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STATION: BOGIA

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. BOGIA No.3/65-66

Patrol Conducted by V.P.KARNUPS Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled ANDARUM AND JOSEPHSTAAL CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Native 3 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 11 10 65 to 28 11 65

Number of Days 49

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services J'staal 4/65
Andarum/1963

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol 1) Area studies of both divisions 2) revision of census
3) Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... / / 19
District Commissioner

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

67-2-1

Sub-District Office,
BOGIA.

9/10/65.

Cadet Patrol Officer V.P. Karnups,
BOGIA

Dear Ves,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - JOSEPHSTAAL/ANDARUM PATROL.

We have already discussed several aspects of your forthcoming patrol the Josephstaal and Andarum census divisions and I will not include in these written instructions many of the minor points of patrol preparation and technique that we have discussed verbally, and that you have already gained practical knowledge of from accompanying A.D.C. Johnston on Bogia Patrol No.15/64-65, and from your own patrol No.2/65-66.

These then, are your instructions:

1. You will commence a patrol to the Josephstaal and Andarum census divisions on Monday 11 October 1965.
2. The patrol will be transported to Ariangen and you will proceed on foot from there.
3. You may select your own route for the patrol but remember that you are to visit personally every village in these two divisions listed in the Village Directory, excepting those villages recently incorporated in the Yawar Council. You know these villages so I will not list them here.
4. The aims of the patrol are:-
 - (a) Area Studies of the both divisions in accordance with Departmental Standing Instructions Vol.1 pp.155-168.

I consider this aspect of your patrol to be extremely important for three main reasons: (i) These divisions have not previously been subjected to Area Study, and (ii) The information you compile will be particularly valuable to District Headquarters at this time because at the recent DDA District Conference it was agreed that administrative re-organisation in this general region may be necessary, and (iii) Your research may do a lot towards overcoming the economic stagnation of these divisions. This is a problem that has caused concern for several years.

Above all, make sure you follow the instructions fully and thoroughly. I refer you particularly to a sentence at p.155 of D.S.I. Vol.1: "It is essential that the survey report be factual."

(b) Census Revision of both divisions. Remember that villages must be listed on census sheets in the same order as they appear in the Village Directory.

The last census of Josephstaal division was conducted in April-May 1965. A census now will be very helpful in assessing mortality rates. As you know the high infant mortality rate in this area is causing concern.

(c) Routine Administration
- Encourage the people to bring their problems and disputes to the patrol.

- Settle minor disputes by arbitration if possible, but all matters you consider require Court action must be taken to Court. Arrange to have parties to Court actions appear at Josephstaal at a specified time and let me know so that an MCNA can visit.

67-2-1.

FHF:DG.

MADAG

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,

KONEDONI.

Bogia Patrol No. 3 of 1965/66

Please find enclosed the abovementioned report of a patrol to the Josephstaal and Andarun Census divisions by Mr. V.P. Karnups, C.P.O., together with comments by the A.D.C. Bogia.

These comments are quite detailed and little needs to be added in respect of the report itself.

Since this patrol was carried out a Patrol Officer has been stationed at Josephstaal. It is intended to make this posting one of a permanent nature and to build Josephstaal into a permanent Patrol Post. The abovementioned officer is at present carrying out a full area study and it is hoped to establish a low level Council in the area in 1967. The information compiled by Mr. Karnups will be of considerable value in assisting the compilation of this study.

As one can see on reading the report these two census divisions are generally backward and because of their isolation have been sadly neglected by all Departments (the exception, the P.H.D. hospital at Josephstaal). It is hoped that with the establishment of a permanent Patrol Post at Josephstaal and the formation of a Local Government Council in the area the Departments of Education and Agriculture will also become permanently established there.

I endorse the A.D.C. Bogia's remarks under the heading Conclusions, in respect of the report. Also it is pleasing to see that the patrol was not hurried, in fact, at least one night was spent in most villages allowing Mr. Karnups ample time to formulate a clear picture of the area patrolled.

D. Clifton-Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

Assistant District Commissioner,
BOGIA.

Josephetteal to hear the matters.

Encourage the people to maintain reasonable walking tracks between villages but do not start building roads.

- As PHD ~~xx~~ Bogia cannot supply a N.M.O. to accompany your patrol make sure the Aid Post Orderlies in the area accompany you throughout their own circuits. You should be able to offer first aid at every village; if any villages are not covered by an Aid Post orderly it indicates inadequate health services and you must report on it.

- Ensure your medical helper keeps a watch for T.B. and leprosy suspects. Keep a list of all such suspects, as this will be of value to Hatzfeldhafen who are to survey these divisions shortly.

- Important - You have read through earlier reports on this area and have noted that 10 years ago some of these natives were somewhat hostile. That is not the situation now. You may find some of the Guam people timid and frustratingly "dense", but be patient. And be friendly. There is absolutely no danger to be expected and you will not take any .303 ammunition with you. Take a shotgun and cartridges if you so desire but do not permit anyone but yourself and Const. 1/C APE to use it. APE is said to be a good shot and I believe there are abundant pigeons and wild duck in the sea.

I am quite confident that your patrol will have lasting benefit in this area if you are patient and friendly.

- Finally, on the subject of routine administration, remember that many groups in the Andarum division are not permanently settled on village sites. This results from their subsistence pattern: it is quite common amongst swamp dwellers. Therefore, while you should always encourage improved housing and sanitation standards do not overlook the fact that the "village" where you assemble a group may be deserted for most of the year. Wherever possible try to find out where they usually reside and inspect those settlements too. Note that I say "wherever possible"; you are not expected to visit and inspect all or even the majority of minor settlements. That would be an impossible task.

As regards DDA policy on residence I refer you to D.S.I. Vol. 1 pp 148-149.

5. Duration of Patrol - I estimate you will be in the field 6 - 8 weeks in the field. You will not be able to complete thorough Area Studies in much less than that time.

6. The following members of the RPNCO will accompany you:-

Const. 1/C APE
Const. GAWI
" AUMAU.

Remember your Const. 1/C is your "right-hand man" and always make him feel his responsibility. In normal circumstances do not directly issue orders to the other Constables; you give your orders to the Const. 1/C. and he details the Constables to the various tasks. I know this may seem a small matter but it will ensure harmony and efficiency on patrol.

7. That completes your instructions, Yes. I do not suggest it is a full and comprehensive list. The best thing about patrolling is that you have to use your common-sense. The instructions I have given you are to be followed; in other matters that crop up use your own judgement.

When in doubt refer to D.S.C. Volume 1. ~~THREE~~

There are very few contingencies that you will meet that are not covered in that handbook.

You have a valuable job to do and I knew you will do it well. It is a long patrol, and into country that is not always comfortable. With a bit of luck you will beat the wet season, but you won't beat the mosquitoes so be prepared!


(R. J. Green)
A.D.C.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,

MADANG

7 - 12 - 1965

AREA STUDY - JOSEPHSTAAL - ANDARUM

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) Geographical, Climate etc.

The area described in this survey includes the entire Josephstaal Census Division and all of Andarum Census Division except those villages recently included in the Yawar L.C. Council. These villages are: DAKIP, ZUKIN, AVUNKUM, RENG; UMBO, and BARIT.

The Josephstaal-Andarum area is mostly flat, there are few mountains of any size. The lower Guam area is a huge delta, mostly under water in the wet season.

Most of the area is covered with thick rain forest, patches of kunai are very few. The lower Guam is a maze of swamps and tik-tik grass.

The climate is wet and humid for most of the year, with an average rainfall of 100 ins a year. Being a low lying, jungle-clad area, surrounded by fairly high mountains there is hardly a breath of wind so the atmosphere is hot and heavy.

(b) Access, Location to Headquarters etc.

The area under study lies generally south-west of Bogia Sub-District H.Q. It lies approx. 90 air miles north-west of Madang.

The nearest roadhead is at ARIANGON (see map) from which it is approx. 2-3 days to the lower Guam area, 1 day to the Andarum area and 2-3 days to Josephstaal airstrip. The other point of entry is at LILAU on the coast road, from which it is approx. 3 days to Josephstaal airstrip, 4 days to the lower Guam area and 4-5 days to the Andarum area.

There is one airstrip at Josephstaal, suitable for Cessnas.

The area is also accessible from the Ramu River which forms the western boundary of the area. It is approx. 1 day to the lower Guam area, 2 days to Andarum and 2-3 days to Josephstaal airstrip from here.

