

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

VOLUME No: 8

ISBN: 9980 - 911 - 09 - 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 19 56 - 1957

Filed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1945

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Aitape - Sepik Report No. 2-56/57

Patrol Conducted by P.C.A. Company 20

Area Patrolled Aitape West Coast Inland

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Seven

Duration—From 2/19.56 to 25/2.19.56
and 2/3/56

Number of Days Twenty-six

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/19.55

Medical 12/19.55

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census Revision

ii 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 £.....

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Telefolmin.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

6th April 1957.

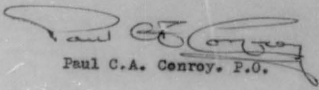
The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

Submission of Patrol Report.

Enclosed please find Aitape Report Number 2 of 56/57, covering a patrol made to the West Coast Inland Census Division, and camping allowance claim for the period 1/8/56 - 25/8/56, and 30/8/56 - 4/9/56.

The latter period covers six days spent on an investigation in the ASIER area of the PALEI Census Division, (see appendix "F" Report No 2,). Though you are conversant with the details, this copy is made for the Aitape file.

The delay in forwarding this report is sincerely regretted. For your comments and despatch to the District Officer, Sepik District, please.


Paul C.A. Cenroy. P.O.

HL 30-11-77

20th Jan, 1977.

The District Officer,
Sault District,
KEMAS.

ATTN: Patrol Report No.2 - 5/1/77

The patrol report has been painstakingly compiled. Please ensure that your present plan of allowing Mr. Swales to concentrate in this area is given every opportunity to succeed. It appears to me that the real making project combined with planting of permanent cash crops might help in satisfying the requirements of the people.

Every endeavor must be made to ensure that people occupying land either own it or have traditional rights to its cultivation.

What is the particular virtue in keeping pigs out of Villages? They are good scavengers and clear up all food leftovers.

The problems concerning the amalgamation of villages mentioned on page 14 will resolve itself when Native Authorities are established.

Onions indicate a not altogether satisfactory position and the figures should be viewed closely.

I have no doubt the Freckleson Mission will give every assistance in your road construction project.

The patrol report indicates the officer has been thorough and has displayed sympathy and appreciation of local problems.

SPH
2/16

R.C.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
DISTRICT OFFICER

30/1/77 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P/R. ATT. 2-56/57./705.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

13th June, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
AISAPE.

AISAPE PATROL REPORT No. 2. of 56/57.

A somewhat depressing area but it represents a challenge to you and your officers and I have no doubt that you will do your best in assisting these people to solve their problems.

2. Mr. Conroy's report is most comprehensive and he appears to have a good appreciation of the area's problems.



J.R. White
(J.R. WHITE)
District Officer.

The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

J.R. White
(J.R. WHITE)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

P/R. AIT. 2-56/57./705.

Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

13th June, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 2. of 56/57.

A somewhat depressing area but it represents a challenge to you and your officers and I have no doubt that you will do your best in assisting these people to solve their problems.

2. Mr. Conway's report is most comprehensive and he appears to have a good appreciation of the area's problems.

J. R. White
(J. R. WHITE)

District Officer.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Forwarded please.

J. R. White
(J. R. WHITE)

District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Telefolmin.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

6th April 1957.

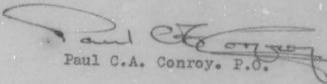
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Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

Submission of Patrol Report.

Enclosed please find Aitape Report Number 2 of 56/57, covering a patrol made to the West Coast Inland Census Division, and camping allowance claim for the period 1/8/56 - 25/8/56, and 7/8/56 - 4/9/56.

The latter period covers six days spent on an investigation in the ASIEM area of the PALEI Census Division, (see appendix "F" Report No 2,). Though you are conversant with the details, this copy is made for the Aitape file.

The delay in forwarding this report is sincerely regretted. For your comments and despatch to the District Officer, Sepik District, please.


Paul C.A. Conroy. P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1-11
~~30-2-6~~

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 20/1

Sub-district Office,
Aitape.

12th April, 1957.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W. N. G.

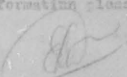
Aitape Patrol Report No. 2-56/57.

Please find attached two copies of the above patrol report.

2. On reading the report one is felt left somewhat depressed. Much will depend upon the so-called HOME road. At the present it has been decided this road will go through WENTRE. In the dry it is now possible to move transport to the RAM area. During the coming dry season it is hoped the road will be made passable to the YALINGI River in the SIOUTI area. Once here attempts will be made to ford the Yalingi using tractors and trailers. If this is practicable the road will be pushed on to the HOME/SANILDA area. Stratches are constructed already. Only in this way can something be done to relieve a rather depressed area. Considerable importance is attached to this project and Mr. Erskine has been allotted this West Coast Census Division as his special responsibility.

3. No other special comment is called for by this report. Village officials are in constant touch with this office. They have been promised an inspection as soon as the Aitape office is re-organised when villagers will be told they should build along the SIOUTI-RAM line.

For your information please.


(S. B. Wren) AIG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

22nd September 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 55/57.
Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division.

Patrol Conducted by : P.C.A. Conroy, Patrol Officer.

Europeans accompanying : Nil.

Native~~s~~ accompanying :
No 1896 Cpl KULAIR.
No 6093PA Const MUYAE.
No 7852 Const KALAT.
No 7891 Const SAGI.

N.M.O. KANGA.
N.M.O. WILEM, 12 days.
N.M.A. UKANI, 20 days.

Objects of Patrol :
i. Census Revision.
ii. Routine Administration.

Last D.N.A. Patrol : June 1955.

Personnel : Mr W.M. Purdy, P.O.

Last Medical Patrol : Late '54.

Duration of Patrol : 1.8.56 to 25.8.56.
and 6.9.56.
(26 days.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Aitape Number 2 56/57.

Page 2.

Introductory Remarks.

This patrol was the first, carried out by the writer in the Aitape Sub-District, and was of a purely routine nature. It commenced on the first of August and was completed by the twenty-fifth of that month, when the patrol returned to Aitape Government Station.

Shortly after returning from the census, word was received from the Lulual of ASIER Village to the effect that a small female child had disappeared. On the thirtieth of August the writer departed to carry out an investigation of the matter (See Appendix "E"), returning to the station the fourth of September.

The state of the West Coast Inland area was no better and no worse than would be expected, taking into consideration the fact that brief routine visits have been carried-out annually over the previous years only when censusing necessitated a visit, and on no other occasion.

As will be seen the AITAPE - LUMI road will play an important part in the development of this area, both economically, and politically. This is more fully discussed in the body of the report.

The writer, as you are aware, had hoped to conduct a "follow-up" patrol, to this area, in the months of October or November. It was also intended to do a complete road survey from the coast to the most inland villages so that once the LUMI end of the road was defined work could commence, immediately, on the AITAPE section. This report was delayed in anticipation of including the results of this second patrol. Other commitments, however, made this projected visit impossible; with the result that this report is being submitted from TELEFOLMIN, after my transfer here, and after completion of the MIANMIN Patrol (Report Telefolmin No 4 - 56/57.).

With regard to a patrol map. No maps of the AITAPE Sub-District are held at TELEFOLMIN. As the writer will be departing in a few days on patrol it was thought better to submit this report now, rather than delay to obtain a map of the area on which to base the patrol map. This officer was responsible for the correction of the Journal of the Aitape area, submitted by the Department of Lands for correction in September last year. All villages mentioned in this report, and all amendments considered necessary were entered on this Journal.

The delay in forwarding this report is sincerely regretted.


Paul C.A. Coates, P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 3.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 1st August 1956.

Departed Aitape Government Station 0900 hours by truck. Arrived at road-head 0935. Departed 0945 arriving MAROK 1107. Census revised in villages of MAROK, EES and AITERAP. Village and medical inspection, some treatment given. Visited Catholic Mission Station in late afternoon.

Thursday 2nd August 1956.

Departed MAROK 0812. Headed south-west, following KAMAN Creek. Reached WOM 0855 and continued on to SIAUTE (or MALAU) - 0912. Villagers of WOM, MALAU, and WAUNINGGI present. Road in very bad state, people sent to work on them, police and self supervising. Heavy rain 1440 stopped work. Talked with people.

Friday 3rd August 1956.

Villages of WOM and MALAU (forming STATE) medically checked, and census revised. Sent to continue work on roads. WAUNINGGI census revised and medical check. Inspected villages of WOM and MALAU in afternoon. Slight earth tremour 1400 hrs.

Saturday 4th August 1956.

Departed MALAU 0800. Reached road-head 0805 and the MALAU - WAUNINGGI land boundary 0815 hours. WAUNINGGI reached 0825. Inspected. Departed 0847 arriving at the YALINGGI River 0850. Followed well defined Native track through rain forest all way. TANLANGGO River at 0950 (MALAU land ends here and NENGLAN commences). Arrived NENGLAN Village 1035. Census revised, medical treatment given, and village inspected. Constable API arrived from AITAPE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 4.

Sunday 5th August 1956.

Observed.

Monday 6th August 1956.

Constable API returned to Aitape. 0758 departed NENGLAN. Through continuous rain-forest to MOBINGEL River 0815, BENGGAEBE 0833, LOPILA River 0855, and 0930 PIEN River and WALWALI Village. Village inspected, census revised, and medical treatment given.

Tuesday 7th August 1956.

Departure held up by high level of river. Finally departed 1025. Followed PIEN River up stream to old WAUNINGGI Village site and thence to the junction of the PIEN and the NUMELLA at 1157. Continued along river bed to GOINIRI Village at 1255. Census revised, aid-post and village inspected.

Wednesday 8th August 1956.

Heard dispute and settled matrimonial troubles. Departed GOINIRI 0820. Two and a half hours to WALWALI. Departed WALWALI 1200 hours arriving ROME-BARIRA Villages 1305. Heavy rain stopped census revision. Visited Catholic Mission Station.

Thursday 9th August 1956.

Villages of ROME and BARIRA inspected. Census revised and aid-post inspected. Talked with people. Dispute heard, and details of two legends recorded in evening.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 5.

Friday 10th August 1956.

Departed ROME-BARIRA for RAMU at 0825, arriving 1010. Good road all way. Village inspected, census revised, medical treatment given.

Saturday 11th August 1956.

Carriers sent ahead. Writer departed 0840 along WARAPU road to inspect RAMU gardens. Arrived 0915, inspection carried out, returned to RAMU 1025. Departed for SUMO arriving RHAINBRUM River and village 1220. Village and medical inspection, census revision. Patrol visited by Lulusi from MORE.

Sunday 12th August 1956.

Observed. Constable IAGUMANI arrived from Aitape. Visited by SIBUTU, business manager of the "Serre Tobacco Grower's Society".

Monday 13th August 1956.

Constable IAGUMANI departed for Aitape. Patrol departed SUMO 0750. Reached KAROUWE Creek 0815 (the SUMO - MAPOKA land boundary). 0840 reached MAPOKA. Intended to sleep at ANSUKU but MAPOKA rest house had not been used for a long time - stayed overnight. Village inspected. Census revised. Medical treatment given. Patrol visited by SAPAMUI and MUMARU Lulusis.

Tuesday 14th August 1956.

Departed MAPOKA 0750. IGI Creek 0805, BLIRI RIVER 0835, KEREM Creek 0900, BLIRI RIVER and ANSUKU Village 0925. Village inspected. Census revised. Medical treatment given.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 6.

