop pit-saw teams if only as a means of improving housing.

The only complaints brought to the notice of the patrol were of a petty nature and this suggests that the people are contented and law-abiding. The majority of disputes are settled by the village leaders, generally the mission authorities, as these people do in most cases appear to have greater control over the village than the government-appointed village officials. Nevertheless village life appears to be harmonious enough and I personally feel that the settlement of minor disputes in the village is a sign of a healthy, progressive community. On the other hand it would be fallacious to assume that there is no serious crime at all in the area: in all probability such cases are also 'settled' to avoid any family or village disruption.



### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Although village leadership is generally vested in the native missionaries and teachers, particularly in the upper villages, there are some excellent officials in the Wain. Some have been leaders for many years and from the comments of previous patrols and my own observations it is obvious that they are loyal and reliable men.

As well as being village officials several are also the mission representatives. This dual role does not appear to cause any resentment, on the contrary; with both the government and mission supporting them they are very influential men indeed.

The outstanding case of this is the tultul Singin, who, as well as being the most important village official in the whole area, is the leader of the native mission congregation. Singin's influence has been used a great deal in the establishment of the coffee-growing scheme in this region and much of the success of the venture to date must be attributed to his untiring efforts and support of the project.

A complete list of the Wain village officials is appended to this report (Appendix "D").

### HOUSING

The standard of housing in the lower, more temperate villages is generally superior to that of the upper areas. This is only to be expected because the climatic conditions of the headwater villages necessitates the construction of houses that provide adequate protection against the intensely cold nights. However there are far too many shanties in these villages and overcrowding is prevalent. Nevertheless conditions are improving considerably, mainly because of the influence of the younger men who have been away to work and seen conditions in other areas. The houses built for the old people are not very good at all; where necessary the villagers were reminded of their obligations to the old folk.

As schools are located in only some of the Wain villages pupils from neighbouring settlements live in these villages for convenience. In all cases housing for the schoolchildren is completely inadequate- upwards of twenty youngsters living in one house. Instructions were given for this to be remedied immediately.

Practically without exception houses are constructed of adzed planks with roofs of grass thatch. Matted bamboo is used for flooring. Those villages that have sac-sac use it for roofing instead of grass, and although it is a vast improvement on the kunai

thatch, these people do not have the ability of the Bukaua and Salamaua natives where this craft has been handed down from generation to generation.

Wherever improvements to housing were required a notation was made in the village book to this effect.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

### 1. Subsistence Agriculture

The people of the Wain are essentially agriculturalists; their gardens are extensive and well-managed. The staple foods which include yams, taro, and kau-kau are supplemented by abundant quantities of introduced varieties such as potatoes, cabbages, sweet-corn, tomatoes and beans. Sweet-corn in particular is a very popular food, and could be included in the staple category.

Apart from slight seasonal shortages due to the time-lag in planting crops, there is a plentiful food supply in every part of this area.

### 2. Economic Agriculture

Guided and encouraged by the Rev. Bergmann, natives of the ~~xi~~ villages adjacent to the Boana mission station have, in recent years, been planting european vegetables for sale in Lae. Although the returns from this venture have been small, it has been and continues to be a steady source of revenue for these people. The natives grow the vegetables in their gardens and carry them to Boana where they are purchased by the mission for 3d. a lb. The mission then sells this produce to Mr. Laurie Crowley who transports it to Lae and markets it there.

Coffee, the planting of which was commenced in 1954, is the important economic crop of the area and the work of patrols since then has largely centred round the development and encouragement of this scheme.

Although plantings have been carried out with enthusiasm, and the majority of people realize the importance of coffee in relation to their development, most plots recently established have not been planted with shade trees (crotalaria or luceana). In addition young trees have been planted without suitable holes having been first prepared. The futility of this was stressed in every village, but it indicates that the scheme will need regular supervision if ultimate success is to be assured. The shining example of this is that the three villages close to Boana (Banzain, Dzenzan and Wampangan) all have



excellent coffee areas, only because it has been possible to make frequent visits to them; the faults referred to above occur in the more remote villages. An experimental block has been planted by the Department of Agriculture near the Boana airstrip; all villages were urged to inspect it and follow the example set.

However it must not be thought that the scheme is not progressing satisfactorily; a perusal of the attached statistics relating to the scheme (Appendix "C") will show that since its inception the scheme has been developing rapidly, and is a good indication of the co-operation the people are displaying.

I feel that a definite step towards ensuring the lasting success would be the introduction of agriculture into the curriculum of the village schools. If, say, half a day each week could be allocated to this instruction and the maintenance of a small coffee block by the schoolchildren, the benefits in later life would be manifest. Already small plots are run by the Boana and Sokam schoolchildren; it should not be too great a task to extend this throughout the area.

Another method that suggests itself is to arrange for influential men from the Wain to visit native economic development schemes in other areas, preferably, of course, other coffee-growing areas.

At the present time there is a trend towards the setting-up of family-group blocks. (See Appendix "C1") As yet this is only slight, but I think it should be encouraged as much as possible as this seems to be the ideal method of development in this mountainous country.

### 3. Livestock

There are about thirty native-owned cattle in the area nearly all of which are grazing on the Boana mission station. However the natives hope to move them shortly to an area between Boana and Kvaipmunum, but are waiting for a veterinary inspection to be carried out first. A native who has had eight years experience with stock at Boana will be in charge of the herd and it seems very likely that this will be a successful enterprise. The cattle are mainly Ellawarra Shorthorns, but there are some cross-bred Holsteins amongst them.

Figs are quite plentiful in the area and the strain has been improved by the introduction of Berkshire Tamworth boars from the Krap livestock station. These have been crossed with native stock at Boana.

Poultry seems to do quite well in the Wain and every village has a number of fowls. Eggs were supplied to the patrol often and were greatly appreciated.

#### ROADS BRIDGES AND RESTHOUSES

Pre-war there was a patrol post located in the lower Wain and during that period well-graded patrol routes were formed. These tracks have been maintained by the natives so that nowadays patrolling the area is done with little inconvenience. Most inter-village roads had been cleared prior to the patrol's arrival and only occasionally was it necessary to instruct a village official to have a track improved.

Before the patrol departed the District Commissioner instructed that the possibility of constructing an access road to the Wain area from the vicinity of the Yala sawmill be investigated. Unfortunately bad weather on the day the patrol followed the route of the proposed road made it impossible to carry out a full investigation; however I can report on some of the factors involved. In the first place I feel reasonably certain that a vehicular road could be constructed but it would be necessary to deviate considerably from the present track in order to avoid some very steep country. I endeavoured to find alternative routes close to the present track but the bad weather and heavily-timbered country limited visibility too much.