There are no wharves or shipping points to the area as it is entirely land-locked.

(c) Administration Contact, Cargo Cults etc.

The first Administration patrols to the area would appear to have been in 1934-35 after the establishment of Bogia Station. These were very spasmodic however, and confined to the upper Josephstaal and Andarum areas.

It wasn't till after 1949 that regular patrols penetrated to the Guam River area and constant contact was established throughout the area.

Administration influence has now been firmly established for some 10 years though the degree of influence varies from very good around Josephstaal airstrip to very weak in the middle Guam area.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration also varies considerably. For the most part however it is fair, mainly because of frustrations due to their environment in their endeavours to produce cash crops. They feel that the Administration is not doing enough to help them.

Native movements have not been known to have appeared in this area apart from the one experienced by this patrol. Probably due to their relative isolation from the main stream of development. The above movement is fully reported in the attached supplement to the area study.

(B) POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Village Population Register Forms.

Forms are attached showing the latest census figures for all villages in both census divisions including those villages from Andarum recently included in Yawar L.G. Council.

A total population of 4328 in the area surveyed, consisting of 35 villages of which 16 are with a population of under 100; one only, ROMKJIN, with a population over 250, being 324.

(b) Roads and Tracks.

All villages are linked by walking tracks.

(Also refer J(a) and attached map)

(c) Absent Workers.

Only approx. 14% of the 16-45 male adult age group is absent at work, of which approx. two-thirds is working in the local area.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS(a) Distinct Social Groups.

The main social group is the village or hamlet which forms part of a larger, more loosely-knit group; the language groups. The members of the village form an political entity in that they act together in matters affecting their common intrests. They are also a territorial unit with well defined land boundaries.

(b) The Functional Unit.

The operational or functional social unit is ~~xxxx~~ normally the lineage, i.e. those that can trace their clan r relationships by direct remembered patrilineal or ambilineal descent.

(c) The Language Pattern.

In the area under study there are seven different languages.

The TUNGREJUN language group, consisting of; PAUVRIT, SOKUMU, ANDARUM, LAPTU and those villages now in Yawar L.G. Council: ZUKIN, AVUNKUM, DAKIT, UMBO, BARIT. The other village in the census division which is in Yawar council, RANG, belongs to the Tangu language group.

The NAIGRUBEGA language group which consists of TANGUAT, GUTEPUK and AMBOK villages.

The UTENGA lanuage group which consists of IANGARE, ITUTANG, ISARIKIN, OLUMKUN, BUGEI, DNGEI, MUTUNGU, PORPOR, MIDSIVINI, villages.

The IRKNE laguage group which consists of ROMKUIN village and other villages in the Aiome area.

The KOYANG language group which consists of KOMINIMUNG., ASGUNKA, and WASMUK villages.

The OTANBO-KOYOMDU language group which consists of YIGEBUGUAR and OSEM villages and other villages on the Aiome area.

The GRIANGRI-GIAPA language group which consists of UVORAI, MAKAPAI, PONDOLA, MANLUGUAR, WATITANGU, WAIUTANG, AVUNAMAKAI, MINDIVI, IKUNDUN, TUMANDAPUAR, UTAH, EVWAR and ARAMANT villages.

(d) Relationships between Component Social Groups.

The relationships of the component social groups, the village or hamlet, lie mainly within the larger language groups. This is mainly for the purposes of social events such as sing-sings.

Otherwise the degree of cohesion is limited to some inter-marriage and some trading.

In the main there is little contact between the groups outside the language divisions.

(e) Relationships with Adjacent Social Groups.

These are limited to the finding of wives and a little trading but other than that there is nothing of particular significance.

(D) LEADERSHIP

(a) and (b)

There are no persons of sufficient influence or respect to be regarded as real or potential leaders.

(c) Changes in Leadership.

The traditional pattern of leadership is still very strong in this area. This is centered on the lineage leaders, succession to which is not necessarily hereditary but devolves upon the most suitable clan member.

Much power rests with these traditional leaders through their control of practically every aspect of village life and, to a lesser degree, their control of lineage lands.

As this area has not been frequently contacted this power, in most cases, is absolute. Their traditional conservative attitude to change has been one of the factors hampering economic development of this area.

There are somewhat weak signs that the younger men are beginning to resent this control over their lives though it will be some time yet before they will be able to assert their influence.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Traditional Systems.

The traditional system of land tenure is vested mainly in the individual rather than the lineage but where the individual dies and has no male or female heirs as the case may be, the land reverts to the lineage.

Inheritance is primarily through patrilineal

succession, but one group, the ITUNGA language group, is ambilineal with inheritance through both the male and female lines.

(b) Individual Land Leases from Administration.

At present this is nil but recently one foreign native of long standing in the area as an employee of the Administration has applied for land at Josephstaal on lease from the Administration.

The people have no knowledge of tenure conversion and the subject was not bought up.

(c) Communal and Individual Cash Cropping.

Some cash cropping has been started in the area and is almost exclusively individual plantings.

Some communal help has been applied to individual plantings but the practice is not wide spread and is confined to those villages with a small adult male population.

(F) LITERACY

(a) Schools.

There are NO schools either Administration or Mission in the area.

The only advance on stone-age education in the area Catholic Mission catechists in some villages, does little to advance the people educationally. Of course these "schools" are exclusively in pidgin. The number of catechists are included in section (H)

(b) Literate Adults.

There are approx. 12 persons semiliterate in pidgin in the Aandarum area. There are 10 in the Josephstaal area. These are limited to the younger males who have learned a little reading and writing whilst at work in plantations.

There are no known adults literate in English.

(c) and (d) Higher Education.

As far as could be ascertained - nil. There are no students from the area at Primary T Schools.

(e) Intrest in Newspapers, Radios etc.

The only intrest shown in newspapers in the area is for its use as smoke-paper. This is probably due to the fact that the vast majority of the population is illiterate.

The people are intrested in listening to radio programs when they can here them, which is rarely.

There are no radio sets among the native population.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING(a) Housing, Sanitation, Clothes etc.

The standard of living generally is very low. Mainly due to the lack of money in the area. What money there is is usually spent on clothes or shot-guns.

There is little or no use of european artefacts in the area. What use is made of them is restricted to such items as metal bowls, spoons etc. and the usual knives and axes.

The housing and sanitation throughout the area is reasonable considering the degree of contact but poor when compared to other areas.

(b) Diet.

The staple diet in the area is sago. This is supplemented by taros, yams and bananas depending on the season. It is also supplemented by meats; mainly fresh water fish, pig, cassewary and small animals with pigeons and other birds if available.

There is a limited use of watermelons and pineapples throughout the area.

(c) Community Centres, Organisations, Sports.

There are none of the above in the area. The people as far as could be ascertained were not interested in sports, probably because few had ever seen any.

(H) MISSIONS(a) Missions Operative in Area.

All villages identify themselves with the Catholic Mission mainly because it is the only one in the area.

Two then are based outside the area; EWANGA C.M. which is responsible for ROMKUN, KOMINIMUNG and ASGUNKA villages; and IGOM C.M. which is responsible for ~~KOMKI~~ AMBOK, ANDARUM, GETEFUK, LANGARE, IPUTANG, LAPTU, PAIVRIT, SOKUMU, TANGUAT.

The JOSEPESTAAL C.M. is responsible for all villages in the Josephstaal census division except BUGEI which with ISARIKIN and WASMUK do not officially come under any mission though they were previously under Igom.

(b) Services Provided and Personnel Employed by Missions.

The Kwanga and Igom Missions do not supply any

service to their areas apart from catechists, of which Kwanga supplies 2 to the area and Igom 9.

Josephstaal Mission provides an Infant Welfare Service staffed by one European sister. This service has been going for about one year. It is also the Comm. Savings Bank agent to the area and thus provides a banking service to the area.

It employs:

Non-Indigenous: 1 priest, 1 supervisor (male) and his wife,
1 Inf. Wel. Sister.

Indigenous: 10 catechists, 30 labourers.

The above missions do not operate in the area under study alone but in area adjacent to it.

(c) Attitude of People to Missions

The general attitude of the people toward the mission seems to be one of mere tolerance. Little apparent notice is ~~is~~ taken of it. Some attend the one and only church in the area at Josephstaal and some send their children to the catechist run schools but that is all.