Wednesday 15th August 1956.

Departed AMSUKU Village 0807. Crossed SILEPOLA Creek 0925 (land boundary between AMSUKU and KAIYE Villages. Crossed and recrossed PAHOLE Creek. Followed OINIRI Stream to east, over ridge and down to RHAINNERUM River 1010. Followed river upstream, past junction of RHAINNERUM and MENI Rivers to KAIYEI at 1055. Village inspected. Census revised, and medical treatments given. Talked with people.

Thursday 16th August 1956.

Departed 0835 along BLIRI River until 0917 when IBELI River reached. Followed river upstream until KARANDU reached. Village inspected. Census revised. Medical treatment given. Talked to people.

Friday 17th August 1956.

Departed KARANDU 0830. Followed ALSI river, past the junction with the LALOIE (0930), and to its head. Over two steep ridges separated with by KILO Creek, and down to FILEBU River, at its junction with the WILSI River. This is the Wantibi - Kerendu land boundary. Over HOPALA, PAUE, WALAEU and NUMBLEH Creeks to WANTIPI at 1110. Departed for KALAU 1205, along the NUMU River. Crossed ridge to BLIRI River and up to KALAU Village at 1305. Village inspected. Census revised. Returned to WANTIPI in heavy rain. Village inspected. Census revised, and medical treatment given.

Saturday 18th August 1956.

Departed WANTIPI 0822. Reached BLIRI River 0930 and WUGUELI Village 1000 hours. Departed 1010, arrived MOKAI 1055. Departed 1123 MOKAI Village, and arrived KARAITEM Rest-House 1325.

Sunday 19th August 1956.

Observed. Remained at KARAITEM.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 7.

Monday 20th August 1956.

Departed KARAITEM Rest House 0855 (being delayed by late arrival of carriers from a local celebration). Arrived Catholic Mission School at MINAUTE 1045. Carriers proceeded to RAUTE and change made. Departed school 1415 and walked through rain-forest until road reached at RAUTE. Along road to WILBETE Rest House at 1615.

Tuesday 21st August 1956.

Departed WILBETE Rest House 0815. Followed the TAUTI and YULI Streams up side of Mt SOMORO. Followed track over top and arrived at rough house 1055. Sheltered from rain until 1115, then continued descent to SURUM River. Polled river down stream to junction with the YALINGGI River. From YALINGGI up to YONGITI at 1415 hours. Rest house defiled by pigs and uninhabitable. Village inspected. 1450 departed for SEIYUM, along bed of TULL River, arriving 1645. Village inspected.

Wednesday 22nd August 1956.

Remained at SEIYUM. YONGITI, SEIYUM, and LUPAI census revision made. Police detailed to supervise cleaning of YONGITI and SEIYUM villages, writer inspected LUPAI village and supervised cleaning. Talks given to all three villages and Lulusia instructed to brace up.

Thursday 23rd August 1956.

Departed SEIYUM 0730 along MARGARE River. SEIYUM Aid-Post inspected. Crossed UMAN and PIAI Rivers to KARAITEM at 0920. Village inspected and census revised. Departed KARAITEM 1045. Crossed the KUMI River at 1100 hours the MARGARE at 1240, the RAIHO at 1215 the WAIWO at 1300, arriving AUBI-GARA at 1415. Place filthy people set to cleaning village.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 56/57.

Page 8.

Friday 24th August 1956.

Census revision carried out at AUSI-GARA and village re-inspected. Departed 1130, across WAINO River, arriving PAI'AWA 1255. Village inspected, census revision carried out. Minor medical treatments given. Departed PAI'AWA 1625. Arrived No 2 KAPOAM 1655. On to uninhabited No 1 KAPOAM, and down to new village site.

Saturday 25th August 1956.

Census revised at KAPOAM. Inspected new village site. 0930 departed for Hensside Colony. Along road for most of the way, arriving 1215 hours. Carriers paid and proceeded to AITAPE by Administration truck.

Thursday 6th September 1956.

Arrived FULTALUL Village from AITAPE, by Land-Rover. Census revised, and village inspected.

- END OF DIARY -

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General.

On the whole the area is rather a depressing one. The villages towards the coast were kept better than those inland, though WANTIFI, the furthest inland village proved an exception.

Much of the neglect seen in the villages is indirectly caused by the proposed AITAPE - LUMI Road. Many villagers wish to change their village sites but are hanging fire until the road is marked. The idea that ^{they} will be moving has set firmly in their minds, with the result that no new houses are being built, and those standing are having the minimum repairs done to them.

The idea of moving to the road is a good one but may not take place for a considerable time. This was pointed out and it was stressed that no consideration would be given to the poor state of the villages if these grounds were advanced as an excuse.

The people are very keen to start some 'business' that will give them an income. Communications are such, at present, that nothing in this line can be successfully undertaken until such time as there is a road link. The people realise this and consequently little is being done. When the time comes, and money making activities commence in earnest they can only be of an agricultural nature.

Several points came to light during the patrol that will be dealt with under their respective headings - Census, Medical, etc. Worth mentioning here is the anticipation of trouble in future years with ownership of land, and rights to economic trees etc. Abandonment of village sites due to sickness or administrative direction, and the permissive occupancy of other sites, proffered by other groups, (see under VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS) is starting to have repercussions. It is ventured to suggest that in the not so far distant future trouble will be experienced, especially if and when the Native Lands Commission commences work in this area, or if land is required for purchase. (Which is unlikely).

While at SUMO Village the patrol was visited by the Lulua of MORI Village, OSWEDI. He requested that his village at present administered from VANIMO Patrol Post, come under Aitape. The following is quoted from comments in that village's Register - written by Mr B.A. McCabe in 1955.

Lulua visited Aitape. Complains that distance to Vanimo Patrol Post too great (over a weeks walk). Road to Aitape easier and shorter. Also claim that on journey to Vanimo it is difficult to get food.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAFE Number 2 - 56/57.

Page 10.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General. cont.

'Old association with BEMBE, which may not have been at all close, apart from same language seems to have declined and people now friendly with SUMOs, MAFORA and RAMU etc.

On my recent patrol thru SUMO it seemed to me that the natural link of MORI would be eastwards, rather than westwards.....

All of the facts mentioned above still hold good today, and there is the additional factor that the MORI people are now linked with the SERRA TOBACCO GROWERS SOCIETY, whose trading is all eastwards. MORI Village is two hours walk from SUMO i.e. two days from AITAFE. It is suggested that MORI Village be incorporated in the AITAFE West Coast Inland Census Division.

Finally, there appears to have been a wide-spread policy of "pay lip service while the patrol is in the village; do nothing once it has left." This was encouraged by annual visits.

VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Marok. Res. Aitevap.

Marok.	Luluai Tul-Tul	SARAGULE TILEB	Not Outstanding. Of the three villages the most striking Official. in charge of road construction in area.
Bes.	Luluai Tul-Tul Tu	TEIBU KAMILA	Stays in background.
Aiterap.	Tul-Tul	SOLUL	

Three separate settlements sharing the one rest-house, and connected by well defined paths. Three villages clean, though they appear neglected. Housing quite good. Rest-House, and Police quarters in sound condition.

Instructions were left to the effect that cemeteries should be cleaned and re-fenced.

WABI of BES who was removed from MOROSE (MAR 127) and who is to remain at BES for five years from 15/5/55, reporting monthly to the Sub-District Office, Aitape, claims sickness is reason he has not reported since April last. Ordered to report monthly, commencing this month.

Mortar Bombs, and hand-grenades are still being found in this area, especially around the ST JOSEPH Mission Station. (Former Japanese, then Allied camp.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

Page 11.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS. cont.

SARAGUE of SAROK wishes to relinquish post due to sickness. TIMEE would appear to be an adequate, and logical choice. It is suggested that the appointment be deferred until the road is nearer completion, when TIMEE will have more time to attend to his added responsibility.

Siaute. Comprised of the villages of KALAU and WOK. The two settlements are quite good, housing very good. Larger than usual and in good condition. Could only find fault with state of road, and their latrines. Corresponding instructions issued.

Malau. Luluai ATUNA Leaves favorable impression.

Wom. Tul-Tul IPO Deceased. ATUNA looks after village. Male ERIKAD, is backed by people, and recommended for the position of Tul-Tul.

Wauningi (or Fusati).

Luluai KEISENI Out-spoken. Good orator.

These people formerly lived in the foothills, and are now on MALAU ground. They have been living on this location for about five years, and still retain all rights to their former lands. Everything satisfactory in the village except for cemetery which was over-grown and inadequate. All people in this area engaged in road work.

Once through WAUNINGI come to Malau land again. The boundary is the TALONGO River.

Mengian.

Luluai WENO A 'pensioned off' ex Policeman.

The old village site was called SAIKIMO. The people moved toward the coast - to MALLARGOLE, and have been living on present site (SIMANUGO) in the vicinity of six years.

Rest - House is adequate but the Police quarters were very poor. Other housing in villages is not as good as at previous villages seen. In all there are 14 houses, two of which are to be completed, and the single-man's house is to be demolished, and re-built.

The cemetery was unfenced, and showed signs of being rooted through by pigs. Given precise instructions to keep pigs out of village and cemetery, and off tracks.

Walwali.

Luluai SARE

The actual extent of this man's power does not seem to go far.

The village stands on the banks of the PIEN River. The area was flooded since the last patrol, and several houses lost; others being damaged beyond repair and have since been removed. At present the rest-house, and six other houses are all that remain on the old site.

Those men who lost their homes are at present re-housing at a spot five minutes away from the river. This new site was inspected and is quite good. Accommodation exists in the form of seven shacks each 40' x 8' each of which houses a family. It is obvious that no great effort has been made by the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ people to improve their lot after this minor disaster. The people were told to leave unessential tasks and to concentrate on erecting new houses of a roomy nature on this new site (called OMBALRELE).

There were formerly two WAL - WALI's and a group called WANGA who have now combined. Though previously the leading villages of all the hill villages to WAMUPI, this group have declined and are now of no greater significance than any other group in the area.

Koiniri or Koiniri.

Luluai ENI

Lacks push and looks to others for decisions.

Koiniri and Mendam are living together on the same village site. They originally came from the hills to the south, and are now settled on WALWALI Land. The two villages are demarcated, and tend to regard themselves as separate units. Inter-marriage is still practiced between them.

Village inspected and found to be quite good although it tends to get water-logged in wet weather.

The people, under the influence of UKANI (N.M.A.), stationed in the village, want to improve the site but are unwilling to start until the AITAPE + UMI road has been marked. Should the road pass at a distance, the people will, in all probability, move towards it. The existing village consists of 11 Koiniri and 13 Mendam houses, 1 school and 1 church.

Special mention should be made of the work of UKANI who would, by far, be the one of the most powerful men in this inland area. The Luluai ENI (or MENDAM actually) is an intellectual type and it is surmised that with two ex-Luluais, (one crippled with leprosy, the other defrocked), two medical Tul-Tuls, the N.M.A., and a Hygiene Assistant, all having some say he would be subjected to pressure in several directions. The Luluai is not the type to assert himself in the face of such opposition. He relies on the others for decisions when they have to be made. UKANI on the other hand has initiative and the go to put his ideas into effect. He tends at times to assume the place of the Luluai. While attempting to encourage his enthusiasm it is occasionally necessary to curb his ability displacing the Village Officials.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

Page 13.