The land itself seems suitable to road-making as there are abundant supplies of stone along the entire length of the track; so if a road was constructed maintenance should not be too great a task. However labour would be a problem as there are no centres of large population nearby.

In 1954 P.O. Moloney reported an alternative route from "Camp Diddy" near Nadzab. I would recommend that this be further investigated as it might be a better means of access than from Yalu.

The fast-flowing mountain streams, tributaries of the Busu river, are crossed several times by a patrol; bridges are therefore important. The native-built bridges are simple but secure; three or four logs lashed together and anchored on each side of the stream by large stones. Most have handrails.....for the benefit of patrols! All were in good order.

Most rest-houses are comfortable and weatherproof but in some villages improvements were suggested. Practically every village maintains a rest-house, which in this area is unnecessary. This patrol did not hurry through the region but even so it was impossible to sleep



in every resthouse. This of course disappoints the village officials and people who have built, maintained, and prepared a resthouse for an impending patrol. In view of this I suggest that in future only those resthouses which are used are maintained ..... the people of the other villages can assist in looking after them.

#### WAR DAMAGE

With the payment of the four outstanding claims totalling £50-16-9 effected by this patrol war damage claims and payments are now finalised. There are no outstanding claims whatsoever.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

##### LINGUISTIC GROUPS

In marked contrast to the neighbouring Naba area, where a population of nearly 10,000 speaks a common language, the people of the Wain are divided into three distinct linguistic groups.

The most extensive of these dialects is known as KWAMBELENG and is spoken in the central and eastern villages, embracing a population of approximately 2,500.

In the eastern villages of Gain, Serabo, Baguman, Sadau, Kasin, Wasin, Dzenzan, Kwaipmunum, Sokam and Sikeran the inhabitants speak a language called GAIN. The population of these villages is roughly 1500, but this dialect is also spoken by the neighbouring villages in the Erap sub-division, extending as far as Kasenang.

NAFIRI, is the language of the Ningiet group, the three southernmost villages in the area. Only about 300 Wain people now speak NAFIRI although it is also the language of Tali, a Bukaua coastal village. Originally the Tali natives were an inland people inhabiting an area in the lower Naba south of Samanzing and near the present Momalili border; but several years ago a sickness which threatened to wipe them out forced them to the coast, where they were given permission to settle by the Tikerang people, on whose land they now live. According to the Rev. Bergmann NAFIRI has some similarities to the ATZERA - the language of the Markham, but this is thought to be coincidental as there appears to have been no communication between the ATZERA and NAFIRI speaking peoples in the past.

Due to their location the villages of Orin and Monakasat are largely influenced by the Naba language, which is also understood in the headwater villages of Bosagen, Bandang and Kawaren, mainly because of intermarriage.

## CENSUS

Census statistics were amended by the patrol and new village books were compiled for several villages. Separate books were issued to the villages of Geremen and Misok. Earlier patrols have referred to the advisability of this as much confusion has been caused in the past because of the disruption of groups for census purposes. Previously half the Geremen people lived at Monakasat and the other half at Bawan. The Misok group formerly lived at Gevak but are a separate people, and their village is situated some distance from Geva.

At the request of the village officials the name of the village Kwambeleng was changed to Guombot. Kwambeleng is the name of a Wain dialect (refer "Anthropology") whereas the correct native name of the area on which the village is situated is Guombot. In addition there is a village called Kwambeleng in the Naba sub-division.

There is 35% of the adult male labour potential absent at work; this percentage has been stable for the past 2 years. In most villages the labour supply seems quite adequate, but in the village of Karau (lower Wain) 80% of the able-bodied men are absent. The position here of course is quite desperate, but the few remaining men are doing a marvellous job. For instance the luluai and another man have between them built 6 houses in the past 18 months! A scrutiny of the village book revealed that most of these men have been away for a year or more. Other villages where the rate of absenteeism is rather high are; Monakasat ( 60% ) Gumbum ( 53% ) and Ganzengan ( 52% ) and it is to be noted that housing in these three villages is well below standard.

Practically all the students of mission schools absent are resident elsewhere in the sub-division.

The total population of the Wain remains static; the increase of two of births over deaths is not all that could be desired in this sub-division.





APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH

It has been mentioned in the introduction to this report that a medical patrol has not visited the Wain since 1954. In that year two medical patrols were carried out; the first in April conducted by E.M.A. Sheldrick, and the second in November by E.M.A. Swanborough.

This patrol was accompanied by a native medical assistant and he examined the inhabitants of each village at the time the census was taken.

Although the general health of these people appears as good as could be expected under the circumstances, the incidence of sores and scabies is rather high, particularly amongst the children. This is true of the whole area though the villages of the upper Wain are somewhat worse than those lower down. From a perusal of previous patrol reports and from the statements of the natives themselves it would appear that the sores break out about this time each year - when the weather is warmer. At the present time the medical facilities available are not sufficient to effectively control these complaints. There are only three aid-posts staffed by native medical assistants in the area and the location of these precludes the control of sickness in the upper Wain, and although nearly all villages have medical tultuls most of them have little or no supplies or knowledge and even less energy. I personally feel they cannot be blamed for their attitude as most of them have made many sacrifices and given good service for several years, and they realize they are a dying race; but more important; nowadays no-one in the Wain likes to work for nothing. However they were instructed to replenish their stocks of medicines and it is hoped they will carry on till more efficient natives can be trained.

There are four natives undergoing training at the Native Medical Training School at Malahang now, and on completion of their course they should be able to improve the general standard of health in their respective villages, namely Gumbum (one A.P.O. already present); Monakasat; Gevak; and Misok. However it is felt that everything possible should be done to have trained natives stationed in the Gain and Bosagen areas as these two regions (and the Gevak group) required extensive medical treatment from this patrol. Several natives were sent to the Native Hospital Malahang for further treatment.

An aid-post run by a mission-trained native is located at Boana, but his work is confined mainly to the schoolchildren and other



natives on the mission station as only a few people from the surrounding villages come to Boana for treatment.

A list of the government aid-posts and a short report on them is attached to this appendix.

Listed below is a summary of the causes of deaths that have occurred in the Wain in the past twelve months. Although this summary cannot be considered accurate I feel it gives a reasonable indication of the incidence of various illnesses in the area:

Natural.....	15
Pneumonia.....	20
Influenza.....	16
Whooping Cough.....	6
Dysentery/Diarrhoea.....	20
Beriberi.....	6
T.B.....	11
Malaria.....	27
Menangitis.....	4
Infant Mortality.....	28
Maternal 2.....	7
Suffocation.....	1
Drowning.....	1
Unknown.....	15
Total Deaths	177
.....	