Their attitude indicates that they would not greatly miss the mission if it were absent.

Naturally the Catholic Mission is the most influential.

(I) NON-INDIGENES

(a) Plantations.

There are no plantations in the area.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Not Applicable.

(d) The Josephstaal Mission does buy from the local natives such items of native food as Sago, Yams etc. These come almost exclusively from the Josephstaal area itself and amount to approx. £30-40 per month.

The mission also has some coffee, cocoa and rice planted on the mission lease.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads.

There are no vehicular roads in the area. The entire area is accessible overland only by walking tracks linking the villages.

The need for vehicular roads to and from the area is acute. Further economic development stifled by the lack of roads to bring any native cash crops to markets.

The main obstacles to the building of vehicular roads

are the mountains which surround most of the area and the many rivers and creeks which would have to be bridged. The main river is the Gusa which crosses the area from east to west.

A suggested route for a road in the area is shown on the ~~attached~~ attached map; this route has all the above problems.

(b) Sea.

The entire area is land locked apart from the Ramu River boundary. As most villages in the area lie well inland from the Ramu R., any shipping scheme involving the Ramu R. would have little effect on them.

(c) Air.

There is one airstrip at Josephstaal. This is the only one in the area under study.

It is 3000 ft. long by 200 ft. wide with 200 ft. overshoots at each end. It is used exclusively by Cessnas and similar aircraft at the present time though it is classed as an D.C.3 emergency landing strip.

There is an Administration plane approx. once a week for the Native Hospital at Josephstaal. It is used by mission regularly.

The strip could be extended to cater for D.C.3 type aircraft.

Possible sites for airstrips in the Andarum area are shown on the attached map. The initial cost of building an airstrip in this area would far outweigh its practical advantages.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

As far as could be ascertained there are no skilled or semi-skilled workers in the area.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Little can be said on this topic as the people have not progressed to any visible degree in the political field. The community is still fragmented, this occurring even at the village level. Their comprehension of the actual machinery of the present form of government is limited to the extreme. About the only thing they know is that the Patrol Officer is a representative of something called law and government and that he has the power to put them in the "calaboose" if they do something against the law of the "kiep"

Their conception of the House of Assembly is extremely poor despite the tremendous amount of political education prior to the elections.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA(a) Number of Economic Trees.

There is a small amount of coffee and cocoa trees just planted in the Anuarum area and some coffee trees in the Josephstaal area. Not enough to be of particular significance.

Total figures for coconuts are given.

Andarum Area : 1660 mature trees

3100 immature trees

Josephstaal Area: 509 mature trees

1360 immature trees

(b) Actual Total Production.

As can be seen from the above figures the coconut trees are not used for cash cropping but are exclusively used for drinking and food purposes.

(c) Not Required.(d) Market Gardening.

There is no large scale market gardening in the area but see (I)d.

(e) Cash Earnings by Labourers and Other Cash Sources (annually)

Casual labourers in area-	30 @ £60	1800
Agreement labourers in area-	119 @ £20	2380
" " outside "	56 @ £20	1120
Sale of Foodstuffs		480
		<hr/>
		£ 6780

The above agreement labourers mean those from the area under study at work inside and outside the sub-district. Of course not all the money earned by the agreement labourers is brought back into the area but a large percentage of it is.

(f) Co-operatives.

There are no co-operatives at present in the area.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area. There is one small native owned trade store in the area at MINDIVI village.

(h) Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts.

There are approx. 330 savings pass books in the area and a total of approx. £1500 in deposits.

(i) Difficulties in Paying Tax.

The natives experience no difficulty in regard to taxes as they do not pay any at all.

(J) Average per Capita Income.

Based on a total area income of £6780 and a population of 4328 for the area under study, the average per capita income would be approx. £1/8/0 (\$2.50) per annum.

However the above figures do not give a really accurate picture of earnings in the area. The vast majority would not earn money at all.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY(a) Arable Land for Tree Crops.

There are thousands of acres of arable land in the area suitable for the planting of tree crops, such as cocoa and coffee. However until better marketing facilities are developed these are likely to remain unused.

(b) Market Gardening.

This could be increased but there is no great demand for increased production.

(c) Wage Earnings.

There is great scope for the increase of wage earnings inside the area but this could only be done by the introduction of private enterprise to the area.

(d) New Cash Crops and/or Activities.

There already has been one new cash crop introduced to the Josephstaal area - coffee. This has only recently introduced to the area and the ~~is~~ actual planting of coffee has not been started.

The greatest problem in introducing new economic activities to the area is marketing. After they have planted up acres of coffee or cocoa what then? How is it to be brought to markets? Until this problem is overcome the area can not be developed to any extent agriculturally. In the case of Josephstaal it is hoped to make use of the airstrip but this would require a great number of planes per week if the area started to produce at its full potential. The coffee scheme seems to have been started mainly to give the natives some sort of activity to occupy their time.

Almost any kind of cash crop except copra (due to the presence of Rhinoceros Beetle) could be introduced to the area and be grown successfully.

Other cash making activities such as timber in the Andarum area could be started but again accessibility is the main problem.

There is some trading in crocodile skins in the

lower Guam area but this has only recently been started in these villages by Mr. J. McKimmon. This would appear to be the only type of cash activity suitable to this area at the present time.

(e) Reaction of People to Increase in Work etc.

Any programme to increase cash earnings in the area would meet with a lot of support from the people. They seem to realize that to have any of the things that they are now beginning to desire they must have money. And to get money they must have some sort of cash crop.

The coffee program in the Josephstahl is being met with generally good support and more and more villages are clearing bush and marking gardens for coffee. This is surprising as they had been disappointed in the Rice program of the Fifties, as a result of which no rice is being grown in the area at the present time.

In the Andarum area the reaction would be much the same but due to isolation (not even an airstrip) from the rest of the sub-district it is being ignored entirely by the Agricultural Dept.

These ~~people~~ people want to work they want to make money.

(f) ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

As this study was not for the purposes of formation of a L.C. Council, this aspect was not studied in any detail.

The attitude of the people at the present time is against the formation of a L.C. Council in the area. The main reasons given were that they did not have any form of income with which to pay taxes and that they did not have any one that could read or write to be elected councillor.

V. P. Karnups

(V. P. KARNUPS)

Cadet Patrol Officer

67-7-20

23rd November, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

BOGIA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1965/66:

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report by Mr. V.P. Karnaga of his patrol to the Adarum and Joseph-staal Census Divisions.

A patrol undertaken in October and November, 1965; report received by the Assistant District Commissioner on 23/12/65, commented upon by him in April, 1966, forwarded by you late October, 1966 and received at this office in early November, 1966, just twelve months after the patrol was undertaken, requires no comment at this late stage.

Reports should be forwarded without comment to District Commissioners if no senior officer is available to make such comment and not unduly delayed.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-7-10 (12)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference 67-2-1.
If calling ask for
Mr. FHF:DG.

Department of District Administration,

MADANG

26th October, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Bogia Patrol No. 3 of 1965/66

Please find enclosed the abovementioned report of a patrol to the Josephstaal and Andarun Census divisions by Mr. V.P. Karnups, C.B.O., together with comments by the A.D.C. Bogia.

These comments are quite detailed and little needs to be added in respect of the report itself.

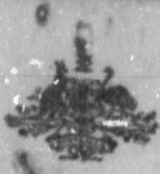
Since this patrol was carried out a Patrol Officer has been stationed at Josephstaal. It is intended to make this posting one of a permanent nature and to build Josephstaal into a permanent Patrol Post. The abovementioned officer is at present carrying out a full area study and it is hoped to establish a low level Council in the area in 1967. The information compiled by Mr. Karnups will be of considerable value in assisting the compilation of this study.

As one can see on reading the report these two census divisions are generally backward and because of their isolation have been sadly neglected by all Departments (the exception, the P.H.D. hospital at Josephstaal). It is hoped that with the establishment of a permanent Patrol Post at Josephstaal and the formation of a Local Government Council in the area the Departments of Education and Agriculture will also become permanently established there.

I endorse the A.D.C. Bogia's remarks under the heading Conclusions, in respect of the report. Also it is pleasing to see that the patrol was not hurried, in fact, at least one night was spent in most villages allowing Mr. Karnups ample time to formulate a clear picture of the area patrolled.

J. Clifton Bassett
D. Clifton-Bassett
District Commissioner.

c.c.
Assistant District Commissioner,
BOGIA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
BOGIA.