(D) ROME - BARIRA.

(D) ROME	Luluai	PAUI	Is a leper - at HANSENIDE Colony AITAPE.
BARIRA	Luluai	SANGA	A youngish man with more go than many.

The two villages have combined on one site but are not yet fully integrated. In the whole village of 36 houses (15 DROME & 20 BARIRA) there was not one house that could be called satisfactory. Repairs and re-building is to commence immediately.

Luluai PAUI is away at the Hansenide Colony, Aitape. Luluai SANGA is the afore running both DROME and BARIRA. This is by no means a hardship for him but possibly better management would result from the appointment of a Tul-Tul from PAUI's own village. If this is considered worthwhile the male SIMANE would be recommended.

PAUI.

	Luluai	KAGU	Glib tongue.
	Tul-Tul	APU	
Medical	Tul-Tul	TOVARI	

This village would be the biggest censused. Completely opposed to their efforts in the agricultural field, the village was in a poor state. Of 51 houses the majority were too small. Pigs were running throughout the village, polluting the water-hole (which was unfenced and dirty) and desecrating the cemetery. The latter drained directly into the washing hole, was unkempt, and was not fenced. The rest-house was inhabited on arrival by a colony of virile ants who resited all attempts to deny them entry. In addition to the village houses there is a school, a church, and a house for visiting missionaries.

Instructions to build a new rest-house, to build a yard out of the village in which to keep the pigs, to dig a new water hole, and to fence it in, to demolish marked houses and to repair others were given. A new site for the cemetery was found at the western end of the village.

SUNO.

Luluai	KESI - KESI	Good Type. Getting on in years. Can still hold own.
Tul-Tul	KANUWO	Old.

A very good village. Situated on the banks of the REAIBEMAN River, in a very good position. Could find nothing at fault. 29 good houses, a church, and a school, rest-house large and airy. Would appear to be a healthy place - catches very pleasant breeze from river. The whole place was a credit to the Luluai, and the people. It is very refreshing to strike such a spot after other such depressing villages.

SUMO.cont.

As can be seen many villages in the 'West Coast Inland' are made up of two or more groups, living together, in a form of unity, on the one site. As the time for the introduction of Local Village Councils draws nearer nothing should be done that might nullify or lessen the bonds already formed.

While at SUMO the patrol was approached by certain factions who wanted permission to break-away from SUMO proper, and to build a hamlet on ground known as EUBURIU. This area is on the RAMU side of the RHAIBBRUM River and is a little under half an hour from SUMO, on the RAMU - SUMO Road.

The writer was unwilling to agree to this request for the reason given in the first paragraph, and also because it meant that the other 'combined' villages might consider breaking up.

The reasons given by the people who wanted to settle at EUBURIU were genuine and for that reason permission was given for building to commence on the site there.

SUMO, as it is known today is made up of the remnants of KOARARUM, BROMO, and SUARIU Groups, who still retain their former rights to their group land, sago stands, hunting areas etc. With SAUVEI as their spokesman, BROMO Group, made the following points:-

- a. Constant flooding of the RHAIBBRUM makes it impossible, in the wet season, for them to go to their own garden and sago areas. These lie on the eastern bank of the river.
- b. There is danger to the women and children in attempting the river crossing when it is high.
- c. There is a long, and unnecessary haul of food and building material to the spot where they are now living.
- d. Their new location will permit the people to give full-time supervision to a gardening project they have underway.

When permission was given to these people to move to this place, (owned by KOIKI of BROMO), the following facts were pointed out. That they would not get a separate Village Book, or a Laluai. That is, they were still part of SUMO, and still responsible to KAI-KAI, the SUMO Laluai.

MAOKA.

Laluai	PISA	
Tul-Tul	APOMBA	
Medical Tul-Tul	QUEI	- Deceased. Not considered worth recommending another now that there are N.M.A.s at KOINIRI and BROME - BARIRA.

The village consisting of twelve houses and a ramshackle rest-house was in a fairly good condition. Cemetery, latrines, etc., found satisfactory.

The village of MAOKA has been on this site since about 1952. The land being given them by SUMO and with whom harmonious relations exist.

Recently the FIORI River, upon which the village is situated, changed its course. This has left the village drier than most.

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MAFOKA.cent.

The Luluai of SUMO has offered these people another piece of land suitable as a village site. This is near their gardens. At present the MAFOKA people do not wish to move. Should the river re-change its course however, this area will be available.

AMSUKU.

Luluai	MOSAI	Deceased 2/3/56.
Medical Tul-Tul	AUREI	In charge - useless.

Would recommend that an ex policeman SUAKEI be made Luluai, and if a Tul-Tul is considered necessary AKO be chosen.

What was formerly two villages (AMSUKU and ASIKI) have now combined on the one site. They lived, previously south on the MENI River. They left this spot in 1948 after a dysentery epidemic, moving to this area, and settling on ground given them by BARIRA and SUMO.

Rodd is obtained from both the donated, and their former land depending on whether the BLIRI River is passable or not.

With typical lack of foresight these people chose the village site easiest to build on, regardless of the fact that in bad flood the river would wash through the village. As there is another site a few minutes to the south, on higher ground it was strongly advised that AMSUKU is moved up there before too many improvements are made to the present site. Both the Luluais of BARIRA and SUMO strongly recommended this advice. They say they have seen the present site feet deep in water.

The village when inspected, though clean was not a pleasing sight; with eleven smallish houses to house the main population, and the balance living in the kitchens attached to the above. Five houses are at present under construction. Latrines were passable. The cemetery contained barely enough room to house its eleven occupants. This is to be enlarged, and cleaned.

A typical example of the attitude 'listen and do nothing' is illustrated here. Mr Purdy, gave specific instructions at the time of the last census to; Get out of the kitchens and build houses. Build a new police barracks, and to put a bridge over IRUKU Ck. None of these jobs were done. Some small excuse is available in that their Luluai died, his place being assumed, temporarily, by the Medical Tul-Tul who would count for nothing. There is but a small labour force, due to over-recruitment, and building material is at a fair distance, across the river. Undoubtedly laziness is the real reason though. The village was addressed on this subject. It was considered that if legal action were taken this would have only aggravated the situation. The labour situation being what it is.

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KAIYEI

Luluai OYIBI Tries to please.

The request for a Tul-Tul to be appointed was made. It is suggested that this is deferred until road work commences in the area. He may be found necessary. As things stand at present the appointment would be unnecessary.

In the village are 16 houses, a church, and a school. The rest-house is adequate and the cemetery in good condition.

The actual site of the village is on KARANDU land. They own the area across the river.

KARANDU.

Luluai KUVEI Both these men would
Tul-tul FARANI appear to be doing
their job.

Housing in the village is in a very bad state. There had been talk of this village and the KAIYEI'S joining forces and starting a combined settlement at the junction of the ELIRI and ILELI Rivers. They were advised to wait until the road has been marked.

The old KARANDU village, AISIKU and ELANGO Groups have combined on this site which is excellent, being 20 to 30 feet above the river, well drained, and in good order.

KALAU

Luluai ANIS Seems very capable.

This is a small eleven house village perched high on a ridge above the ELIRI River. This is their own land. Inspection showed everything to be in order.

WANTIBI.

Luluai MAKU Has push and maintains
good order.
Tul-Tul IWEI
Medical Tul-Tul TUSEI

Another small inland village. Comprised of eleven houses in good condition, well aligned and very neat. Latrines cemetery etc all in good order. This village with KAIYE and KARANDU are arranged around lawns. Makes a very good setting and certainly adds to the appearance of the place if well kept.

Half MOLU Hamlet now live and live with this group. The rest have been taken into the village of KALAU (last census). WANTIBI Village is actually on MOLU land.

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YONGITEL.

Luluai ATOP An ex-serviceman. Not keeping village in very good order.

The people apparently thought the patrol had returned to Aitape and we were able to view the settlement in all its natural splendour.

Of eleven houses not one was in good repair. All latrines were filled to the brim. The cemetery was in a poor state, being over-grown and with no fence. The rest house was in poor repair, while pigs had roamed through the police barracks and the rest-house kitchen. Over all these quarters there lingered an unsavory porcine odour.

The village was assembled and addressed. Instructions were given to the effect - to build yard ~~few~~ pigs, new police barracks to be erected and old one demolished, clean and repair rest-house. Repair to be carried out where necessary on village houses.

LUPAI.

Luluai KRAMAGA Attempts to hide inefficiency behind oratory prowess.

Having heard that the rest-house was being occupied by an elderly native woman, without a house of her own, the patrol did not sleep here. Inspection showed that although the female occupant had relinquished her rights to tenancy her presence was still tangible. Houses in the village were in a poor state and are to be repaired. Of the latrines one was alright one needs filling and another dug. The cemetery was satisfactory. The undergrowth is to be cut back from around the village.

SEIYUM.

Luluai SALIMEN Ditherer.
N.H.A. UMGRELEN Has dropped to native level is not trying to raise their standards.

Inspection of this village showed it to be very dirty, the main trouble being three goats that wandered around at will. The villagers and village officials were assembled and given a general address on health and hygiene. The rest-house, quite a good one, and the ground around it, had been defiled.

Housing in the village is adequate. Latrines quite good. The cemetery is to be cleaned, and kept clean. The people were instructed to make a goat yard. Apart from the dirt round the place this would have been quite a good settlement.

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Lungitai - Lupai - Seiyum.

Of all the villages in the Census division these three villages could be most successfully combined. For a start they have in the past pooled their land as far as hunting goes.

Earlier officers suggested that these three places combine with either KARAITÉ or WAUNINGI. Both the latter groups were willing to provide land for the settlement. To maintain the unity of the three villages in question it would have to have been a unanimous decision to move. Previously when the matter was raised there was always at least one dissenter.

Had the suggested re-organisation taken place it would have had only one advantage. That is the easier controlling of these people by the Administration. On the other hand there would, in all probability, have been disputes.

When questioned on this matter the three groups agreed that they were not very keen on leaving their own land, that they wanted to combine, but on their own land. They were fully aware of the disadvantages of being tenants.

It was decided that these people would wait. There is a possibility that the AITAPE - LUMI road will cross Mt SOMORO, in which case, there will be no difficulty in placing the new combined village site in an easily accessible position. Failing this a feeder road could eventually be made, to service the villages in this area.

KARAITÉ.

Luluai	ENAM	Quite - has control.
Tul-Tul	TUTU	Tends to over-shadow Luluai, with powerful oratory.

An excellent, large, well drained site. The rest-house is new and of good proportion. The eighteen other houses in the village are too small. They base their architecture on the inland rather than the coast, which is a pity. In addition to these buildings there is a church cum school and a missionaries house. Latrines and cemetery well kept. Generally speaking, though clean the village was not as tidy as it could have been.

GARA - AUSI

Gara	Luluai	MINDERI	
	Tul-Tul	SALUWARI	In charge of AITAPE - TADJI road-work.
Ausi	Luluai	MANA	

The seventeen house village was in a poor state. Old houses that had been pulled, or had fallen down were left rotting on the ground. Rest-house had to be repaired before it could be lived in. The police barracks was wall less and its latrine unusable. To re-build both.