The respiratory diseases have accounted for a considerable proportion of the deaths, but from enquiries made I am led to believe these have not been endemic as they have not been confined to any particular area, nor have they occurred in a short period. A small boy was drowned in the Busu river early in January of this year. His body was not recovered. A baby suffocated while sleeping at Monakasat during November 1955.

The infant mortality rate during the past year was 16% which seems rather high for an area such as the Wain, while the maternal mortality rate approximated 3%.

Goitre is of course still prevalent in the headwater villages and occurs mainly in adult females though occasionally a young woman or man was noticed to be afflicted. I am unaware of any relation between goitre and insanity, but a large proportion of the parents of sub-normal individuals suffer from goitres.

In his patrol report of 1954 P.O. Moloney estimated an 8% insanity rate in the Bosagen and Gevak village groups. It is pleasing to note that this is apparently decreasing as I estimate a 5% rate at the present time; however it is still high enough to be quite depressing.

VILLAGE Sanitation in the area cannot be considered good and is probably responsible for the large number of flies encountered throughout the area. It may also be the reason for the majority of deaths attributed to dysentery and diarrhoea, as water supplies in the Wain are, without exception excellent. The main faults with sanitation are:

1. Inadequate number of latrines in each village
- and
2. Poor construction.

Both these points were explained to the natives when instructions for the improvement of sanitary arrangements were given.

In his 1954 report P.O. Moloney also mentioned that he discussed the matter of including hygiene in the curriculum of the village schools with Rev. Bergmann. I feel that this should be followed up as it does seem to be the best way of ensuring consistently good hygiene standards.

CHIKON

GABAROK

Health of this village under reasonable control but Gabarok does not impress as being conscientious. Neighbouring villages complain this A.F.S. does not visit them.



VILLAGE AID POSTS

(Attachment to Appendix "A" )

<u>VILLAGE</u>	A.P.O. i/c	COMMENTS
KASIN	GATIWIN	Only recently established this aid-post is functioning very well. Gatiwin carrying out his duties in a conscientious and efficient manner. Aid-post building satisfactory.
WASIN	YANGA	Established 1954. Yanga sets a fine example to the rest of the village and is at the present time building a new aid-post.
GUMBUL	GASAWOK	Health of this village under reasonable control but Gasawok does not impress as being conscientious. Neighbouring villages complain this A.P.O. does not visit them.

.....

## APPENDIX "B"

### EDUCATION

The Lutheran mission provides the only educational facilities available to the natives within this area. Most of the Wain is controlled by the mission station at Boana and in these villages instruction is given in the introduced Kotte language. However in the six lower villages of Ningiet, Lawasumbulae, Banzain, Karau, Gumbum, and Monakasat, which are administered by the Lutheran mission Lae, teaching is in the Yabim language.

Due to the shortage of trained teachers there are only twelve village schools established throughout the area, but one of these ( Karau ), was not functioning at the time of the visit as the teacher had died in late 1955 and to date no replacement has been available.

The system of education followed is identical with all mission-controlled systems in the Lae sub-district, in that a pupil first attends a village school for four years, then if he so desires and if convenient, spends a further two years at a primary school; either at Boana (Kotte) or Lae (Yabim) . Further education is then carried out at mission centres in either Lae or Finschhafen; depending of course on what language the student has been schooled in.

The fact that the course in the village schools is of four years duration, and taught by the one teacher, means that a class enters the school only every four years. However this is to some extent overcome as pupils from a village where a school is teaching either a higher or lower grade than their standard, can attend a school in another village. This apparently causes no inconvenience or hardship to either the pupils themselves or the people who look after them.

A visit was made to every village school in the Wain while work was in progress. The standard of the schools seems to vary somewhat depending on the ability of the teachers. Generally speaking the teachers in the Yabim schools appeared more proficient than those in the Kotte region, but it may well be that nervousness upset some teachers and their classes to a certain extent.

It is very pleasing to note that some English, however slight, and despite the fact that the teachers know but little English themselves, is being introduced into the Yabim schools and also to the Boana primary school. However the normal curriculum includes mainly religious instruction, reading, writing and arithmetic. The pupils



know their Bible stories perfectly, they read and write reasonably well, but without exception arithmetic is rather weak. Even after four years at the village school they know only fairly simple additions and subtractions. Nevertheless the system of teaching arithmetic is obviously considered satisfactory as it was noticed that the textbook for this subject was printed in 1930 and has not, apparently, been revised since then.

Although the majority of pupils attending village schools would be in the 9/15 age group, there are several adult males attending schools in the Kotte region. As far as I can ascertain these men went away to work before going to school and are only now attending.

Their village schools are very important to these people and the teachers are held in high regard in the village. Everyone, including the teacher, the parents, and the pupils themselves, is keen on education and truancy is negligible. If anything they are a little too ardent, as several cases of neglected sores and scabies were noticed amongst the schoolchildren. In one village it was necessary to reprimand a teacher who had forbidden a child to miss school to have his scabies treated.

It is a pity that there are only 2 children from the Wain attending government schools as it is felt that education should be keeping pace with their present rate of development.

A schedule of the village schools in the area is attached to this appendix.





VILLAGE COFFEE BLOCKS.. (APPENDIX "C" ).....WAIN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO.OF AREAS</u>	<u>APPROX.ACRES</u>	<u>NO.OF TREES</u>
1. Ringiet & Lawasumbulac	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	246
2. Pupuf	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	859
3. Gain	2	1	500
4. Serabo	1	1	325
5. Baguman	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	817
6. Sadau	1	1	486
7. Kasin	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	578
8. Wasin	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	173
9. Dzenzan	1	1	320
10. Kwaipmunum	1	1	235
11. Sokaw	1	1	450
12. Sikerem	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	250
13. Bosagen	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	277
14. Bandong	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	180
15. Kawaren	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	228
16. Ganzengan	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	212
17. Guombct	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	365
18. Wampangan	21	2	850
19. Banzain	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	590
20. Karau	1	1	497
21. Gumbum	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	134
22. Zimaring	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	180
23. Monakasat	2	2	765
24. Gereken	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	278
25. Bawan	4	6	2248
26. Gevak	2	1	377
27. Misok	2	1	448
28. Orin	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	661
<hr/>			
TOTALS.....	40	35	13,529
<hr/>			

APPENDIX "C1."

INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY COFFEE BLOCKS ..... WAIN

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NO. OF AREAS</u>	<u>APPROX ACRES</u>	<u>NO. OF TREES</u>
1. Tiwa of Pupuf	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	200
2. Sadau natives of	1	1	300
3. Medau " "	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	230
4. Sekam schoolchildren	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	100
5. Yerok of Bawan	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	100
6. Boana schoolchildren	1	1	320
7. Basawepe of Boana	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	140
8. Emimud of Monakasat	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	115
<hr/>			
TOTALS.....	8	5	1,505







# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56.