RJG/TW

4th April 1966

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

BOGIA PATROL NO. 3 of 1965/66

1. I forward in duplicate report of a patrol to the Josephstael and Andarum census divisions by Mr. V. P. Karnups, Cadet Patrol Officer. My patrol instructions to Mr. Karnups are appended.
2. The patrol was completed on 28/11/65. The report was received by me on 23/12/65. Owing to the difficult staff situation and the disruption to routine caused by Monam volcano, I have been unable to give the report the attention it deserves before this.
3. The report is written in two parts:- (a) Formal Patrol Report, (b) Area Study - Josephstael and Andarum divisions. The reasons for this are outlined by Mr. Karnups in the "Introduction" to the formal report, and they are valid reasons.
4. I asked Mr. Karnups for an Area Study for the following reasons:-
(a) This area is the "backward" section of Bogia sub-district. Much of the data gathered by an Area Study has general administrative value and, as such data on these divisions is not readily accessible at Bogia office, I considered it time to start gathering this sort of information.
(b) Although this Area Study is not to be treated as a Local Government preliminary survey, I have hopes that it may be possible to start a Council in this area in 1967 following a full area study, later this year. Therefore, a framework study, as made by Mr. Karnups, will have considerable reference value to the officer undertaking the preliminary survey.
A Cadet Patrol Officer could not be expected to do more than a basic study, anyway.
(c) It seems to me that an Area Study demands of its author observations and enquiries that may not be made for a routine formal report. The technique can be a valuable training process, and I believe Mr. Karnups' report shows this.
5. As Mr. Karnups has submitted his report in two sections, I will comment accordingly.

Comments on the Formal Report

(1) Villages: Alteration to indigenous architectural patterns is often ill-advised. In a Highlands-type climate, for instance, the traditional building styles are designed for the climate and changes can increase the incidence of respiratory illnesses. However, it would be wrong to assume that all traditional house styles are environmentally sound. In the Josephstael area many improvements can be made and they will only be achieved by constant advice and instruction by field officers. Mr. Karnups' efforts in this regard are therefore worthwhile.

.../...

District Commissioner

4th April 1966

As I pointed out in my instructions to Mr. Karnups, one of the common facts of life amongst sago-eating swamp dwellers is frequent movement of settlements. This results in chaos as far as village records are concerned but there is not much we can do about it.

(ii) Native Movements: The minor "cult" described in the report has apparently died. During the latter months of 1965 there was an outbreak of several such "cults" throughout the sub-district. In my opinion this may have been caused by the extraordinarily long dry season - a drought in fact - that was experienced in the Bogie sub-district. Normal seasonal work was disrupted and people were left with time on their hands. There was no traceable link between any of these widespread, little stupidities.

Since Mr. Karnups' patrol the Josephsteal-Andaram area has been influenced by the so-called "Money Box Cult" that originates from the Sek locality. This movement is known to you; it has affected other parts of this sub-district, notably Manam Island. My latest information is that the Manam Islanders are becoming disenchanted. Information from the Josephsteal area is harder to acquire but Mr. WOKEM REM, the loyal and reliable hospital orderly at Josephsteal, is keeping me posted. His latest reports indicate that the cult is still strong in the MITSIVINDU area. It is hoped to arrange a routine patrol to Josephsteal within two months when better information will be obtained.

(iii) Health: This area badly needs better health services, as it badly needs administrative services generally. But it must be remembered that P.H.D. is the only department that has maintained a permanent establishment at Josephsteal and I doubt that P.H.D. resources would permit any better service than that presently operating. Certainly the needs of the area are well-known at P.H.D. district headquarters.

The Infant Welfare Service supplied by the Roman Catholic Mission at Josephsteal is a worthy service. It is supervised by a Swiss-trained sister who travels around villages on foot and horseback ministering to a mainly pathetic population. She is slowly gaining the confidence of some of the women but, in this area, the task must be very, very frustrating. About four months ago the sister (Sister MARLI DEGER) fell off a horse while on a clinic visit. She broke a leg and badly injured an arm. As sometimes happens in these circumstances, her native helpers took fright and ran away. She was left lying on the bush track for five hours before help arrived. She was carried back to the mission station at Josephsteal late in the afternoon and it was not until the next afternoon that an aircraft took her to Madang hospital. In these days of increasing comfort we sometimes overlook the hazards of the "bush". If the Director of Health has not already been notified of this incident I feel it should be brought to his attention.

The reported mix-up about aid post development results from frequent staff changes and the inability of P.H.D. to patrol the area regularly owing to lack of staff. This matter was brought to the notice of the Medical Assistant-in-Charge Bogie by Mr. Karnups and it is hoped this sort of situation will not occur again.

.../...

District Commissioner

4th April 1966

(iv) Census: The discrepancies reported are inexplicable. As stated already, the nomadic tendencies of the population causes considerable trouble and it appears the previous patrol submitted incomplete figures.

WASMLIK
New registers for WASMLIK and OIUMKUM have been typed and are on hand at Bogie for the next patrol. OIUMKUM was not a censured village until 1959/60 - according to our records. *DIRECTORY* It is recorded as an amendment only to our Village Secretary and it appears likely that it is not a registered village elsewhere.

One of the objects of the next patrol will be to carry out a full review of villages in both divisions and to make appropriate recommendations for alteration to the village directory.

(v) Conclusion: The administration of the Josephstal locality was raised at the last District Staff Conference (D.D.A.) and certain recommendations were made. To date, it has not been possible to take action on the Conference recommendations but it is my opinion that the difficulties will only be resolved by the establishment of a patrol post in the locality - probably at Josephstal. This would involve boundary alterations to the divisions administered from Madang, Aiome and Bogie.

It is difficult to imagine a Council operating successfully in this area without a locally resident Adviser.

oOoOoOoOoOoOoOo

Comments on the Area Study

Not much need be said on this section since Mr. Karnups' study is simply a guideline for a future, full study.

in view of his inexperience
His SOCIAL GROUPINGS section may be inaccurate in Anthropological investigations. The "Language Pattern" sub-section suggests that he may have obtained information from local missionaries - in which case it could be expected to be reliable. However, as no sources are acknowledged, the information cannot be regarded as definitive.

Similarly, the section on LAND TENURE AND USE discloses some apparent errors. To say that "The traditional system of land tenure is vested mainly in the individual" is clearly wrong.

By and large, however, Mr. Karnups has supplied much valuable information for future studies and for future patrols generally.

Conclusions

To sum up the report in total Mr. Karnups has carried out a good and thorough patrol and has reported it well. He is to be commended on the enthusiasm and interest he has shown towards this area; it is an area which does not readily arouse such reactions. I must add, too, that it is pleasing to see a Cadet Patrol Officer take pride in his reporting.

R. J. GREEN
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1965-1966

Patrol Conducted by: V.F. KARNUPS, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: Josephstaal Census Division and Andarum Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans NIL
Natives 3 R.F.N.G.C.

Duration: From 11/10/65 to 28/11/65
No. of Days: 49

Last Patrol to Area: Josephstaal - April - May 1965
Andarum - 1963

Objects of Patrol: 1) Area Studies of both Divisions.
2) Revision of Census.
3) Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this patrol was to conduct area studies of the two divisions. These divisions are less frequently patrolled than others in Bogia Sub-District and it was thought that area studies should be done on them so that a greater understanding of their problems would be obtained.

Most aspects of the patrol are fully reported in the attached area study but it is thought that a supplement to the area studies be attached to cover all points of administration.

The health aspect of the area which is not covered in the area study is reported fully in the attached supplement.

Generally the lack of vehicular roads and other forms of access to the area are the main factor in retarding the economic growth of the area.

It is hoped that this report will be helpful in the economic, political and educational resurgence in the area.

.....

DIARY

Monday, 11th October.

0900 Departed Bogia per landrover for ARIANGON village.
1020 Arrived ARIANGON. Engaged carriers.
1110 Departed ARIANGON for IGOM Aid Post.
1350 Arrived Igom.

Slept night at Igom.

Tuesday, 12th October.

0800 Departed Igom for RENG village.
0950 Arrived RENG. Inspected village. Talked with villagers.
Slept night at Reng.

Wednesday, 13th October.

Survey of economic trees conducted.
1005 Departed RENG for BARIT.
1110 Arrived BARIT. Inspected village. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked to villagers.
Slept night at Barit.