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GARA - AUSI.cont.

The cemetery was clean but pigs had broken into it. To fence pigs, and tidy cemetery. Latrines at present in use to be filled in and new ones constructed. The general standard of the 7 AUSI, and ten GARA houses was poor. The village has a church and a missionaries house.

PAI'AWA.

The village was in good condition when patrol arrived. Of the 28 houses seen one (the Luluai's) must be re-built. The only adverse comment that can be passed about the housing is that it is too small. It was pointed out that the practice of leaving the eaves of the house untrimmed stopped air circulating through the windows. The cemetery must be repaired, and a bomb crater in the village filled.

KAPOAM.

Luluai	IWAN	Doing very good work. Especially on the AITAPE - TADJI road.
--------	------	--

These people are scattered through out three villages at present. No 1 KAPOAM, OLD KAPOAM, and their new settlement. These people are doing a great deal of work on the above mentioned road. With this in mind they have moved to a site that is close to the road-head, and which will be right on the road when it is completed. Eventually all the people will move to this spot, which is in the midst of some of their gardens. Ten houses have been built or are in process of construction.

FULTAJUL.

Often visited from the station, and on a trafficable road. Censused and inspected. Every thing satisfactory. Eleven houses, in ~~satisfactory~~ quite good condition.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Page 19 A.

As will be mentioned under the heading "CENSUS" there is a very noticeable difference in the numbers of eligible males to females. Consequently the former practice of sister exchange, though observed where possible, is dying out and a straight out bride-price being paid. This is standardized at £ 5 for a new bride and anything up to £ 3 for a widow or divorcee (referred to as a 'hap meri')

Possibly the shortage of women is responsible for the large numbers, from this census division, who are away, or would like to get to work. Young single men without the prospects of marriage either because they are without sister or without money.

There is a difference between the villagers nearer the coast and those further inland. The "coastal" people appear to be of a more progressive turn of mind and are richer, more sophisticated, and cleaner. Inland the only income can be derived from outside work. For such a long contacted area their knowledge is poor and their lives continue in much the same way as they would have in earlier times.

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CENSUS.

Of the villages visited AMSUKU, KAIYETI, WANTIBI, MAROK, BES, AITERAP, SEIYUM, KARAITI, GARA-AUSI and PAT'AWA were closed to recruitment by Gazette No 8 of 9/1/56. People in these villages were addressed on the matter.

Perusal of the census figures attached gives a false impression of the ratio of males of marriageable age to females. Far from being equal, in the majority of places, males outnumber females by frightening proportions. To quote a few examples; BARIIRA HAS 12 eligible males and only one eligible female; MAFOKA 8 : 2; AMSUKU 7 : 3; YONGITEI 4 : 0. Carrying this a stage further; a check of births recorded by the patrol reveals a total of 59 males to 47 females. In the census division only RAMU Village has a "surplus" of females. If the present situation continues only a decrease in population can result.

COURTS.

Not one matter for the attention of The Court for Native Affairs was brought to the patrol, though every opportunity was given the people.

It appeared at the time that the Village Officials must have been suppressing, and dealing with court matters. With this in mind the officials were warned against this sort of thing.

The suspicion became a certainty when, at a later date, a dispute that had been "settled" by a village official was brought to Aitape for reconsideration.

DISPUTES and QUERIES, GENERAL INFORMATION.

Normally the details that appear below would not be included in a report; the writer would attend to them. His transfer from Aitape, however, has made this impossible and they are therefore included for your information, and any action you see fit to take.

KAMDURI - KAIKO, male of AITERAP is married to KAMINIM (f) of EUT and appears to have taken up permanent residence in WEWAK. Has intimated that he wishes his female child to return to AITERAP. Local people may wish to send someone in to WEWAK to bring girl back.

From NENGIAN Village book 7/8/53.

" ARIMBOI's (m) wife pulled by RIWI (m) while they were in MADANG DISTRICT. Wife's name ~~RIWI~~. Complaint referred to D.O. Madang but said matter was to be settled here. RIWI who has wife in village is still with MUNI at Mauang. On his return matter to be brought to AITAPE. " (MUNI)

23/6/55.

" Couple still at MADANG. "

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At the time of this patrol the position was as above. RIWI's wife NOKI, aged 15 is still at MENGIAN. ARIMBOI is looking after the female child UBERALI (1942) while MUNI has the female child MAIWE (1950) in Madang.

KARUP (m) permitted female TEINGO to marry MALI of BARIRA who in turn set MAIA (f) to WALWALI Village as exchange for his bride. MAIA's prospective husband refused to accept her. She then returned to BARIRA and eventually married WAM (m). KARUP claims bride-price of £5. £2.10.0. has been paid. £2.10.0. to be paid as soon as available.

KARIS of WALWALI late of N.G.P. Reg No 3597 has received medals but not gratuity. Medals obtained through MAPRIK.

YANO - PUGO Medical Tul-Tul of Rome enquiring about war damage payment and war gratuity. Has received £5.1.0 to date. (Number NGN 803.)

SOIN of BARIRA NGN 812 has received no gratuity to date.

MEIKUK Ex Policeman of BARIRA No 4216 query as above.

Ex Constable BULO No 2032 attached F.E.L.O. has not received medals to date. Living at KOINIRI.

Literate males MORONI and AIRUMO of KOINIRI both wish to join police force.

Ex Constable DOGA of MAPOKA served during war in MORESEY, (under Commissioner Normoyle) then in Finschhafen and Manus. Received ribbons at RABAU. Has not received gratuity or medals yet.

SIBIA of MAPOKA. Number NGIB 1273. Query re medals and gratuity. Served at NADZAB and SALAMDA.

Literate males JOHN AUA, and SOFAI - HUBUONI wish to join police force. Both of KAIYEI Village.

TELAME (m) of KARAITI bought SELBU'UM of AUSI for £3.13.0. They had three children ORUFI (m.1948) ARIO (f 1950) MINDINI (f 1952). After trying to kill his family TELAME committed suicide. On their return from hospital the family went to live at AUSI. KARAITI now claim eldest child. Widow wishes to keep ORUFI. KARAITI state they will accept repayment of £3.13.0.

KARAITI Census book reveals SAMHER - AUNGGU to have been away from villages since 1952. Now in KAVIENG. AURO - ALFU as above. MINGAWO - URU as above, now thought to be at NAMATENAI. WAIBUGEI - SAGO (or TUTU) has been in RABAU since 1952. Is thought to be working as a domestic servant for P.W.D.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Work on a road to link AITAPE and LUMI has commenced. There are two points where the LUMI end of the road can penetrate this sub-district. The road can be brought over Mt SOMORO, or can avoid this mountain and come via WANTIPI Village. The latter is the most probable, and better from this Sub-District's point of view, as it will serve a bigger percentage of the population. From WANTIPI the road will pass between the BLIRI and PIEN Rivers to RAMU Villages, which is a cross-road. (The native road to the coast continues north, that into the VANIMO Administered area, to the west, and the road to AITAPE lies to the east.) If the road could be brought over Mt SOMORO, which is doubtful, only a fraction of the area's population would be served; the job would be a lengthy one, due to the small labour force available, and this new work would interrupt that going ahead on the link between AITAPE and TADJI: i.e. what will eventually be the AITAPE - WEWAK Road.

As has been mentioned, a great deal depends on this AITAPE - LUMI road. Its site should be decided as soon as possible as it is unlikely that the villagers who have made up their minds to move, will repair old houses and not neglect their village sites. Those people whose foresight exceeds their desire to avoid work, realise what the road will mean to the area, and are very keen to start. On the other hand there will be a mass exodus of young able bodied males, to plantations, as soon as definite arrangements are made concerning the road.

When complete, trafficability on this road will be dependent on the state of the large rivers, namely the BLIRI, PIEN, NENGO and YALINGI. Further details could be given but they are such that when the road is surveyed they will come to light. Generally speaking the construction of that section of road parallel to the coast via SIAUTE, NENGAN, WALWALI, BARIRA to RAMU will present no difficulty, and sections are already complete. Throughout this area it will be necessary to cut the rain-forest back at least a chain from either side of the road to permit the maximum hardening and drying out possible, by the sun.

MISSIONS.

The Franciscan Order of the Roman Catholic Mission have two out-stations in this census division. One at BES, and one at ROME - BARIRA. These stations are manned by Frs Leo Leoni and Stephen Gitti who visit other villages at intervals. Calls were paid to both.

All villages visited had their own church buildings - cum - schools, that are staffed by local 'catechists'.

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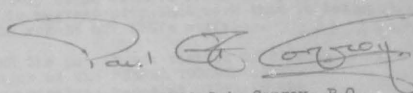
CONCLUSION.

Page 23.

When development does not follow long term contact people are inclined to give way to apathy, especially when they are in proximity to, or in close contact with, more advanced communities.

The Aitape West Coast Inland has been in contact with the Administration since the very early days. The people have seen the development that is going on around them, both locally and in places like Rabaul, but, having none of the natural (and therefore none of the developed) advantages of other places the people are loosing interest in bettering their lot.

Development here depends on communication. Once this is achieved the Administration will be able to give a guiding hand in welding these people into a political unity and assist in developing, for them, an economy of a higher standard than is today the case.



Paul C.A. Conroy, P.O.

Sub-District Office,
Telefolmin.
SEPIK DISTRICT.

5th March 1957.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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APPENDIX "A"

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Page 1.

The diet throughout the area is comprised of sago, coconut, taro, sugar cane, bananas, paw-paws, and pine-apples. Small amounts of meat are obtained by hunting, while the majority would come from the killing of domestic pigs purchased with War Damage Compensation money.

European vegetables available include tomatoes, pumpkin, beans and onions. These are not over plentiful.

Figures collected in livestock censuses reveal that every village (except WANTIBI and KALAU) have, on the average, ten pigs, and 35 fowls. The village of SEIYUM has three goats purchased from the Catholic Mission.

Small blocks of rice have been planted by almost all villages, and appear to have been successful. Originally intended as a cash crop, poor communications, and lack of supervision have dampened local enthusiasm and rice is, for the main, now a luxury subsistence crop.

Organised agriculture appears in a rudimentary form as:-

RAMU, under the leadership of TURU (an ex-police man). The garden site lies 40 minutes along the WARAFU road, where ten houses have been built to house workers on the project. Inspection showed three cleared blocks of about an acre. Sweet potatoe has been planted in one block while it is intended to plant corn and rice in the other two. On the site there are two hand rice-hulling machines, and a native material copra drying shed. The whole set-up seems to have reached a point of stagnation which is a great pity. What work that is being done is solely the result of TURU's striving.

While at RAMU the patrol was visited by SIBUTU, the business manager of the "SERRA TOBACCO GROWERS SOCIETY". This organization, based at SERRA, in the VANIMO administered area, has a capital of £ 429. The people concentrate on the production of Copra, rice, sweet potato, and tobacco which is marketed eastwards to AITAPE. The villages of SUMO, MORE and MAFOKA have shares in the society, and supply a portion of the labour force.

YEFAI of KARAITEM (IUMI Sub-District) has had connections with the people of WANTIBI and KARANDU. In former years he used to market rice that they produced but this now appears to have faded out.