— WAIN —

Govt. Print—7403/1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE'S		Ave. Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F			
NINGIET	21.2.56	2	7		1				1					2	1			7	1			1		1		3	12	2	16	16	1.7	14	10	11	21	66	
LAWASUMAJAR	21.2.56	1	1						1					1	2			4	3			1		5	17	3	14	1	11	2.1	9	11	18	57			
PUPUF	22.2.56	4	1		1						1		3	3	1		1		6			10	5	9	30	6	29	2	25	2.7	19	25	24	31	120		
GAIN	23.2.56	5	3	1							1		4					8				1		18	40	13	35	2	35	3.1	36	39	38	47	169		
SERABO	24.2.56	3	1														1	6				1		13	27	12	18	2	18	2.6	35	24	31	31	128		
BAGUMAN	25.2.56	3	9		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	8	10		1	1			9	10	11	48	13	41	38	2.0	25	39	39	48	192			
SADALI	25.2.56	5	3	1	2				1				4	8	9	1	1	18	1			2		14	70	19	61	6	57	2.2	46	49	73	70	259		
KASIM	27.2.56	3	2	1					1		1		1	1	2		3	1	6		1	1		10	7	14	41	8	34	2	27	2.3	30	17	36	46	154
WASIN	28.2.56	1	2								1				4	1		5	1			3	10	8	25	11	28	1	23	2.0	13	14	25	31	102		
DZENZAN	28.2.56	4							1		1		1		1		4	5	2	2			10	4	4	21	5	18	12	2.2	16	16	22	24	101		
KWARIMUNUM	29.2.56	2	1	1	1						1			2	11	7	2	3	8	2			14	12	9	49	9	35	5	31	2.2	24	18	38	37	153	
SOKAM	29.2.56	4	1		1						2		4	1	7	8	8	13	2	1			3	10	49	16	36	3	31	2.6	37	37	39	39	171		
SIKEREN	1.3.56	3	5				1				1			1	1		2	10	2			9	4	9	39	10	26	21	2.1	19	21	24	25	114			
BOSAGEN	2.3.56	3	1				1		1		1		1				19	3				6		20	60	14	76	4	29	2.9	33	34	47	68	210		
BANDONG	2.3.56	4	3	1	3				1		1				1		13	1	2			11	14	19	54	15	39	2	34	2.0	30	17	41	57	186		
KAWAREN	3.3.56	1	6	1	2						1		2	1	1		15	2				9	4	19	63	17	59	5	55	2.0	32	32	53	69	216		
GANZENKAN	5.3.56	9	1				1				1		2		1		17	4	2			11	6	8	37	6	29	2	26	1.8	18	11	20	30	119		
GUAMBOT	5.3.56	9	4	2			1				2		2	2			11	3	5			4	4	14	47	15	39	3	37	2.1	45	25	33	50	180		
WAMPANSAN	6.3.56	3	4						1		3			1	1		1	20	2	6	1		23	13	15	59	12	38	4	36	2.7	29	36	38	56	224	



# Population Register

Area Patrolled WAIN

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45				10-16	15-45	M	F	M	F	
			7	1			1		1	3	12	2	16		16	1.7	14	10	11	21	66
			4		3				1	5	17	3	14	1	11	2.1	9	11	11	18	57
	1				6			10	5	9	30	6	29	2	25	2.7	19	25	24	31	121
			8					1		18	40	13	35	3	35	3.1	36	39	38	47	169
		1	6					1		13	27	12	18	2	18	2.6	35	24	31	31	128
	8	10	10	1	1			9	10	11	48	13	41		38	2.0	25	39	39	48	182
9	1	1	18		1			2		14	70	19	61	6	57	2.2	46	49	73	70	259
	3	1	6		1	1		10	7	14	41	8	34	2	27	2.3	30	17	36	46	154
4	1		5	1				3	10	8	25	11	28	1	23	2.0	13	14	25	31	102
		4	5		2	2		10	4	4	21	5	18		12	2.2	16	16	22	24	101
7	2	3	8	2				14	12	9	49	4	35	5	31	2.2	24	18	38	37	153
4	8	8	13	2	1			3		10	49	16	36	3	31	2.6	37	37	39	39	171
		2	10	2				4	4	9	39	10	26		21	2.1	19	21	24	25	114
			19		3			6		20	60	14	36	4	29	2.9	33	34	47	68	210
		1	13	1	2			11	14	19	54	15	39	2	34	2.0	30	17	41	57	186
4		1	15		2			9	4	19	63	17	59	3	55	2.0	32	32	53	69	216
		2	17	4	2			11	6	8	37	6	29	2	26	1.8	18	11	20	30	119
	1		11	3	5			4	4	14	47	15	39	3	37	2.1	45	25	33	50	180
		1	20	2	6	1		23	13	15	59	12	38	4	36	2.7	29	36	38	56	224
	1		9	1	2			2		5	25		23		22	2.2	16	21	16	27	94
4	1		23	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	33	7	34	3	32	1.8	24	23	17	43	142
		4	33	4	5			1		16	72	14	53	8	47	1.7	47	36	50	55	231
5	20	20	17	5	9			1		6	43	7	41	3	37	1.6	19	33	22	48	154
			6		1					8	17	10	20	1	18	2.3	14	18	25	33	97
4	27	34	24	3	6			2		19	63	23	58	6	52	3.1	58	56	40	81	270
			21					2		12	56	13	44	1	37	2.5	45	38	39	70	215
	82	86	18		1					21	55	20	58	2	50	2.4	57	57	52	80	265
			8							11	32	10	30	3	26	2.1	20	24	50	58	160
155	180	354	34	62	5	2		147	97	326	1184	310	992	69	893		810	781	954	1293	4539



30/1/41



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. LAE NO. 10 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by R.J. GREEN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled NABA census sub-division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 members R.P.N.G.C. ; 1 N.M.A. and 1 Coffee Asst.

Duration—From 17/3/1956 to 14/4/1956

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1955

Medical ANGAU /19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration  
Economic Development

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/6/1956

*A. A. ...*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £ 112/9/-

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

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



HA.30.9.33

22nd March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Lae.

See P/K. No. 10 of 56/57.

The abovementioned report is acknowledged with  
thanks.

Owing to the time lapse since this patrol was  
carried out, it would be futile to comment at this  
late stage.

Please investigate the complaint re "Mission Courts".

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director

B/A  
20/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/33 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. - 250

ARR.AH

Department of Native Affairs,  
LAE.

7th. June, 1956.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, LAE No. 10 OF 1955/56

....  
I forward herewith the report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R.J. Green to the NABA Census Division.