Thursday, 14th October.

0800 Departed BARIT for UMBO.
0835 Arrived UMBO. Inspected village. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.
1110 Returned to BARIT.
1145 Departed BARIT for SOKUMU.
1345 Arrived SOKUMU. Talked with village officials from surrounding villages. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Sokumu.

Friday, 15th October.

Village lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1245 Departed SOKUMU for ANDARUM.
1330 Arrived ANDARUM. Talked with villagers.
Slept night at Andarum.

Saturday, 16th October.

Village lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted. Village inspected.
1205 Departed ANDARUM for PAUVRIT.
1310 Arrived PAUVRIT. Village lined and census revised. Talked with villagers.
Slept night at Pauvrit.

Sunday, 17th October.

Sunday observed at PAUVRIT.

Monday, 18th October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
Minor disputes heard.

0830 Departed PAUVRIE for TANGUAT.

1040 Arrived TANGUAT. Village lined and census revised.

Investigated native movement which had apparently
started here and spread to other villages.

Slept night at Tanguat.

Tuesday, 19th October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

0930 Departed TANGUAT for GETEPUK.

1115 Arrived GETEPUK via excellent track. Village lined and
census revised. Investigated native movement.

Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Getepuk.

Wednesday, 20th October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

1030 Departed GETEPUK for AMBOK.

1115 Arrived AMBOK. Village lined and census revised.

Investigated native movement. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Ambok.

Thursday, 21st October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

0940 Departed AMBOK for ITUTANG.

1105 Arrived ITUTANG. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
villagers.

Slept night at Itutang.

Friday, 22nd October.

~~BYAKI~~ Village inspected.

0940 Departed ITUTANG for IANGARE.

1045 Arrived IANGARE. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
villagers.

Slept night at Iangare.

Saturday, 23rd October.

Village inspected.

0930 Departed IANGARE for LAPTU.

1125 Arrived LAPTU. Village lined and census revised.

Minor disputes heard. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Laptu.

Sunday, 24th October.

Sunday observed at LAPTU.

Monday, 25th October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 0800 Departed ~~for~~ LAPTU for ROMKUIN.
 1415 Arrived ROMKUIN. Talked to villagers.
 Slept night at Romkuin.

Tuesday, 26th October.

Village lined and census revised.
 Visited KWANGA C.M. on the Ramu R. this afternoon.
 Talked with Fr. Essel.
 Slept night at Kwanga.

Wednesday, 27th October.

hired motor-boat from the Mission and proceeded
 downstream to ZUKIN, AVUNKUM and DAKIT. Inspected
 villages, decided not to re-census them.
 Returned to ROMKUIN late afternoon.
 Slept night at Romkuin.

Thursday, 28th October.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 1125 Departed ROMKUIN for KOMINIMUNG.
 1340 Arrived KOMINIMUNG. Hardly anyone there.
 Slept night at Kominimung.

Friday, 29th October.

Village lined and census revised. Survey of
 economic trees conducted. Village inspected.
 1225 Departed KOMINIMUNG for ASGUNKA.
 1250 Arrived ASGUNKA. Village inspected. Talked with
 villagers.
 Slept night at Asgunka.

Saturday, 30th October.

Village lined and census revised.
 1225 Departed ASGUNKA for WASMUK.
 1305 Arrived WASMUK. Village lined and census revised.
 New names register compiled. Talked with villagers.
 Slept night at Wasmuk.

Sunday, 31st October.

Sunday observed at WASMUK.

Monday, 1st November.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 0825 Departed WASMUK for ISARIKIN.
 0940 Arrived ISARIKIN. Village lined and census revised.
 Talked with villagers.
 Slept night at Isarikin.

Tuesday, 2nd November.

Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 0825 Departed ISARIKIN for BUGEI.
 1010 Arrived BUGEI. Village lined and census revised.
 Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
 villagers.

Slept night at Bugei.

Wednesday, 3rd November.

Village inspected.
 0830 Departed BUGEI for OIUMKUN.
 0910 Arrived OIUMKUN. Village lined and census revised.
 New names register compiled. Survey of economic trees
 conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Oiumkun.

Thursday, 4th November.

Village inspected.
 0845 Departed OIUMKUN for ~~MUTUNGU~~ UNGEI.
 0930 Arrived UNGEI. Village lined and census revised.
 Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
 villagers.

Slept night at Ugei.

Friday, 5th November.

Village inspected.
 0845 Departed UNGEI for MUTUNGU.
 1000 Arrived MUTUNGU. Village lined and census revised.
 Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
 villagers.

Slept night at Mutungu.

Saturday, 6th November.

Village inspected.
 0850 Departed MUTUNGU for MIDSIVINDI.
 0925 Arrived MIDSIVINDI. Village lined and census revised.
 Survey of economic trees conducted. Inspected Aid
 post. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Midsivindi.

Sunday, 7th November.

Sunday observed at MIDSIVINDI.

Monday, 8th November.

Village inspected.
 0915 Departed MIDSIVINDI for YIGEBUGUAR.
 1000 Arrived YIGEBUGUAR. Village lined and census revised.
 Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
 villagers.

Slept night at Yigebugar.

Tuesday, 9th November.

Village inspected.

0850 Departed YICEBUGUAR for PORPOR.

0950 Arrived PORPOR. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Heard minor
disputes. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Porpor.

Wednesday, 10th November.

Village inspected.

0925 Departed PORPOR for UVORAI

0945 Arrived UVORAI. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Heard minor
disputes. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Uvorai.

Thursday, 11th November.

Village inspected.

0915 Departed UVORAI for OSUM.

1030 Arrived OSUM. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
villagers.

Slept night at Osum.

Friday, 12th November.

Village inspected.

1000 Departed OSUM for PONDOMA.

1105 Arrived PONDOMA. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with
villagers.

Slept night at Pondoma.

Saturday, 13th November.

Village inspected.

0800 Departed PONDOMA for MANDUGUAR.

0930 Arrived MANDUGUAR. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Heard minor
disputes. Talked with villagers.

1235 Departed MANDUGUAR for JOSEPHSTAAL R.H.

1310 Arrived JOSEPHSTAAL R.H.

Slept night at Josephstaal.

Sunday, 14th November.

Sunday observed at JOSEPHSTAAL.

Monday, 15th November.

0830 Departed Josephstaal for WAIUTANG.

0905 Arrived WAIUTANG. Village lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers. Village inspected;

1115 Departed WAIUTANG for WAPITANGU.

1130 Arrived WAPITANGU. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Village inspected. Talked with villagers. Heard minor disputes.

1430 Returned to Josephstaal.

Slept night at Josephstaal.

Tuesday, 16th November.Wednesday, 17th November.

These days spent at Josephstaal

Thursday, 18th November.

Doing land work, re Wokam Rem.

Friday, 19th November.Saturday, 20th November.Sunday, 21st November.

Sunday observed at Josephstaal.

Monday, 22nd November.

0835 Departed Josephstaal for AVUNAMAKAI.

1035 Arrived AVUNAMAKAI. Village lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Avunamakai.

Tuesday, 23rd November.

Village inspected.

0810 Departed AVUNAMAKAI for MAKAPAI.

0835 Arrived hamlet MAKAPAI. Village lined and census revised. Heard minor disputes.

1035 Returned AVUNAMAKAI.

1100 Departed AVUNAMAKAI for MINDIVI.

1200 Arrived MINDIVI. Village lined and census revised.

Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Mindivi.

Wednesday, 24th November.

Village inspected.

0955 Departed MINDIVI for IKUNDEN.

1015 Arrived IKUNDEN. Village lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Ikundun.

Thursday, 25th November.

Village inspected. Well received in a village.

0915 Departed IKUNDUN for TUMANDAPUAR.

0015 Arrived TUMANDAPUAR-UTAH. These villages are living on the same site. Villages lined and census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted.

Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Tumdapuar-Utah.

Friday, 26th November.

Village inspected.

0810 Departed TUMANDAPUAR-UTAH for EVWAR.

0850 Arrived EVWAR. Village lined and census revised.

0920 Departed EVWAR for ARAMANT.

1040 Arrived ARAMANT. Village lined and census revised.

Villages inspected. Talked with villagers.

Heard minor disputes.

1220 Returned to EVWAR. Village inspected. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Ewar.

Saturday, 27th November.