If one of the determinants of poverty is the amount of food available these people are better off than thousands of Europeans, living on the continent. Their attempts to make a profit from agricultural activity can have little success until communication in the area improves and until adequate supervision, and advice can be given.

Paul H. Conroy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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APPENDIX "B" MEDICAL AND HEALTH Page 1.

Native Medical Orderly WILEM, and KANGA accompanied the patrol and acquitted themselves well. UKANI of KOINIRI joined them after we reached his aid-post. Details of treatments given, and numbers sent to AITAPE are given below.

Aid-posts at BARIRA - DROME, KOINIRI, and SEIYUM were inspected.

BARIRA-DROME manned by SINGO. Has ramshackle six bed ward. Appears to be doing a good job.

KOINIRI manned by UKANI. A surprising establishment consisting of a dispensary, in very good order. A twenty bed ward complete with small altar, and a small house for the treatment of 'grilli' by the sulphur and drum method. This man is doing a good constructive job - not only confined to KOINIRI as he visits these inland villages at intervals.

SEIYUM manned by UNGELEN. Hospital area clean and in good order. Some ten jars were found to be un-labeled. This was remedied. The general dirty state of the village reflects to the discredit of this man.

Special mention must be made of the number of cases of Hansen's Disease seen. To say this is rife in the area is an understatement. The Hansenide Colony at Aitape is catering for approximately 150 of these unfortunates. Those seen by the patrol have no hope, at the present, of receiving treatment and must number over the hundred.

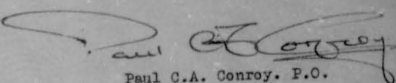
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APPENDIX "B" MEDICAL TREATMENTS GIVEN. Page 2.
INFIRMITIES NOTED.

Tinea Imbricata :	133 cases seen.
HANSENS DISEASE :	Writer, with limited knowledge, would say he saw 67 cases with another 44 cases doubtful.
T.U.s :	19.
Eye complaints :	32.
Filaria ? :	13.
Coughs/Colds :	11.
Malaria :	7.
Sores :	57.
Yaws :	21.
Boils :	6.
Impetigo :	1.
Injuries :	17.
Hernias :	6. Aged males.

Serious cases were forwarded to the hospital AITAPE for the attention of E.M.A. Carra, who also has a record of the names and villages of most of the Hansen's Disease cases.

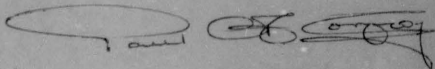

Paul C.A. Conroy. P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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APPENDIX "C" REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.O.C.
ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Corporal	KULAIR	Reg No 1896	Adequate but lacks push.
Constable	KALAT	Reg No 7852	Does job but a bit too smart for own good.
Constable	SAGI	Reg No 7891	Reliable and of most assistance on patrol.
Constable	MUYAE	Reg No 6093PA	Does work with minimum of words. Slow and steady type.



Paul C.A. Conroy.P.O.

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APPENDIX "D".

ANTHROPOLOGY

Page 1.

A Native Legend giving details of a link between the people living in the Walwali area and those on the coast at Arop.

"There was once a man living on the beach, near where Arop Village is now. He was unmarried and had no prospects of getting a wife. One day he looked inland and saw smoke rising from inside the bush, in the Walwali area. He changed himself into a bird (a sea eagle) and flew to the fire. Here he found a mother and her daughter from the ALABLE group (who had made their village on land called POLPOLMO) making sago. The man settled to watch in the head of the sago palm. When they had almost completed this work the man in the shape of the sea eagle swooped down, caught up the daughter, and returned to where he had been sitting before. The mother ran screaming to the village, later returning with some men who were to cut the tree down. When the sea eagle saw this he rose into the air, still carrying the woman's daughter. The ALABLE people climbed trees and saw the eagle settle on the beach in the Arop area. The man did not immediately change back to his natural form. He built two houses in which they lived separately. At night he would assume his true shape, and while the woman slept, would fish bringing his catch to the woman's house and then changing back into a bird. This continued for some time until the woman watched one night. When he realised the woman knew his secret the man married this ALABLE woman."

▲ Native legend telling how the PIEN River was formed.

"There were once three brothers. One was still young while the other two were fully grown. They went into the bush to find grubs. While they were out the devil saw them and after turning into a grub hid in a rotting sago log. There he fell asleep. When the brothers saw the devil - for they recognised him the spoke, hiding their words; 'let us go and collect leaves to put the grubs in'. When they were a distance from the sleeping devil they started cutting a trench with pig bones that they were carrying. They moved very quickly but the devil heard the noise and followed them. Seeing that the devil would catch them up the two brothers sent the youngest one to tell their mother to don a bark fighting belt (usually worn by men), and to bring their dead father's stone axe and a shell ring, KLIKE. The two elder brothers continued digging this ditch but when they came close to a mountain called PILI the devil who had followed them up the ditch stuck his head out of the ground, almost catching them. The mother was ready by this time and seeing her sons' predicament climbed a springy sapling near the house. This bent low as she climbed finally coming to rest at a place on Mt PILI called LIPMALA. The mother placed the shell ring over the devil's head and severed the head with one blow of the stone axe. The head fell to one side and from it poured water that quickly filled the ditch and washed the mother, her family, and the devil's body down towards the coast. Past a place called KUBIANDEL they found a good place for a house and lived there.

Note:- The word 'devil' was used when the pigeon version

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "D" cont. ANTHROPOLOGY

Page 2.

Right at the beginning of things, in the KUBIANDEL area, near KOINIRI, when there was no water, and the seas had not been made, and there were no people on earth there lived a man and his wife. The trouble was that the man did not look after the woman well. When he went hunting he would not give her any of the meat but ate it himself.

Eventually the woman became pregnant but her husband still ill-used her so she decided to run away. Taking the bark, sticks and leaves of the KERA (Two-leaf) tree she fashioned them into the form of a bird. When this was done she took a length of bamboo and went in secret to a near-by salt spring where she found a snake. Putting the snake in the bamboo she filled it with water and returned to her house. (This salt spring may be seen at KOINIRI). Here she waited until her husband went hunting. Donning the bird like form she had made, and holding the bamboo tube she changed into a white bird of paradise, and flew northwards.

Seeing a large expanse of grassland she alighted and built a house. Soon she gave birth to a son, URU.

The two of them stayed in this place for many years until the time was ripe for URU to marry. There were however no other people in the world.

One day while his mother (her name was ABOYIA) was away URU began to wonder why his mother cooked her food in one saucepan and his in another. He decided to search the house for he was sure his mother was putting something in her food and not in his. After searching he found the bamboo tube hidden in a crevice under the table. He dipped his finger in it and tasted salt for the first time. When he heard his mother return he hastily replaced the tube but in his hurry slopped water on the floor of the house and the snake that was in the tube escaped and grew to a huge size.

When ABOYIA returned she realized what had happened and went to abuse her son. She decided that the snake was too big and that it must be killed. URU had a plan. He cooked several types of choice foods some in salt water, and others in plain water. When this was done he lined the taro, sweet-potatoe, bananas etc along a clearing near the house. The snake smelt the food and started to eat from one end of the line, in the middle of which URU had placed a 'kwila' log. When the snake reached the log he smelt the food on the other side and started to climb over it. This was what URU was waiting for. Taking an axe he had placed near by he chopped the snakes head off. As his axe cut into the skin there was a violent explosion, and water began pouring from the snakes body.

This water filled the grassland that they had been inhabiting. Running to their house ABOYIA and URU went inside. URU was afraid and hid but his mother stood on the verandah speaking to the water. She told it to go anywhere it wished but not to harm the house or the land around it. The water obeyed.

This is how the sea was made.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "D" cont.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Page 3.

The water continued pouring from the snake's body and filled up all the grassland areas. The log that URU had used when he killed the snake floated out to sea, and changed its form, becoming what is now known as TUMLEO Island.

Still having no wife URU decided to see if there were any other people in the world. He made a cup like affair from taro leaves, and after sealing it stuck several white cockatoo feathers in the top, in order that he might be able to recognise it from a distance. Then he threw it in the sea and watched it float eastwards.

He and his mother waited a long time until they saw the white cockatoo's feathers on the horizon. The token had gone right around the world and now returned to them. This proved that there were no other people in the world because if there were they would have kept the token. It would not have returned to them.

When the mother realised that there was no one in the world that her son could marry she had a plan. Calling her son she told him to make a large drum (the first 'garamut') but on no account to beat it when he had finished. This work completed ABOYIA told her son that she had seen a cassowary's foot-prints near by, and that he should kill it the next day. She gave him instructions what to do after the cassowary was dead. In killing the bird he must take good aim and use one arrow; he must not eat any of the flesh but must divide the short and long feathers into two piles, the short and long bones into two piles, and the large pieces of flesh and the scraps also into two piles. This completed he must throw them away and go to sleep. On awakening he was to go and beat the 'garamut'.

Next morning URU did as his mother had said hiding in the place that she had marked. ABOYIA, when she saw her son leave arose and taking ashes from the fire placed them near the door. Then she went outside. As she crossed the threshold she became transformed into a cassowary. She walked down the track to where she knew her son was hiding. Here she stopped to feed on berries. URU rose from his hiding place and taking careful aim shot the bird, which fell dead.

Carrying the body to the house he did as his mother had bid, taking care not to drop any of the flesh, and putting the different pieces in containers made from the sheath of the Black-Palm. When this was finished he took the long feathers, short bones, and scraps of meat and mixed them. Then he mixed the short feathers, long bones, and large pieces of meat. This done he took both baskets and threw the contents to the north, south, east and west.

Feeling very tired he went and slept. During the night the pieces united; the long bones to form men, and the short bones, women. These people moved off and chose village sites, and built houses.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "L"

ANTHROPOLOGY

Page 4.

When URU awoke he remembered what he had been told, and went to beat his drum. He waited and then heard the replies. Starting near VANIMO and down from the hills of the inland, and from the islands across the sea. He was over-joyed because he now knew he was not alone in the world.

He made a canoe and set off to visit all these people and to each small group he gave a different language. When he had finished this he walked throughout the inland and gave these people their languages.

He gave AROP, MALOL, and SISSANO one language. SUMO, RAMU, WARAFU, and PO another. MORI and BEMEE another. KAIYE he changed a little but they could understand the WALWALI s, the HENGIANS, and the people from KOINIRI. Across the YALINGI River he introduced yet another language. URU's idea in having so many languages was that if everyone talked the same, and could readily communicate there would be far too many quarrels and fights.

This is the story of how the sea was made, and how the world was populated.

Paul G. Taylor

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "E"

BRIEF COMMENTS ON NATIVE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
POTENTIAL. - WEW14-15/245.

Page 1.

1. Structure and size of Unit.

- a. Total population involved: 2482 people.
- b.c. Spread through 25 village areas, these being on a rough average two hours walk apart.
- d. Three lingual groups, otherwise social foundations much the same through out area.
- e. As a whole no social cohesion, or unity of outlook. Proved it can be established by the establishment of 'business' off their own bat. See body of report links between groups through land.
- f. Luluai/Tul-Tul System only.
- g. Inland towards Lumi some intermarriage and trading. Little affiliation with coastal people.