The NABA people are progressing satisfactorily and, generally, the area does not appear to be affected to any serious extent by the high percentage of young men absent at work.

I have not yet visited the store at "Number seven" but will do so at an early date.

It is not unusual for missionaries (European or native) to usurp the powers of the Court, and the best way to combat the practice is to make it known far and wide that the order cannot be enforced. In the light of modern legislation, the "Mission Court" may be paving the way for the Village Local Government.

There does not appear to have been any complaint of harsh sentences, but the matter calls for investigation by the next patrol.

It is hoped the KEMEN Village difficulties have been smoothed over. The Assistant District Officer intends to visit this area and will pay special attention to the need for unity.

I agree with Mr. Green that health and education services in the NABA should be improved and the establishment of a Government school an essential.

The Report is informative and the Patrol well-conducted.

*He mark*

(A.R. Haviland)  
A/DISTRICT OFFICER



DIARY NABA PATROL.

- Sat. 17th Mar. Arrived Tewep ex Gevak (Wain census sub-divi.)  
2 hrs 15 mins. Inhabitants medically examined and  
sanitation inspection carried out.
- Sun. 18th Mar. At Tewep. Village, and coffee nursery laid out.
- Mon. 19th Mar. Cargo to Sakalan. Party to Kiakum for village  
and medical inspection - 1 hr from Tewep. Prepared area  
and established nursery for village coffee area.  
To Sakalam, ~~Silimbang~~ and Mogom combined villages  
- 1 hr 5 mins. Inspected Silimbang housing. All people  
medically examined. Visited coffee area.
- Tues. 20th Mar. Remainder of village inspected. New coffee  
area and nursery established for Silimbang village. Sakalam  
and Mogom coffee nursery set out.  
To Seperagaman - 2 hrs.
- Wed. 21st Mar. Inspected housing and sanitation in combined  
Seperagaman and Yalumbang village. Inhabitants medically  
examined. Visited village school. Coffee nursery established.  
Settled village disputes.
- Thurs. 22nd Mar. To Awen - 1 hr 15 mins. Visited village school.  
Medical examination carried out. Housing and sanitation  
inspection. Coffee nursery established.
- Fri. 23rd Mar. To Kisituen - 1 hr 20 mins. Visited village school  
Medical, housing and sanitation inspections. Established  
coffee nursery.  
To Baidoung - 1 hr 30 mins. Medical examination  
carried out.
- Sat. 24th Mar. Walked to Tukwambot (40 mins) and inspected  
village and medical check. Cleared marked out and prepared  
area for coffee planting and set up a nursery.
- Sun. 25th Mar. At Baidoung.
- Mon. 26th Mar. Medical examination Baidoung and Ankemap.  
Housing inspection. Visited village school. Established  
coffee nursery.
- Tues. 27th Mar. To Kwembeleng - 45 mins. Walked to Ankandang  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr) and inspected village and carried out medical  
examination and prepared coffee area. Returned to  
Kwembeleng - village and medical inspections and coffee  
nursery established. Visited village school.
- Wed. 28th Mar. To Hanobman ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) Village and medical inspection  
Coffee seed prepared for later planting.  
To Bangdap (45 mins) Medical examination  
carried out and sanitation inspected.
- Thurs. 29th Mar. Inspected housing at Bangdap and established  
coffee nursery.  
To Banbok - 45 mins. Village and examinations  
coffee nursery established. Visited village school.  
To Kemen - 50 mins.
- Fri. 30th Mar. }  
Sat. 31st Mar. }  
Sun. 1st Apr. } EASTER - AT KEMEN.
- Mon. 2nd Apr. To Lambaip - 40 mins. Village inspected and medi-  
cal examination carried out. New area cleared for coffee  
planting and nursery established. Visited village school  
and returned to Kemen.



Tues. 3rd.

Both hamlets inspected and medically examined. Village school visited.

Afternoon spent trying to settle the dispute between the two village factions.

Wed. 4th.

To KARANGANDOAN via BAMBOK and BANGDAP...2½ hrs. Inspected possible site for airstrip en route. On arrival at KARANGANDOAN prepared coffee nursery. People medically examined and housing and sanitation inspected. Visited village school.

Thurs. 5th.

To SASAWAREN/MISALAMBAMAN - 1½ hrs. Medical check and village inspection. Two coffee areas marked out and nurseries prepared.

Heavy rain during afternoon - unable to move on.

Fri. 6th.

To DOKAJANG - 40 mins. Village inspection and medical examination. Coffee nursery established.

To KASANOMBE - 30 mins. Housing and sanitation inspected. Medical check-up. Coffee nursery established in village area and plot marked out for village school.

Inspected village school.

Sat. 7th.

To MOMSALOM - 2 hrs. Village inspected then to ZITARI - 2½ hrs. Heavy rain throughout afternoon.

Sun. 8th.

ZITARI inspected and medical examination carried out. Visited village school

Mon. 9th.

To SAMANZING - 2 hrs. Cleared and marked out coffee area and set-up nursery.

Visited village school and inspected housing and sanitation.

Tues. 10th.

People of SAMANZING medically examined then patrol departed for BILAMANG. Time 2 hrs.

Village inspected and medical check carried out. Area cleared and marked out for coffee; nursery prepared.

To SAMBUE - 3 hrs.

Wed. 11th.

People of SAMBUE medically examined. Housing and sanitation inspected. New coffee area marked out and nursery prepared; existing coffee areas inspected.

To KWAPSANEK - 1½ hrs. Medical check then to GAWAM - 40 mins; medical check.

Thurs. 12th.

Returned to KWAPSANEK and inspected village and coffee plots. Nursery established in new area.

Back to GAWAM - site for new village selected. Area cleared and marked for coffee - nursery established.

Fri. 13th.

Inspected GAWAM coffee areas and then walked to MUSOM. Inspected village and prepared coffee area. People medically examined.

To GWABADIK - 3 hrs. Village and medical inspections and cocoa plantation inspected.

Sat. 14th.

Visited village school at GWABADIK; patrol then proceeded to BUYABIM. Time 35 mins. Inspected.

To BUMALONG 1½ hrs, thence to Lae by truck.

END OF DIARY

28 DAYS



## INTRODUCTION

This patrol was a follow-up to that conducted by C.P.O. Hanrahan in July 1955 and should be read in conjunction with that report. As the patrol moved into the Naba from the Wain sub-division it was accompanied by the same personnel.

The weather was satisfactory and did not hamper movements- the early months of the year are most suitable for patrolling this area. Generally mornings were fine and sunny with low cloud developing during mid-afternoon.