0815 Departed EVWAR for MORESADA.

1230 Arrived MORESADA. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at Moresada.

Sunday, 28th November.

0745 Departed MORESADA for KONGWAN.

1305 Arrived KONGWAN. Changed carriers.

1330 Departed KONGWAN for LILAU.

1435 Arrived LILAU. Waited for Admin. truck.

1700 Arrived Bogia per Admin. truck.

Slept night at Bogia.

END OF PATROL

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

The patrol was well received in all villages except at KOMINIMUNG where the people were a bit shy at first.

VILLAGES:

The villages were generally poor in regard to housing. A great many villages still had the on-the-ground type of house, with the occupants sleeping on the ground along with the pigs. Instructions were given to construct off-the-ground type houses and talks were given as to how to construct them.

Villages in the Andarum area had generally adequate village sites, though some are now moving to the banks of nearby rivers and creeks. The Guam villages had also adequate sites though by their position in or close to large swamps they are subject to 24 hr. a day mosquito attacks. In the Josephstaal area the natives have a habit of moving their villages up and down their area. The present sites of the villages are quite adequate but how long they will stay there is anybody's guess.

Water supply of all villages is quite good though not the most hygienic. Sanitation in most cases was poor. Instructions were given to construct new latrines and refuse pits as most of the ones in use were choked up and covered in flies.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village officials in most cases were reasonably efficient considering the infrequency of patrols to the area. Their influence in most cases was limited but it is gaining every day. With more regular patrols it could be increased.

Recommendations re new appointments and terminations are listed in appendix A.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

This aspect is fully reported in the area study.

Native Movement.

During this patrol I came across a native movement centered in three villages in the Andarum area. These villages are AMBOK, TANGUAT, and GETEPUK.

The movement centred upon a "missus bilong ples" who was the nominal head of the village.

The movement started approx. 2½ months ago when a large wind swept through the area and blew down large trees and some houses.

At TANGUAT village a young woman decided to take advantage of her fellow villagers awe of the wind and declared that the wind was sent by God-Poppa-Yali. She then told them that the spirit of God etc. had entered her through the wind and that it had told her that she was the missus bilong ples. She was also the instrument of God etc. that was going to do away with all the old customs. It also endowed her with instant English.

The above young woman when questioned by myself, brought up the name Yali, but I doubt whether she had much idea of its significance. Her brother apparently had worked for a time at Bom-Keleua Pltn. and she had probably heard him mention it at some time and decided to use it for effect on myself.

The other two "missus bilong ples" had much the same story except that there was no mention of Yali. It is apparent that these two heard about the first one and decided to follow suit.

A significant fact is that these villages are in the same language group and that the movement did not spread beyond these three villages.

The general attitude of the surrounding villages is one of ridicule; they lost no time in telling me of the stupid people at Tanguat etc.

As far as could be ascertained there were no "cargo" etc. involved. All gardens were being kept up and none of the usual manifestations of cargo cult were present. In fact the movement if anything, was pro-administration.

The whole movement has apparently died a natural death and no more has been heard of it since.

.....

COMPLAINTS.

A few complaints and disputes were heard but for the most part these were far and few between.

No cases requiring court action were brought to the patrol.

Apparently the natives settle most minor disputes amongst themselves. They only brought up disputes to me when everything else had failed.

.....

RESTHOUSES

There are resthouses at every village except probably Watitangu, Waitutang, and Manduguar villages which are considered close enough to Josephstaal R.H. to be serviced by it.

Most resthouses were up to standard. The few that were not were ordered to be replaced.

CARRIERS.

Obtaining carriers presented no problems to the patrol except where there was a shortage of adult males in the village. This problem was normally overcome by employing females as well.

The men always volunteered freely and were quite willing to carry for long periods. They were usually hired on a village to village basis as they were not too willing to travel too far from their own areas.

HEALTH

Health in the area varies from fair to poor.

There is one Aid Post actually inside the area at Midsivindi. This was in a shocking condition and instructions were given for the wards etc. to be pulled down and re-built.

There is one aid post at Zukin which was not seen and also one at Igom which is in a reasonable condition. These two service the Andarum villages inside Yawar council. During my patrol I gave instructions for the repair of Getepuk aid post. I was informed on my return to Bogia that this aid post has been closed for some weeks. I was not informed of this before I left and the people who were serviced by this aid post were also not told of this decision, or that they were now to go to Igom aid post some 4 hrs away ~~km~~ from the Getepuk aid post.

The people on the Guam River are ostensibly serviced by the aid post at Kwanga on the Ramu River. The people of Asgunka village were told by M.O. Vickers in 1964, when he was at Bogia, to construct an aid post at their village. They are still waiting for an aid post orderley. In the meantime the wards that they built have fallen down and the aid post area ~~has~~ has returned to the jungle.

The Josephstaal area near the airstrip and along the road to Bogia is serviced by Josephstaal Native Hospital. The hospital orderley in charge, Wokam Rem, is doing a really good job and is a credit to ~~the~~ F.H.D. The hospital is also in need of repair and new wards.

The A.P.O's met by this patrol generally were doing a good job, but in a lot of villages they

were not receiving much support from the people. A few more patrols to the area by European medical officers would probably do a great deal to increase attendances at Aid Posts when they are ~~no~~ ^{no} longer in the vicinity and the A.P.O. has to battle on alone.

Two villages are not serviced by any aid post; they are WASMUK and ISARIKIN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The walking tracks between most villages were reasonably clean though they had, in most cases, been obviously cleaned just for the patrol.

Foot bridges were reasonable though instructions were given for the replacement of some.

CENSUS

Census was well attended in all villages.

A new names register was compiled for WASMUK as the villagers could not or would not recognise the names in the Census Register. A new names register was also compiled for OIUMKUN village as this village has never had sheets in the Census Register. Each patrol has noted this in the village book but has failed to do any^{thing} about it later.

These people still have a tendency especially in the Josephstaal area, of migrating back and forth from village to village. In the Josephstaal area some 150 people have migrated in and out since the last patrol to the area 7 months ago.

It should be noted that the previous patrol to the Josephstaal area has a discrepancy of 139 persons between the figures entered in the villages books and those in the village population register sheets. The figures in the village books tally with my own. They are:

MINDIVI	123	in V.B.	82	in V.P.R.	114	my figure
MUTUNGU	100	"	"	68	"	"
UNGEI	117	"	"	51	"	"

CONCLUSIONS.

This area is in need of a lot of help, agriculturally, educationally, medically, and politically.

The most obvious solutions are: 1. A permanent Patrol Officer, E.M.A. stationed at Josephstaal. 2. A Admin. school at Josephstaal and perhaps at Getepuk. 3. Permanent Ag. Officer at Josephstaal. In other words the setting up of a patrol post at Josephstaal.

Not only would the patrol post service the Josephstaal area alone but also adjacent areas now serviced by Aiome and

Madang Central.

The Ag. Dept already has 2 field workers and 3 farmer trainees at Josephstaal who are doing a marvellous job promoting coffee in the area but it could have more effect if a permanent Ag officer was there.

The main obstacle is of course, finance and personnel, but if the area and those adjacent to it (who are in much the same boat) are to develop along with the rest of the territory these obstacles will have to be overcome. And overcome they must be if we are to fulfil our promises to these people.

THE END.

APPENDIX A

(4)

The following village officials have been provisionally appointed subject to confirmation.

VILLAGE	NEW OFFICIAL	OLD OFFICIAL	RANK	REASON FOR CHANGE
Sokumu	POIN/TWANGI	Name not recorded	LULUAI	Old luluai died.
	NAREPI/SAGO	POIN/TWANGI	TULTUL	Old official elevated to luluai.
Gstapuk	INDEGAI/AVUS	IUNGAI/INDARMA	TULTUL	Retired because of ill health.
Itutang	ANGINANGAI/MAMANA	GLASINGEI/ARONKON	LULUAI	Retired because of ill health.
Romkuin	NANBA/MANA KUNKE/UNGU		LULUAI	Retired because of old age.
Iearikin	ROMETVERUM/ORIJIGAI	EG-GOROKAYAI/OLULIGAI	TULTUL	Old tultul died.
Forper	CRAMBUGAI/YARAPOUAR	YIVOTUMBA/EVENGAPUM	TULTUL	Retired because of old age.
Pondoma	UNGAVAGU/OTONDAMAI	TAKUVANDAI/SOGANAI	TULTUL	Retired because of old age.
Manduguar	MAVARA/AGURU	MANDOROI/AISIKIPOK	LULUAI	Retired because of old age.
Watitangu	MAWUARAMO/MAURAVA	WARITANG/MANGISOR	LULUAI	Retired because of ill health and old age.