2. Geographical and Organisational Factors.

- a.b. Area lies west of Aitape along the inland fringe of the coastal plain and into the foothills of the Torricelli Mtns. Villages are linked by walking tracks; some of the more remote inland settlements rivers are only means of access.
- c. d. Of the people met UKANI, A.P.O. Koiniri village, Turu of Ramu Village, and Timbe, Tul-tul of Marok Village were the most out-standing.
- e.f. Until a road is constructed into this area no thought should be given to the establishment of a council. At present locals might have a vague idea of the implications of the word 'council' but that would be all.

3. Economic and Social Advancement.

- a. An occasional bag of produce from RAMU Village, only.
- b. Mil at present - depends on road.
- c.d. Unable to judge.
- e. Pidgin English only - teachers (mission) perhaps 10 others.
- f. Drivers - 2 employed by government.
- g. None to writers knowledge.
- h. Missions only. Two stations. Bes and Barira.

Paul J. Gray

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "F" SPECIAL REPORT (Aitape No 1) Page 1.

On the patrol's return to AITAPE the Luluai of ASIER Village (Palei Census Division), WAIMO - ARG'GUT, informed the writer that a small girl had disappeared from his village.

Details were as follows:-

On the evening of Saturday the 11th of August 1956, most of the people of ASIER Village departed for YAFUNDA Village, where a dance was being held. KASIENG (f . 1949.), daughter of SURE (m) and SUKIAM (f) together with SAUICI (or SAMBE . f. 1951) were left in the charge of WAEGIRI (f . aged), wife of Luluai WAIMO. Also remaining in the village were TOMARI (f . aged) and ITIMBIEN (m . aged).

On the Sunday morning, (12/8/56) KASIENG and SAMBE left the village, without telling anyone, to go and meet their parents, who would be returning from the dance. They proceeded together to YIMANGE Stream. They could hear the returning party approaching. SAMBE set off down the stream to meet her parents, after a few steps she turned to see if KASIENG was following but saw no sign of her. She ran and told her parents, and the woman SUKIAM (KASIENG's mother). This party searched the immediate area but found nothing. They returned to the village and summoned more help. The ASIER Villagers searched the area for two days but could find no signs of the child. The Luluai then departed for AITAPE. Finding the station unmanned he waited.

On Thursday 30/8/56 the writer with six members of the R.P.N.G.C. and ten carriers departed AITAPE, sleeping at KREEL Rest-house.

Friday 31/8/56. Party departed KREEL Rest-house 0715. Reached LIPAN River 0900. Followed LIPAN till 1145. Through LIPAN DIVIDE to LEPE River. Followed to junction with AMEM River 1400. Reached YAFUNDA Village 1450. Questioned villagers.

Saturday 1/9/56. Made investigations at all local villages including MAKUMBE, MAMBURKE, SPLANGE, SEINGE, and ASIER.

Sunday 2/9/56. To YIMANGE Stream, after continuing last night's questioning. Police, carriers and self searched area. Late in the afternoon, departed having told Luluai to report to AITAPE if anything further turned up. Arrived WEIKE Village 1810. Questioned villagers.

Monday 3/9/56. Departed WEIKE Village arriving KREEL Rest house 1555.

Tuesday 4/9/56. Departed KREEL Rest-house. Arrived AITAPE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE Number 2 - 56/57.

APPENDIX "F". SPECIAL REPORT (Aitape No 1.)

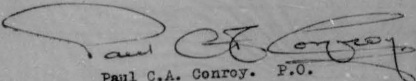
Page 2.

General Details.

In all the local villages, the people were assembled, a check made from the census book, while the police checked the village to see there was nobody not in attendance. The assembled people were then asked about the disappearance of this girl. When this was complete the village cemetery would be inspected.

The girl disappeared from a point formed by the YIMANGE Stream making a right angle turn. The area searched was thickly wooded, with no tracks and rough rock outcrops in places. After a thorough combing the party found nothing. The child SAMBU accompanied the party.

SURE the missing girl's father was away from ASIER, and had been for just over a year; working for the Department of Public Health, Wewak. He arrived at AITAPE, on leave, a few days before the Iulual arrived, to report this affair.


Paul C.A. Conroy. P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year: 1936

Village: *East Indang*

31 Per 1.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS													MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABORING PROFESSIONS						FAMILY			GRAND TOTAL										
		Hours			1-4			5-8			9-12			Over 12			In			Out			Outside District			Govt.			Mission			Indefinite			Profession			Number of Children			Average Size of Family					
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M		F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
ALTERAP	1936	2	2	2																																								41	28	69
MARCK		2	2	2																																								31	32	63
GES		2	2	2																																					31	30	61			
WANGIN		1	1	1																																					31	37	68			
WALUKU		3	3	3																																					31	35	66			
WON		1	1	1																																					31	37	68			
NENGIN		2	2	2																																					31	35	66			
WALUKU		2	2	2																																					31	35	66			
KONIRI		2	2	2																																					31	35	66			
DORNE		1	1	1																																					31	35	66			
PARERA		1	1	1																																					31	35	66			
RAMU		5	5	5																																					31	35	66			
DAMO		2	2	2																																					31	35	66			
MAFOKA		1	1	1																																					31	35	66			
GIWAKU		2	2	2																																					31	35	66			
KAIYEI		1	1	1																																					31	35	66			
KORANDU		3	3	3																																					31	35	66			
KALMA		1	1	1																																					31	35	66			
Total		39	36	3	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1837		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956 West Coast Inland Atape Patrol Report 2-56/57 Govt. Post. 111/51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (Excluding Govt. Post.)	Size of Family	TOTALS (Including Absentees)																
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 12		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission				Males	Females	Child	Adults	Grand Total												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
	<u>B/F</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>			<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>137</u>				
<u>WANTISI</u>	<u>1876</u>	<u>2</u>																														<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>				
<u>YONGITEI</u>	<u>22876</u>	<u>1</u>																																<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>		
<u>JUPAI</u>	<u>1</u>																																			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>SEIYUM</u>	<u>2</u>																																			<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>KARAITE</u>	<u>23878</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>					<u>1</u>										<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>						<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>		
<u>GARA-AUSI</u>	<u>24876</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>										<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>						<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>26</u>				
<u>PAI'AWA</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>																											<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>		
<u>KAPOAM</u>	<u>25876</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			<u>1</u>																														<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>		
<u>PULTALUL</u>	<u>65764</u>																																			<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>55</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>622</u>		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Sheet 1

YEAR 1956

West Coast Inland

Atjeh Pahlol Report 2-5/56

Govt. Print.—5187/54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS								ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES Program Number of Children Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES	Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F					
		10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49																																	
ATECAP	18 36	3	2									1			1	1			2	5					10	4	5	24	2	17	16	18	2	8	17	16	63	41 28
MAROK	✓	2	2									1							3	2					7	1	3	20	14	13	3	5	5	11	13	11	63	51 32
BES	✓	3	2									1			1	1			14						6	5	2	45	1	30	3	26	19	17	18	30	23	185
WALUNINGI	38 36	1	1												2	1			1	4					6	3	6	17	2	14	14	17	8	5	15	16	61	53 45
MALAU	✓	3	3									1			4	4				5					2	3	4	38	3	24	3	24	20	16	17	35	24	108
WOM	✓	1																	1	4					2	1	1	17	1	17	13	3	10	18	13	68		
NENGIAN	48 36	2	2									1							3	3					2	4	2	1	12	13	15	6	14	23	18	74		
WALWALI	68 36	2	2																1	1					1	6	2	28	3	22	1	25	19	10	16	20	34	43 43
KOINIRI	78 36	4	2									1								7							4	37	3	36	3	35	17	22	15	27	41	128
DROME	28 36	1	1									1			1					4							2	27	3	17	2	15	2	13	13	18	17	42 33
BARISA	✓	1	2									1			1	2			1	1							17	26	4	22	2	22	19	11	13	35	22	57 42
RAMU	108 36	5	8									2			1	1			3	14	1	3			2	19	7	18	6	3	51	24	58	55	35	24	313	165 144
DUMO	118 36	1	2									3			1	1			1	5							14	38	9	41	1	35	2	33	22	43	54	170
MAFOKA	38 36	1	1									1			1	3				3							7	23	5	19	3	19	16	9	7	23	33	69
AMDUKU	148 36	1	2									3			2	2			1	1							2	2	1	1			8				2	42 41
KAIYEI	158 36	4	1									1			1	3			1	1					5	1	6	25	2	21	19	14	5	10	27	85		
KARANDU	168 36	4	3									1			1	1			1	4					3	8	51	6	23	1	2	23	19	27	27	117		
KALAU	178 36	1										1			1					6							6	19	1	7	6	0	8	5	13	12	45	
TOTAL		35	36	3	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	9	10	11	6	6	16	19	2	2	2	3	48	17	12	2	68	4	26	3	1	28	27	23	28	4	1937	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Sheet 2

YEAR 1956

West Coast Inland

Atape Ratio Report 2-5657

Gov. Print-5422/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		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		Students		Males		Females		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	2/1	39	36	3	1	5	4	1	2	1	1	9	10		11	16	6	16	19	2	2	2	3	48	17	20	5	6	3	2	6	188	187		
WANTIBA	12.3.56	2																																	
YONGITEI	22.8.56	1																																	
LUPAI																																			
SEIXIM		2																																	
KAIRAITI	23.2.56	3	2																																
SARA-AHU	24.8.56	2	2																																
PAI'AWA		2	2																																
KAPOAM	25.8.56	1	2																																
TALU	6.9.56	4																																	
TOTAL		59	47	3	2	6	6	3	3	1	1	13	11		17	24	22	53	11	3	2	3	68	30	14	2	2	3	2	188	187	188	187		

Put away



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (AITAPE) Report No. AIT 3 OF 1956-57
 Patrol Conducted by W.T. BROWN & I.A.D.O.
 Area Patrolled COAST TO BEWANI RANGES 141st MERIDIAN AREA.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans B. A. RYAN P.O.
 Natives FIFTY ONE
 Duration—From 17/8/1956 to 8/9/1956
 Number of Days 23
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1/19
 Medical ... 1/1/19
 Map Reference VANIMO & AITAPE FOURMIL SKETCH ATTACHED
 Objects of Patrol LOCATION OF VILLAGES ADJACENT TO
THE BORDER.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/10 1956.

Robert Smith
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 £.....

30/11/42

7th November, 1956.

District Officer,
MEMAN.
Sepik District.

P/R AITAPE 3-56/57

Your MEM. P/R. AIT. 3-56/57-1666 of 9th October, 1956.

Nine (9) copies of the map have been sun printed and forwarded to you under separate cover. It is regretted that staff difficulties at Lands Department prevented the map being reduced to fournil.