Apart from follow-up duties the patrol was required to check on and extend the coffee-planting scheme and pay outstanding war ~~damages~~ damage claims.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people of the lower Naba are undoubtedly more sophisticated than their brothers in the headwater villages, although it is pleasing to note that the improvement in these upper regions, reported by Mr. Hanrahan continues. Throughout the area however the natives are vigorous, and co-operative towards the government. They are excellent workers and are always in demand as labourers.

At the time of the last census a large percentage of the able-bodied males were absent at work and the ~~then~~ District Officer expressed his concern. Although census figures were not amended by this patrol a check was made in each village and it was found that <sup>the</sup> percentage absent is ~~still~~ still high. However the advantages of young men from the upper villages going away to work is now becoming evident in the general improvement in living standards in these villages. On the other hand the proximity of Lae to the lower villages is a great temptation to the inhabitants of them and several complaints were received from village officials and relations, of some natives drifting to and from Lae continually.

Like the Wain's the Naba people are keen to progress, but with no supervision available many of their "business" ventures go astray. Recently all the Naba villages collected money to start a goldmining scheme near Kainantu, under the leadership of a Naba man, Siria, who had spent many years goldmining. Unfortunately Siria died and the scheme fell through. The money was hopelessly mixed-up so a meeting of village elders decided to open a store with the funds collected, at "second-seven". "Second-seven" is the name given by the natives to the former 2/7th. army camp, near Lae. It is now occupied by Naba people who use it as a clearing-house for the sale of vegetables in Lae. Many Naba natives live at "second-seven" only returning to their villages when a patrol visits the area. On the patrol's return to Lae I inspected this settlement and the store there and reported the position to the Assistant District Officer who paid a visit to the place and carried out a thorough investigation. I feel that regular inspections of "second-seven" should be ~~carried out.~~  
*made*

Very few disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement but, as mentioned in the Wain patrol report, many never reach the ears of ~~the~~ a patrol. A method of dealing with serious breaches in the village is to send the culprit off to live in the bush for a period, thus excommunicating him completely from village affairs. This is of course completely wrong ~~and~~ is rife in this area. Such punishment is usually meted out by the village mission representatives... they have great power in the Naba. It is very difficult to find specific instances of these "sentences" as the natives know such acts are illegal and keep them "in the dark". One case was discovered, however, in the village of Gawam. The man concerned was guilty of a sex offence and had been banished for four months. He was brought to Lae and charged and convicted in the C.N.A.



In every village strict instructions were given that this method of dealing with serious offences ~~was~~ is to cease immediately; but I doubt very much if these instructions will be heeded as these natives are loath to bring a charge against a fellow villager that might result in a substantial term of imprisonment.

Previous patrols have reported disruption in the village of Kemen and it has become almost an annual duty of patrols to endeavour to settle the squabbles. Mr. Hanrahan stated that at the time of his visit it appeared the disagreements had finished but unfortunately the trouble has flared up again. The cause of the trouble is that the village officials are divided. There are two luluais and two tultuls in Kemen and one, the former paramount of the Naba Mataka, supported by the tultul Sakamiong, leads a small group living near the Nimba river; the other group lives 2 hours walk away towards Lambaip and is led by the luluai Ansiang. The other tultul Tekembung, being very diplomatic, remains aloof..... he even lives by himself between the two settlements!! An afternoon was spent trying to settle the matter but to no avail; not one of the officials would give ground. Like many of the Naba villages Kemen is situated on land belonging to other people, in this case the ~~Kemen~~ Lambaip natives; mission influence and later the war brought about the unity of the various small hamlets, and they settled on the present site. The fact that the officials belong to entirely different groups is the underlying factor in their disagreements. In addition the Lambaip natives have agreed to Ansiang's people settling on their land but will on no account have Sakamiong and his people there. Now that coffee plantings are being carried out in the area the situation has reached deadlock. The obvious method of settling the dispute was to send Sakamiong and his people back to their own land but in view of the seriousness of such a step, I referred the matter to the Assistant District Officer. He agreed to this so the "outcast" Kemen group will now return to their own land ~~near~~ nearby and establish a new village. It is strongly recommended that Sakamiong be made luluai of this new village as he is the real leader and also the main landowner. The former paramount Mataka will probably ~~not~~ accompany him but he is not a leader in the eyes of the natives in that he has no land; he actually belongs to the village of Hanobman but left there some years ago.

#### VILLAGES: VILLAGE OFFICIALS

As mentioned above the village of Kemen is to be divided and a new village set-up. This move is to be carried out without delay. It is recommended that the village of Momsalom be issued with a separate village book by the next census patrol. Formerly these people lived at Kasanombe which is some 2 hours walk away, and at Dokalan 2 1/2 hours distant. This causes a good deal of confusion to all, and a great amount of hardship to the old people. The combined village of Sasawaren/Misalambaman was reported by the previous patrol to be in a ~~shock~~ shocking condition at the time of the visit. It was not much better this time. Everyone was put to work improving the village and several men were instructed to build houses immediately. If conditions have not improved by the time the next patrol visits firm action should be taken. Other villages had been cleaned up for the benefit of the patrol.....suggested they keep them like that all the year!

The Naba village officials are, with one or two exceptions, poor. This applies particularly to the headwater villages and has been commented on in previous reports. Many are non-pidgin speakers and appear to completely lack influence and leadership qualities. This is probably because the younger men returning from work take no notice of the old "unenlightened" men regarding them as ineffective. Therefore patrols should endeavour to appoint men who have been away to work when replacements are required.

The outstanding official of the Nabais the tultul Sakamiong of Kemen who accompanied the patrol throughout the area. He is a man of great intelligence and ability; but ~~perhaps~~ the amazing thing about him is that he speaks pidgin with an Oxford accent!

Even more so than in the Wain the real village leaders are the mission evangelists. Most officials come a very poor second.



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

### (a) Subsistence Agriculture

Walking between villages and seeing the gardens of these people, built in seemingly inaccessible positions on the mountainsides, is a pleasant sight indeed. Food shortages in the Naba are infrequent and slight. Kau-kau, taro, chinese taro, sweet-corn, pit-pit etc is the basic diet of these people but is supplemented by wild game and an occasional pig. European vegetables are grown in abundance both for consumption and sale in Lae.

### (b) Economic Agriculture

The extension of the coffee project was one of the main duties of this patrol and for this purpose the Department of Agriculture provided a coffee assistant and a quantity of seed. The previous patrol cleared and marked out experimental coffee blocks in eleven of the Naba villages and established shade trees in these blocks. Although in most cases the shade had failed nurseries were set-up by planting coffee seed in bamboo pots. New shade supplies were obtained locally and the Department of Agriculture has been requested to send in additional seed when stocks become available. In nearly all the other villages plots were marked out and nurseries established so that now there are only three villages in the Naba without a properly marked and prepared coffee block. Everywhere the natives showed remarkable enthusiasm towards the scheme; this augurs well for the future of native coffee plantations in this region.