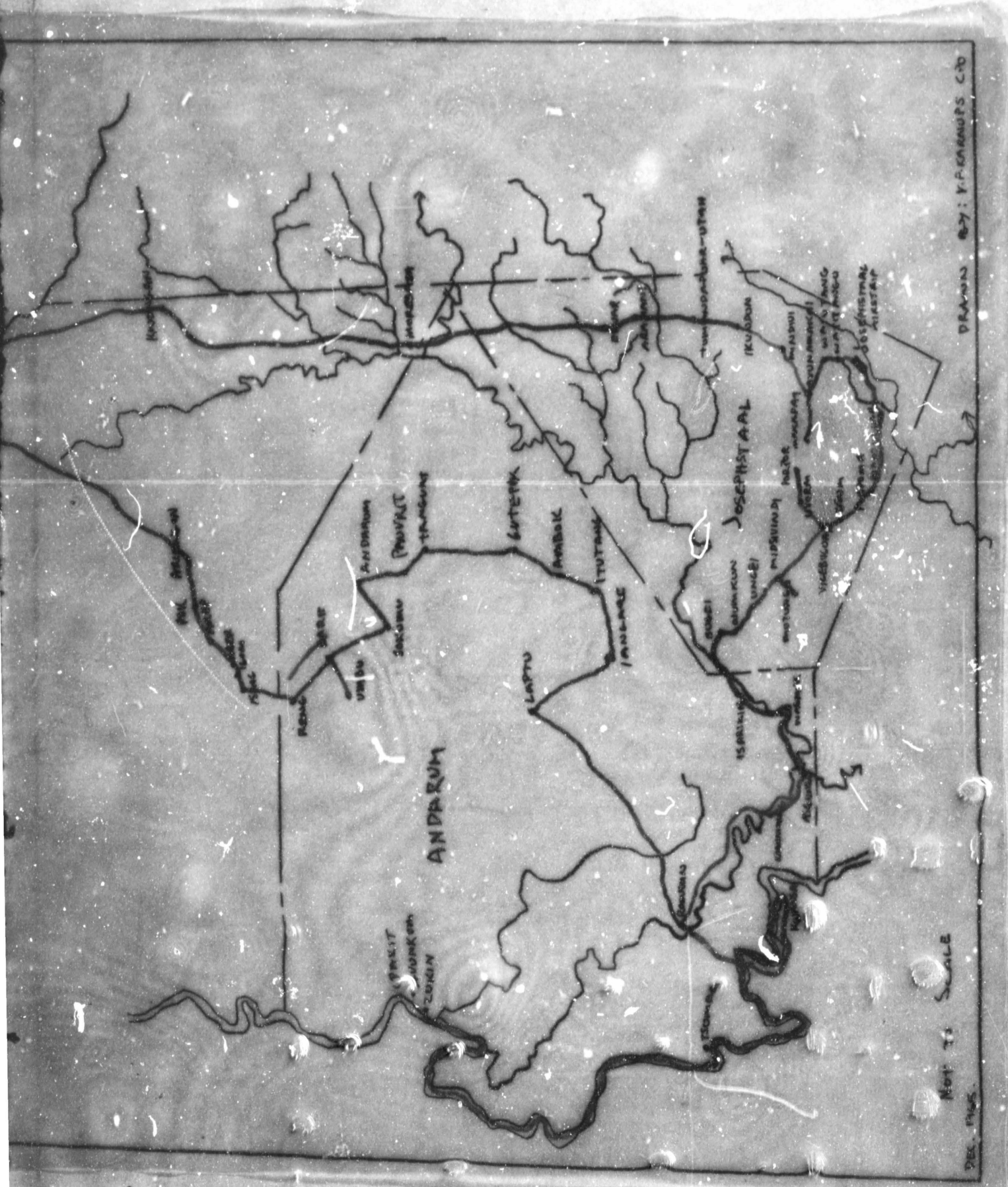
APPENDIX B

3

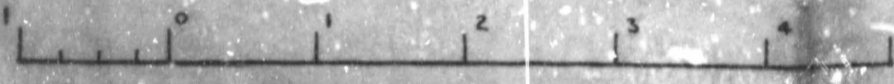
REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

REG. NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
7763	APE	A good N.C.O. Reliable and capable of doing the work. A cheerful soul.
7735	GAWI	Steady and reliable. A good constable.
10211	AUMAU	Reliable. Very keen and anxious to please. Should be quite good once he's got more experience.

.....