The report has been handed to The Adjutant, P.I.R., Fort Moresby, for perusal. Should the C.I.C., P.I.R. Vanimo desire to see the report, it is suggested that the Aitape copy be made available to him.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

*Trace taken by
1 Sgt. Woodhouse
3/2/57
Roberts*

R. I. POSTS AND TELEGRAPH BRANCH

Received from 30/11/56

Address WONEDOEU - NEW GUINEA

ARTICLE FOR REGISTRATION ADDRESSED AS FOLLOWS -

Registration No. 5788 Name of Addressee The Adjutant Office of Destination NO55

Signature of Receiving Officer [Signature]

This Receipt must be presented should inquiry be made concerning delivery.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

PATROL REPORT - AITAPE NO. 3 of 1956 / 57.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY;	W.T. Brown s/ADO.
AREA PATROLLED;	Const to HEWANI RANGES generally following the 141st meridian and visiting villages on both sides of the border.
OBJECTS OF PATROL;	i. Mapping. ii. Location of villages adjacent to the International Boundary.
DURATION OF PATROL;	17th August, 1956 - 8th September, 1956.
NUMBER OF DAYS;	Twenty-three.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING;	Mr. B.A. Ryan, P.O. Police: 2 Lance Corporals, 4 Constables. Guides: PAMIEL, Lului of MUSU. PATU of KAPALEMOT, D.N.G WEBA of KAPOU Carriers: Forty two.
MAPS;	VANIMO and AITAPE sheets, 4 miles to an inch.
APPENDIX;	Sketch map.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1-1

File No: IS-I-2/270

Sub-district Office,
Aitape.


25th November, 1956.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Vanimo Patrol Post,
VANIMO.

Patrol Report Aitape 3-56/37.

Please find attached three (3) copies of the above
patrol report's patrol map.

Please keep two for your own records and give the third
to the OC P.I.R. Vanimo.


(E. B. Wren)
Assistant District Officer.

30-1-1/242 .

Sub-district Office ,
AITAPE .

19th September , 1956

The District Officer ,
Sepik District &
District Headquarters ,
WEDDRAK .

Aitape Patrol Report No 3 of 1956/57 .

I forward herewith the original and two copies of the above patrol report together with sketch map and camp claims .

Could the Aitape camping claim be certified please .

Would you please request that three dyeline copies of the sketch map be made available .

W.T.Brown a/ADO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. WEM.P.R.AIT.3/56-57/
1666.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WAKAY.

9th October, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - AITAPE NO. 3/56-57.

The notes in the diary are of particular interest in so far as the Terrain is concerned. The times and the remarks on the condition of the tracks are most valuable.

Map corrections have been passed to Department of Lands. I strongly recommend that, where possible, corrections be made on official Maps, and that the native names be included in brackets after the name at present used on the Map. The position of border villages from Vanimo to Green River is now reasonably accurate. The patrol has settled a number of outstanding differences of opinion concerning the situation of villages:

It appears that the people in border villages for the most part are, linguistically and culturally, small sections of groups, the main body of which, are inside Dutch Territory. On Page 9, Paragraph 2, it is recorded that both groups now realize that it is immaterial whether they are administered from Hollandia or Vanimo, and that if they misbehave, the liaison between the two Administrations is such that retribution will justly and surely follow.

I concur with the remarks in Paragraph 4 on Page 9.

The warning contained in Paragraph 6 on Page 9 concerning the main gorge of the MEI River should be carefully noted.

The possible Airstrip site adjacent to SEKOFRO village will be further investigated.

The patrol may be regarded as being successful in so far as the location of border villages was reasonably accurately fixed. The notes on the attitude of the people are of interest; topographical information obtained invaluable.

The patrol, in conjunction with that from Green River, adequately covers the Dutch-Trust Territory boundaries.

The Officers completed their task - a difficult one - in a most satisfactory manner. It is requested that the accompanying Map be reduced to 4 miles to the inch and that 10 copies be supplied to this District. I shall be grateful if you could arrange for a copy of the Patrol Report and Map be made available to the Pacific Islands Regiment at Vanimo.

9 Copies of map sent to Wapik
21/10/56

(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

✓
Release from
P.I.R. 15/11/56
copy of map handed
copy Brown

with
18/10
11/10

Extracts to be made for
other books of all relevant
information when practicable.

Note P.R. No for ref. on Border file.
Wapik
21/10/56

Copy on 1/3/12
21/10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57.

INTRODUCTION:

The object of this patrol was to compass march along the 141st meridian from the border obelisk, 400 metres to the west of WUTUNG village, visiting adjacent villages on both sides of the border en route.

The plan proved to be over ambitious and the patrol diverted to KAPALEMOU, four miles inside Dutch Territory, as the laden carriers were unable to scale the coral cliff faces of the OENAKE Range approximately half a mile south of WUTUNG.

From KAPALEMOU the patrol returned to the border and after positioning on the last cement datum point, (L11°00'13"00S', 2°40'34"34E') the patrol continued generally south to the BEMANI Ranges, visiting the villages of KAPOU, D.N.G. (?), SEKOFRO and SEKOTGHIAU en route.

Two attempts were made to cross the BEMANI Ranges, at points five miles and ten miles inside the border, but the route again proved impossible for carriers and the patrol returned to Vanimo via the established route through the KILIMERI Census Division.

Mr. Patrol Officer Calcutt who was proceeding from Green River Patrol Post to meet the patrol was unable to cross the BEMANIS from South to North in the border region and proceeding via the pass at FAS to Vanimo.

D I A R Y:

(N.B. Times given are actual walking times between points and do not include time taken for traverses, mapping and false leads.)

Friday, August 17th, 1956.

Departed Vanimo Patrol Post per 17 canoes at 8.30a.m. and proceeded to WUTUNG village, arriving at 2.30p.m.

One canoe swamped en route with the loss of canoe, one pressure lamp, one axe, two tomahawks, one police belt and one bayonet and scabbard.

Inspection of border obelisk and cement survey datum (L11°00'13"00S') and arrangements made for villagers to beacon the border obelisk with flashing mirrors for the survey aircraft. Obelisk cleaned of all vegetation.

Saturday, August 18th, 1956.

Departed WUTUNG at 8.45a.m. and commenced climbing through limestone in a generally south westerly direction to calculated border position. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Continued climbing through limestone in a generally south westerly direction to old village site of WUTUNG, 1 hour 25 minutes, and continued to crest of divide, 20 minutes. From the crest of the divide again continued south westerly and descended to the MOSSU River, 1 hour 45 minutes. From the MOSSU River continued for 1 hour 15 minutes South West to KAPALEMOU village.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAPatrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57Sunday, August 19th, 1956.

Departed KAPALEMOU at 8.55a.m. and proceeded east to north east to cross the JARI Creek at 10a.m. (1 hour 5 minutes) continued north east to a taur tree said to have been blazed by the Dutch Administration as the border mark. 1 hour 15 minutes. Blazing thus: X 111 1Y
L 11 0

Continued east for approximately 400 metres to the Australian cement survey datum (141°00'13"005", 2°40'34"34'), then returned to the blazed tree and proceeded due south (T) for approximately 300 yards and made camp.

Monday, August 20th, 1956.

Broke camp at 7.55a.m. and cut way due south 1 hour and 15 minutes, making fair time. Commenced clearing heavy forest for fire at 9.15a.m. and fire lit at 9.30a.m. Casena circled at 10a.m.

Continued due south cutting through littoral rain forest but still making fair time for 15 minutes to JAMA Creek and followed it for 270 yards to its confluence with JANI Creek. Adjusted westing and continued cutting south to the JALU Creek, 1 hour 10 minutes and made camp.

Tuesday, August 21st, 1956.

Departed No. 2 camp at 8a.m. in heavy rain but unable to continue on a true south bearing due to limestone outcrops. Proceeded for 1 hour to crest of ridge thus: 10 minutes south, 15 minutes east, 5 minutes south west, 5 minutes south east, 15 minutes south west, 3 minutes east, 7 minutes south. The course was then adjusted and the patrol proceeded to the calculated border position.

Descended from the crest but once again unable to follow a true south bearing due to lime stone outcrops so proceeded for 1 hour 45 minutes to KAPOU village thus: 6 minutes south west, 6 minutes south east, 18 minutes south east, 13 minutes south east, 32 minutes south west and 23 minutes south.

The Dutch flag was flown by the villagers on our arrival and the patrol afforded an extremely pleasant reception.

I calculate the position of the village to be 1 mile inside Dutch Territory (see Map).

No aircraft was seen during the day.

Wednesday, August 22nd, 1956.

The day was spent at KAPOU gathering information on tracks etc.

A large fire was built in the centre of the village at the pre-arranged time but no aircraft was seen.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEAPatrol Report - ATTAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57Thursday, August 23rd, 1956.

Departed KAPGJ and proceed generally south easterly along a faintly discernable track until it faded out and then cut our way through littoral forest to the base of the KOHARI Hills, two hours 15 minutes.

Ascended the limestone outcrops of the KOHARI Hills in a generally southerly direction for 1 hour 40 minutes to the crest of the range and then paused to fix our rough position by triangulation and plotting of course.

Again proceeded generally south, descending, for 1 hour and then made camp in a blinding thunder storm.

The beacon fire was lit at the appropriate time but no aircraft sighted.

Friday, August 24th, 1956.

Departed camp No. 3 at 8a.m. in heavy rain and commenced through limestone crags, outcrops and sinkholes in a general southerly direction for 30 minutes when a halt was called to light the beacon fire. No aircraft was seen.

Continued descending for a further 2 hours 35 minutes in a generally southerly direction and then proceeded through swamp and water logged rain forest for forty five minutes to the flooded PUIAN (TAMI) River. The river was eventually bridged and camp made on the left bank.

Saturday, August 25th, 1956.

Departed No. 4 camp at 7.40a.m. and proceeded south and south sou-west for thirty five minutes to an old village site marked by coconuts and tanks (SEKOFRO 2) and then continued for a further fifty minutes when a halt was called to make the beacon fire. No aircraft was seen.

Departed again at 10.20a.m. and continued generally south sou-westerly through the swamp and mud through which we had been walking throughout the day until the sago workings and finally the village of SEKOFRO was reached, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Sunday, August 26th, 1956

Departed SEKOFRO at 7.35a.m. following, for the first time, a tolerable semblance of a bush pad, and proceeded generally South easterly for 3 hours 7 minutes to SEKOTCHIAU.

The SEKOTCHIAU villagers, in temporary exile at SEKOFRO, returned with us to the village and apparently not having been issued with a Dutch flag displayed a coloured photo of the Dutch Royal Family in its stead.

Monday, August 27th, 1956.

Departed SEKOFRO and compass marched in a generally southerly direction, cutting our way through heavy waterlogged rain forest and making average progress until the limestone crags effectively blocked further southward movement - returned and made camp between the PULAN and BEMANI Rivers.

Tuesday, August 28th, 1956.

A fruitless day spent attempting to find MOKOFIANG

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57.

Village, which apparently does not exist, and a route to the South. The various reconnaissance parties were unsuccessful.

Wednesday, August 23rd, 1956.

Followed up PULAN River till route impassable and then returned to camp No. 5 and continued to SEKOTCHIAU.

All police and carriers now suffering from limestone cuts and bruises to the feet.

Thursday, August 24th, 1956.

Departed SEKOTCHIAU and proceeded generally south east to ELLIS village, 1 hour 40 minutes. Map corrections etc.

Departed ELLIS village and continued generally south east to WOMA (AINBAL), 1 hour 30 minutes.

Friday, August 25th, 1956.

Departed WOMA at 8.10 a.m. and commenced climbing steadily through limestone crags and escarpments south west to skirt the main MEI River gorge and then descended to the confluence of the MEI and BUI Rivers. 1 hour 5 minutes.

Followed up the BUI River to the garden hamlets and of old village site of AINBAL, 35 minutes, and then proceeded generally south west across the narrow divide between the BUI and KWI Rivers. 1 hour.