Some individuals have planted small areas of coffee but most are poorly laid out <sup>and very</sup> small. The one exception is that owned by Miminga of Lambaip. He has 345 trees well laid out and with adequate shade trees progressing well.

The lower Naba village of Gwabadik is planting cocoa; at the moment they have roughly an acre planted and have cleared and prepared an adjoining area. Cocoa is also being attempted by a small group of natives from the village of Bilamang. They are planting an area of ground located north of the Trans-Busu timber lease, but the patrol did not visit this venture.

Apendices "C" and "C 1" attached to this report show economic development statistics for the Naba.

Several villages grow vegetables and obtain some revenue from the sale of these in Lae. However this is only a spasmodic concern; and can not be considered a real form of economic agriculture at the present time. If suitable transportation facilities were available and a satisfactory market could be arranged then market-gardening could become an important source of income for these people. One man, Tapua, has had some success with vegetables and at one stage was supplying the Administration Mess, but transport difficulties made it impossible for him to keep up regular supplies. Eight years ago he purchased some donkeys from the Administration but poor roads and lack of support made this undertaking a failure. Four donkeys remain at Tapua's settlement at Buyabir but are not used. He is considering moving them to Gumbum in the lower Wain and operating from there <sup>and</sup> also plans to buy a few head of cattle and graze them at Gumbum. Tapua has commenced planting coffee on an area known as Kosasik near the village of Masom. He and his group are enterprising people but lack of guidance is hindering them.

## HOUSING

Housing has generally improved since the last patrol but in most villages it was necessary to reiterate instructions. There can be no doubt that housing in the upper villages is improving considerably and with regular patrolling conditions should further improve. Overcrowding is still prevalent but as many natives live in houses in their garden areas it is not as bad as it appears. Nevertheless the villagers were told of the dangers of overcrowding and urged to rectify the matter.

Pit-pit is used extensively for roofing in the headwater villegesbut deteriorates rapidly. Unfortunately there is no alternative material available. Smoothed plank walls are the most common and provide adequate protection against the cold nights. Bamboo, cut into strips and plaited is generally used for flooring.

## ROADS BRIDGES AND RESTHOUSES

The Naba is a very mountainous area and so tracks are sometimes difficult. However the natives spend a lot of time on maintaining them and some are a credit to the villages. One road mentioned by Mr. Hanrahan as being in poor condition, that between Tewep and Kiakun, has been greatly improved but is still quite dangerous owing to the rocky terrain. There does not appear to be an alternative route between these two villages. Further improvement was requested.

There appears to be every possibility of constructing an access road to the Wain/Naba area by following the Busu river from the loop road near Bumaiong. Such a road would provide access to a densely populated and productive region and would greatly assist in the development of the area. In my report on the Wain area I referred to the possibility of gaining access from the vicinity of the Yalu sawmill, but after following the Busu river down from Musom to Gwabadik I feel certain that a road into the lower Naba would be far easier to build and of greater value. The natives themselves are very keen to have a road and there would be no shortage of labour. It has the additional advantage of being an extension of the Lae road system. I estimate that it would be only 15 miles from Bumaiong to Kemen, the heart of the lower Naba, an area admirably suited to market gardening. Already the natives of this area are selling some garden produce in Lae... a road would be a wonderful boost to this enterprise.

Bridges are merely logs thrown across the streams but serve the purpose. As tides sweep away the bridges periodically there is no point in constructing elaborate affairs. The wire bridge across the Busu between Gwabadik and Bumaiong is still in good condition; the natives of Buyabin maintain it.



Most of the resthouses in the area are in satisfactory condition and in some villages new buildings had been erected prior to the arrival of the patrol. A few were in a poor state of repair and these are to be improved before the next patrol visits.

#### WAR DAMAGE

An amount of £112/- was paid to various natives in settlement of claims. It was hoped to finalise war damage claims on this patrol but several natives stated that their war damage claims have not as yet been paid. I was unable to locate their claims at the District Office on my return to Lae, but have referred the matter to the Assistant District Officer who will investigate it.

#### CONCLUSION

Like their cousins in the Wain the people of the Naba are energetic and progressive. With supervision and guidance they could become a prosperous community, with coffee as the basis of their economy. The only apparent problem facing such development is the ownership of land. Formerly, and in the upper villages, still, a somewhat nomadic people, they have been brought together into quite large settlements by the early mission evangelists. Any developmental policy must have consideration for the land problem else a state of extremely congested circumstances may result; this would definitely jeopardize successful development.

The construction of an access road to the Naba would be of great benefit to progress and as I have stated elsewhere in this report a road following the Busu river would present no great difficulty and would have the full support of the natives. Such a road would provide access to the Wain area as well.

Health and education services should be improved as soon as possible; a comprehensive medical patrol of the area is long overdue. In the education sphere I strongly recommend that consideration be given to the establishment of a government school in the Naba.

Finally, the prospects of developing the Wain/Naba area, in my opinion, so great, that a patrol post located in either of these areas would be ~~of great benefit~~ to the progress of these people. A post could be opened at either Boana or in the vicinity of the village of Kemen. The former has the advantage of a permanent airstrip, but if a road were constructed, the Kemen location would be more central and is the heart of a very densely populated area. In addition there is a possible airstrip location near Kemen which, if a patrol post is contemplated, should be further investigated.



APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH

The native medical assistant who accompanied the patrol carried out a medical examination in each village. Skin complaints are common in the lower villages but the headwater villages are comparatively free of these diseases, due, no doubt, to the prevailing climatic conditions.

The majority of deaths that occur in the area are attributable to the respiratory illnesses..... notably pneumonia, influenza and whooping cough. As census figures were not revised by this patrol no summary of the causes of death can be listed here.

During the period August/November 1955 there was apparently an epidemic of influenza in the village of Bamboek, as during that period 17 deaths were reported to the patrol. The Aid Post Orderleys of the neighbouring village Kemen failed to report this outbreak to Lae and were severely reprimanded. No other outbreaks were reported to the patrol.

There are eight aid posts in the Naba but of these four are located in the villages near Lae. The densely populated headwater villages have only the services and supplies of an inefficient medical tultuls available to them. The Sakalar and Seperagaman groups in particular need more adequate medical attention.

There has not been a medical patrol to the Naba since the war years, apart from a few short trips to the lower villages. A comprehensive patrol of the area would be of great benefit to these people, particularly as the last census revealed a high death rate.

A list of aid posts and a short report on them is attached.