DRAWN BY: V.F. CARROLLS C-10



STATUTE MILES

SCALE 1:63,360





RENU

UMBO

ANDARUM

COYUN

STY



LIAN

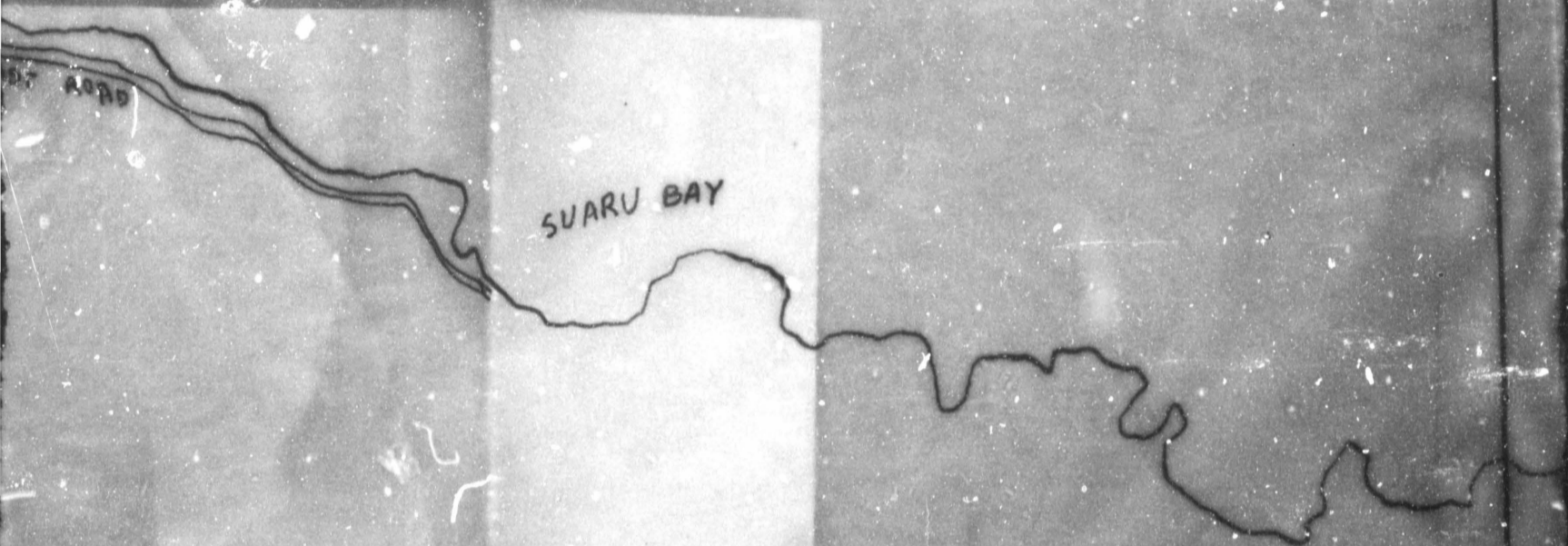
COAST ROAD

SIRIN

KONGWAN

INDONESIA

RIVER



LEGEND

- Walking Tracks
 - ~~~~~ RIVERS & STREAMS
 - SWAMPS
 - ▭ AIRSTRIP SITES (PROSPECTIVE)
 - PROPOSED ROAD
 - == VEHICULAR ROAD
 - CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARIES
 - VILLAGES
- PORPOR



Area Study: Patrol No 3/65-66 BOBIA

ANDARUM

TOMUL

RIVER

LAPTU

ANRARE

ITUNING

RIVER

GUAM

BUGEL

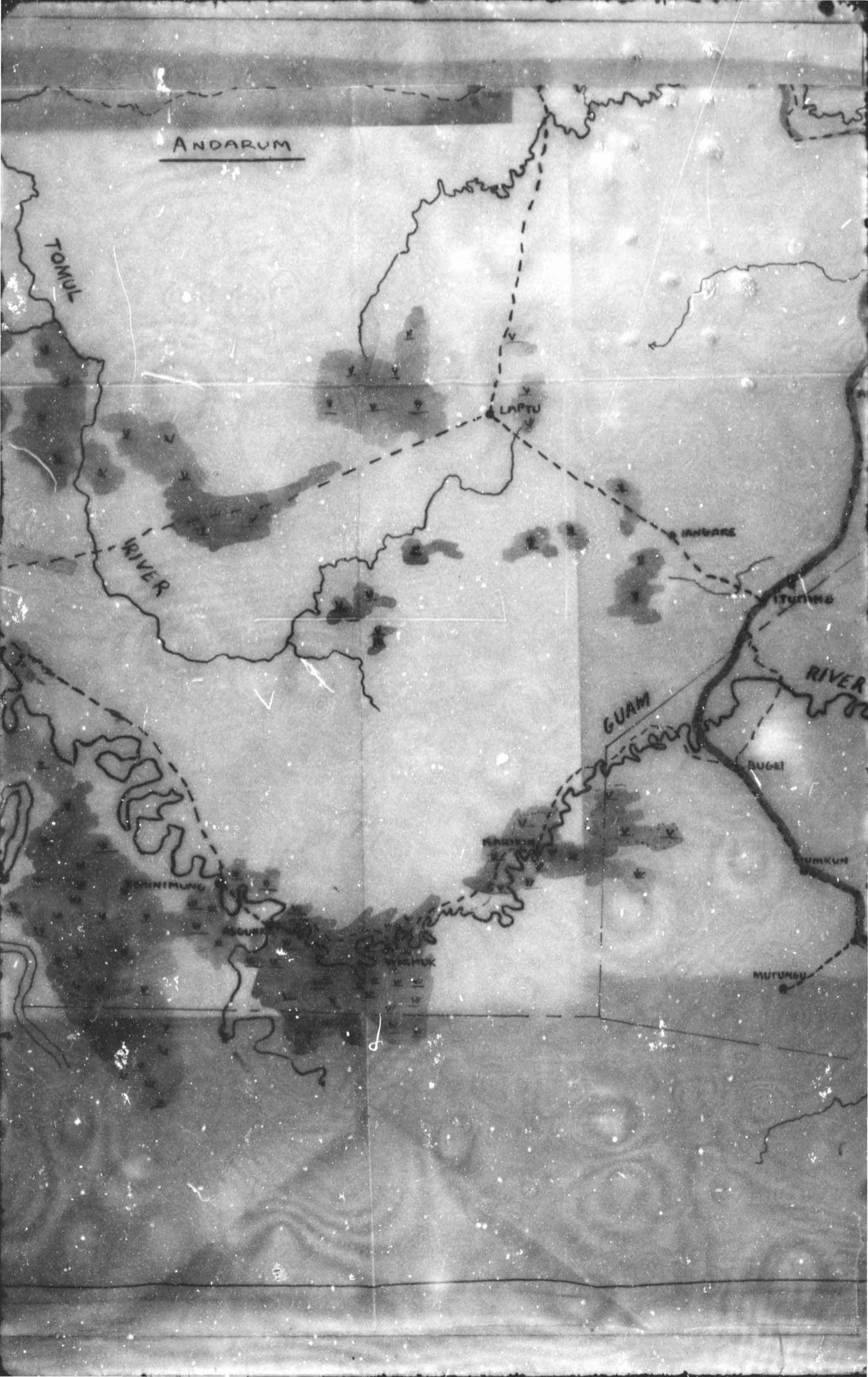
MARKUN

MINIMUNG

AGURU

WESHUK

MUTUNGU





GUA M

TANGUAT

GUTEPUK

AMSOE

EVWAR

AKAMANI

TUMANDAFUAR - UTAM

JOSEPHSTAAL

IKHODUN

MINOUI

PORPOR

MAKAPAI

UURAI

AVVHAMAKAI

UNGEI

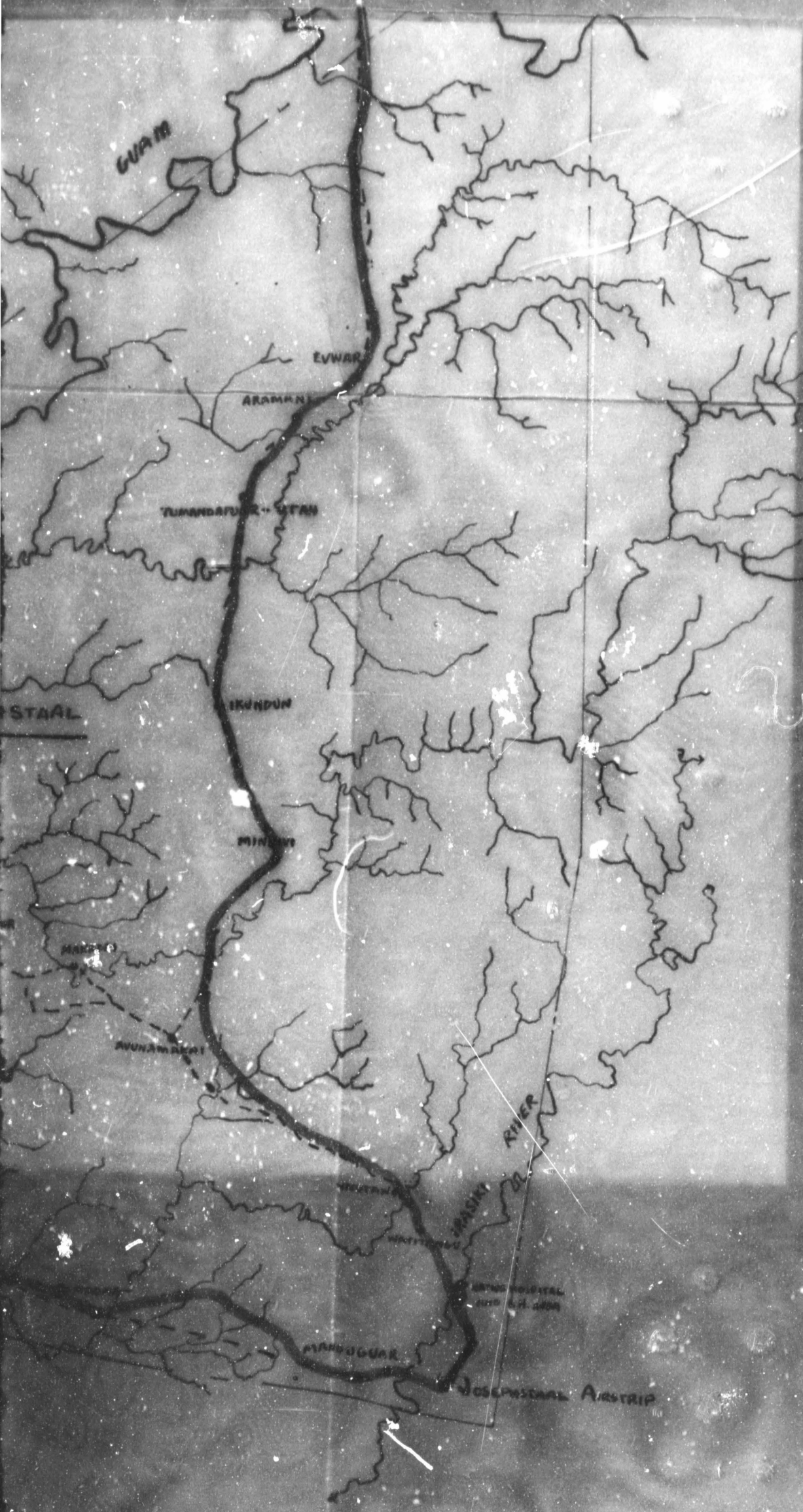
MIDWINDI

YISE

GANDUAP

ANDUGAR

RIVER



GUAM

EVWAR

ARAMPAN

TUMANDAPUR - STAN

IKUNDUN

MINO

MANDY

BUNAWAN

MANDU RIVER

MANDU

WATSON

MANDUQUE

JOSEPH STAL AIRSTRIP

JOSEPH STAL AIRSTRIP