Followed up the KWI River for a short distance and then continued South West across the divide between the KWI and MEI Rivers. Continued up the MEI River to make camp on the right bank. (1 hour 20 minutes)

The usual daily beacon fire was lit but no aircraft was seen.

Saturday, September 1st, 1956.

Small parties to reconnaissance and the bulk of the police to hunting to supplement rations.

Departed camp and followed up the MEI River to its confluence with the YAU River and then followed up the YAU till it became impassable. Returned to camp.

No aircraft.

Sunday, September 2nd, 1956.

Police and carriers to foraging for food.

Once again followed up the MEI River to the confluence and then continued up the MEI till it too became impassable to carriers. Returned to camp.

Monday, September 3rd, 1956.

Proceeded upstream to the confluence and spent the remainder of the day ascending spurs and making observations but no routes or possible access found.

Returned to river but unable to follow it to camp due to flooding so eventually returned overland.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57.Tuesday, September 4th, 1956.

Departed camp No. 6 and descended down MEI River to a large casuarina flat and halted to light beacon fire. Fire lit and tended till 11.30a.m.

Departed from fire site and proceeded downstream and entered small gorge. Norseman aircraft flew overhead at 12.15a.m. while party was in gorge and all attempts to signal with mirrors and smoke fire unsuccessful.

Carriers proceeded overland to WOMA, self and Mr. Ryan with small party followed the river downstream through the main gorge to WOMA.

Wednesday, September 5th, 1956.

Departed WOMA following the established KILIGERI patrol route to ISI village.

Thursday, September 6th, 1956.

Departed ISI proceeded AIRO.

Friday, September 7th, 1956.

Departed AIRO proceeded SAUSI.

Saturday, September 8th, 1956.

Departed SAUSI proceeded VANIMO.

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MAP CORRECTIONS - VANIMO AND AITAPE FOUR MILE SHEETS

WUTORI - Village built on reef, QT4313. Village no longer existent. Omit

NJAU. QT4392. Village no longer existent. Omit.

SEKOFRO (1) QT4582. Village no longer existent. Omit.

SEKOFRO (2) QT4679. Village no longer existent. Omit

SEKOFRO-NIKI QT4475. Amend to Sekofro.

QIMAKE QT4213. Welay term, amend to Wutung.

MOBEPY QT4489. Limestone outcrop not village, amend or omit.

TJEMARA VE4664. Village no longer existent. Omit.

SEKOTIARO VE5067. Amend to SEKOTCHIAN.

FORT HAJTIN VE4661. Omit

MT. HANISH VE4455. Native name WAK.

MT. MOKKOFIANG VE4850. Native name SILI.

VE5350 Add MEI River.

VE5950 Add YAU River.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - ATTAPE No. 3 of 1956 -57.

<u>ME (PUNANI) RIVER</u>	VE5654. Incorrect, amend to NEI River.
<u>VE6051</u>	Add KMAI River.
<u>VE6052</u>	Add KMI River.
<u>VE6055</u>	Kulanap Creek, amend to EUI Creek.
<u>OMOMBULE</u>	VE5160. Village no longer existent. Omit.
<u>KRISI</u>	VE5259. Village no longer existent. Omit.
<u>BULA</u>	VE5258. Village no longer existent. Omit.
<u>ELLE</u>	VE5264. Amend to ELLIS.

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BORDER VILLAGES:

The near border villages of MURUNG, KAPALEMOU, KAPOU, SEKOFRO, SEKOTCHIAU and ELLIS were visited by the patrol. (See sketch map)

MURUNG village commences 400 metres east of the border and extends eastward. It is administered from Vanimo Patrol Post and has been visited several times in the past six months.

The village officials, Luluai NI-ALA and Tultal UNI, have a good grasp of their duties and adequately represent their people.

Progress on the economic development side, and village housing and sanitation is satisfactory.

The village population was revised on 19th December, 1955.

KAPALEMOU village is situated west of the border some four miles. The village is administered from Hollandia.

At the time of the Patrol's visit a large percentage of the people were absent at a timber mill near the mouth of the TAMI River, D.N.G. and consequently no accurate population estimate could be made. The housing of the village would be sufficient to accommodate some 160 persons.

KAPOU village was positioned by the patrol to be one mile west of the border, that is, in Dutch New Guinea. The village was circled by the surveying aircraft on 20th August, 1956, and I understand that the village was positioned to be on the border.

At the time of the patrol's visit the majority of the people were absent at the Dutch Administration sponsored rice project on the TAMI River, west of the border.

The village is not impressive and consists of a total of eighteen houses situated in overgrown surroundings. Village hygiene and sanitation is far from outstanding.

Two Dutch appointed village officials, the Koranou (roughly equivalent to our Luluai) FETROS and the Mendol (roughly equivalent to our Tui-tui) YAKAPUS are resident in the village.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956-57.

The village population is estimated to be 120.

SEKOFRO village was positioned by the patrol to be two miles inside Australian Territory.

The village is administered by the Dutch and is patrolled at six monthly intervals by a non-European Officer from WEINBI.

A Koranou, HABEL, has been appointed and a Dutch flag, which was flown on our arrival, issued.

The village consists of ten houses including the rest house and barracks. The standards of housing, hygiene and sanitation are poor and fail to compare favourable with similar villages administered from Vanimo Patrol Post.

The village population is estimated to be approximately seventy five and the bulk of these were absent at the TAMI rice project.

SEKOTCHIAU village is the village referred to in previous correspondence as PAULPAUL and PAMPAN. The latter two names are slightly derogatory and in no way correct. The village name is SEKOTCHIAU and should be standardized as such.

The village was positioned by the patrol to lie six miles within Australian Territory. At the present the village is administered by the Dutch and patrolled at six monthly intervals by a non-European official from WEINBI.

The villages consist of five houses and is generally of a poor standard.

The population of the village is estimated to be less than forty.

A Koranou, KORANOL, and a Mandol, WESCOM, have been appointed.

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GENERAL:

The villages along the border fall broadly into three linguistic groups. KAPOU, KAPALEMOU and WUTUNG speak the language of the Vanimo West Coast Census Division. SEKOFRO and SEKOTCHIAU speak a language that apparently extends westward into Dutch New Guinea. The Ellis people belong to the KILDEBEL linguistic group.

Malay is spoken fluently by the majority of the people of WUTUNG, KAPALEMOU, KAPOU, SEKOFRO, SEKOTCHIAU and by a very small percentage of ELLIS. Some individuals of the Dutch administered villages can hear Pidgin when convenient, but decline to speak it.

Naturally affiliations tend to follow the linguistic groupage but some inter-groupage marriage has taken place. In the SEKOTCHIAU area this inter-marriage between people of SEKOFRO and PASI has been contrary to public opinion and has resulted in some antipathy.

The peoples of both groups have previously managed to evade any punishment for illegal activity due mainly to the border. On this occasion the SEKOTCHIAU people accompanied the patrol to ELLIS and differences were settled amicably.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57.

Six natives of PAPI village, KILIMERI Census Division, appeared before the Court for Native Affairs at ELLIS on charges of riotous behaviour, were convicted and adjudged to be imprisoned for the term of seven days. This action arose as the result of the marriage of a PAPI girl and a SEKOTCHIAU man, and the unfortunate behaviour of the PAPI people later.

I feel that both groups now realize that it is immaterial whether they are administered from Hollandia or Vanimo and that if they misbehave liaison between the two administrations is such that retribution will justly and surely follow.

Land boundaries have not been affected by the International Border and the natives themselves recognize ownership rights of the MUSU and WUTUNG people to land in Dutch New Guinea and the ownership rights of the KAPALEMU, KAPOU, SEKOFRO and SEKOTCHIAU people in Australian Territory.

Should the administrative control of KAPOU, SEKOFRO or SEKOTCHIAU people change I feel that it is extremely possible that these people will move to their land west of the border in Dutch Territory as their economic development is linked with the Dutch projects, and as the trading facilities are more accessible to the west.

ROADS.

From WUTUNG an old trading route extends south westward to KAPALEMU. The track is used fairly constantly by hunting parties and is well defined.

Between KAPOU and KAPALEMU, after leaving the outskirts of the villages, no tracks exist and the patrol marched and cut on compass.

An old track exists between KAPOU and SEKOFRO but this is now overgrown and in parts fades completely. Guides are necessary but, unfortunately, they also become lost. A new road is said to have been cut inside Dutch Territory.

From SEKOFRO well defined native pads lead to SEKOTCHIAU, ELLIS and WOMA.

From WOMA native hunting pads and river beds can be followed to the foot of the BEWANI Ranges.

Patrols should not enter the main gorge of the MEI River except in extremely fine weather and then only if unaccompanied by carriers and non-swimmers. The gorge is approximately twelve yards wide and two miles long with smooth sheer and concave limestone walls. There are no places of retreat from floods and the gorge is subject to extremely rapid flooding.

Previous patrols by Mr. Hotchkiss, the Pacific Islands Regiment and the late Mr. W. Hook, like this patrol were unable to cross the BEWANI Ranges in the vicinity of the border.

TOPOGRAPHICAL:

From the coastline, coralline reef at WUTUNG an extremely narrow beach plain extends to the almost sheer limestone cliff faces of the GERAKE Range, which is typified by hog back limestone ridges and sinkholes and which extends to the MOSSU River.

To the south of the MOSSU River lie two further limestone ridges of lesser altitude and these are separated from the KUHARI Hills by the JABINI River and a small waterlogged forest plain.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 - 57.

The KOHARI Hills, like the other ridges, are coralline limestone and sedimentaries with jagged coralline outcrops and clam shells further heightening the appearance of a raised reef.

Soils in this area are skeletal; it is not till SEKOFRO is reached that sands and gravels appear.

To the south of the KOHARIS a waterlogged rain forest plain extends to the abrupt ridges of the BEWANI Ranges.

The vegetation throughout this area is of coastal rain forest and swamp forest typified by interspersed Erima, Tann, Garlip, and Quila, with patches sage swamps occurring infrequently. The only kumai patches are village clearings and old village sites.

The BEWANI Ranges rise abruptly from the plain floor and their profile and limestone nature make them virtually impassable. The rivers in this area are of shallow gradient until they rise abruptly in falls and cascades.

Adjacent to SEKOFRO village the land is comparatively dry, level and sandy and presents itself as a possible airstrip site.

Sulphur springs were observed slightly above the junction of the BUI and MEI Rivers.

POLICE:

The following police, drawn from the Aitape and Vanimo detachments, accompanied the patrol. All performed their duties satisfactorily but were lacking in bush experience.

2259	I/Cpl.	KUNDIKINNAE	6595	I/Cpl.	LINIRI
9062	Const.	AINA	8236	Const.	BARY
6496	Const.	HOMANO	5159B	Const.	NINAGHU

GUIDES:PAMEL, Lulua of MUSEU

Invaluable. A tireless worker, enthusiastic and with a real knowledge of the area except between KAPOU and SEKOFRO.

PATU of KAPALEMU. D.N.G.

Limited local knowledge of the KAPOU - KAPALEMU area. Interpreter necessary. Not an enthusiastic worker and more interested in hunting than guiding.

WEBA of KAPOU.

Limited local knowledge only, and interpreter needed.

MAP:

A map on the scale of two miles to an inch is attached. The Fourmil series does not allow for sufficient detail to be shown.


W.T. BROWN
/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.