Village Aid Posts.....NABA

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>A.P.O.i/c</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
1. BAINDOUNG	GOLIONG	New aid-post. Satisfactory aid post building not yet erected. Goliong is doing a good job and people appreciate his presence.
2. KEMEN	HABALAM & SIKAM	Not impressed with the work of these two particularly as they failed to report a serious outbreak of influenza. Habalam is very lazy and needs supervision. Do not visit nearby villages. Aid post building badly in need of repair.
3. DOKALAN	BIGIRAM	A very well-run aidpost. Bigiram conscientious and commands the respect of the people.
4. MOMSADOM	DIGILION	This orderly accompanied the patrol for part of the trip and impressed with his efficiency. Good aid post building and people co-operative.
5. SAMBUE	SAKOKANOROPA	Everything in order.
6. GAWAM	EMBIMEI	Excellent man but village pigs have destroyed his garden and he has no food. Referred to E.M.A.i/c Malahang.
7. MUSOM	GOWARI & SAKARING	One of the first established aid posts and functioning well.
8. GWABADIK	ALO & ITAI	Aid post building condemned. No other complaints.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION

All education in the Naba is carried out by the Lutheran mission, the Kotte area being controlled by the Poana mission station and the Yabim region by the Lae mission centre. There are 18 village schools in the Naba with a total attendance of 825.

As is the case in the neighbouring Wain sub-division the standard of the schools varies considerably. In both these areas the teachers in the Yabim schools are definitely superior to those in the Kotte region.

It can not be said that the educational facilities available to these people are adequate but the mission has borne the brunt of the task to date and to criticize harshly is unfair..... " people in glass houses etc. etc. " However after seeing the attempts being made at teaching English it is quite obvious that the mission-trained teachers are hopelessly incapable; they have been taught different pronunciations of letters and in their writing the pupils are instructed in the German-type letters and the use of circumflex accents etc. It seems to me that much of this will have to be undone before any progress in English can be achieved. The establishment of a government school in the area would be a step in the right direction.



VILLAGE SCHOOLS.....NABA

VILLAGE	PUPILS			LANGUAGE
	Male	female	Total	
1. Awep	22	28	50	Kotte
2. Selalan	39	24	63	"
3. Peragaman	20	19	39	"
4. Awen	28	27	55	"
5. Kisituen	24	23	47	"
6. Beindoung	45	43	88	"
7. Kwenbeleng	24	29	53	"
8. Bambok	26	18	43	Yabim
9. Kemen	14	14	28	"
10. Lambaip	2	13	15	"
11. Karangandoan	33	24	57	Kotte
12. Kusanombe	21	17	38	"
13. Momsalom	25	27	52	"
14. Zitari	29	22	51	"
15. Samanzing	25	25	50	"
16. Sambue	19	25	44	"
17. Gawam	11	6	17	Yabim
18. Gwabadik	10	24	34	"

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TOTALS..... 417 408 825

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## COFFEE PLANTATIONS

## APPENDIX "C"

NABA

Village	No. of Areas	Approx. Acres.	Total Trees
1. Tewep	2	2	646
2. Kiakum	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	295
3. Sakalian/Mogom	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	204
4. Silimbang	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	102
5. Seperagaman	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	196
6. Awen	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	273
7. Kisituen	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	177
8. Baindoung/Ankamap	2	1	459
9. Tukwambet	2	1	382
10. Kwenbeleng	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	253
11. Ankandang	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	103
12. Hanobman	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	154
13. Bangdap	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	261
14. Bambok	2	1	486
15. Dambaip	2	1	420
16. Karangandoan	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	247
17. Sasawaren	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	235
18. Misalambaman	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	157
19. Dokalang	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	197
20. Kasanombe	2	1	472
21. Samanhang	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	273
22. Bilamang	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	157
23. Sambue	3	5	1450
24. Kwapsanek	2	2	850
25. Gawam	3	2	978
26. Musom	1	1	410

6666

TOTALS..... 42 25 9,817

## COCOA PLANTATIONS

1. Gwabadik	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	224
2. Bilamang group	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	150

TOTALS..... 2 2 374



## INDIVIDUAL COFFEE BLOCKS

## APPENDIX "C 1"

MABA

Name	No. of Areas	Approx. Acres	Total Trees
1. Pekenbung of Emen	1	2	215
2. Mimanga of Lambaip	1	1	345
3. Bailo of Karangandean.....In village .....			230
4. Enasombe schoolboys	1	2	220
5. Tapua of Kosasik	1	1	379
<hr/>			
TOTALS.....	4	3	1289

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

APPENDIX "D"

NABA

Village	Luluai	Tultul	M.T.T.
Tewep	<u>Ngandi</u>	Posek	Kandu
Kiakum	<u>Dagang</u>		Kongoramba
Sakalan	<u>Gele</u>	Kaup	
Silimbang		Tembam	
Mogom	<u>Nai-ong</u>		
Yalumbang	*** <u>Sorgan</u>		
Seperagaman	Zulumi	Kokos	
Awen	Zonzolio		
Kisituen	Sataro		
Baindoung	Munda		Gwasanga
Ankamap	Kinanzo	<u>Zinziliong</u>	
Tukwambet	* <u>Goliong</u>	<u>Bultesi</u>	
Arkandang	<u>Anukia</u>	Kamali	
Kwenbeleng	Samut	Kakon	
Hanolman	Busin	<u>Ulusuk</u>	
Bangdap	<u>Ngai-ak</u>	<u>Gwaima</u>	Kasesek
Bambok	<u>Bangau</u>	Sipoa	
Kemen	( <u>Mataku</u>	( <u>Mawang</u>	Kweknalo
	( <u>Ansiang</u>	( <u>Kokoro</u>	(Daup
	Kasuem	( <u>Sakamiong</u>	(Lasambi
Lambaip	Dama	Tekembung	
Karangandoan	Kwande	Lamuam	
Sasawaren	Kwambi	Burung	
Misalambaman	Kisik	<u>Kokosi</u>	
Dokalang		Palot	Iupap
Kasonombe		Siviling	Minga
Momsalom	*** <u>Wandong</u>	<u>Gaugina</u>	
Zitari	* <u>Ilonga</u>		
Samanzing	( <u>Bungiong</u>		(Selanz
	( <u>Kusuk</u>		(Sakuta
Bilamang	Tumbalia		
Sambue	Waiman	( <u>Nimbuke</u>	
		( <u>Mumenzi</u>	
		SOWI	
Kwapsanek	Sanam	Naiong	
Gawam	Marawa	Takasik	
Musom	Orwes		
Gwabadik		Wamak	Apai

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\* indicates officials appointed on probation by the previous patrol. It is recommended that the appointment of ILONGA be confirmed, but the appointment of GOLIONG should be deferred as he failed to carry out instructions given by Mr. Hanrahan.

\*\*\* indicates provicial appointments made by this patrol

All those officials whose names are underlined are absent at work.