

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

AITAPE & SISSANO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>AITAPE</u>		
2 - 1964/1965	H.F. Sabben	Portion Aitape West Coast
3 - 1964/1965	H.F. Sabben	Portion Aitape east Coast. Portion But-Boiken (Wewak)
5 - 1964/1965	H.F. Sabben	East Coast Census Div.
6 - 1964/1965	H.F. Sabben	Portion West Coast Inland Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	H.F. Sabben	Islands Census Div.
<u>SISSANO</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	P.J. Russell	Aitape West Coast (part) Aitape West Coast Inland (part)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No. **2 - 64/65**

Patrol Conducted by..... **H.F. Sabben P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **PORTION AITAPE WEST COAST**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **P. RUSSELL P.O.**

Natives..... **2 R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From **27** / **7** / **19 64** to **30** / **7** / **19 64** ..

Number of Days..... **THREE**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **3** / **3** / **19 64** ..

Medical / / **19**

Map Reference..... **AITAPE WEST MILINCH SERIES**

Objects of Patrol..... **INFORM THE PEOPLE OF THE PATROL POST, SELECT A SITE**

AND SURVEY SAME WITHIN RHAINDROM GOVT. PLANTATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/8/1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-3

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.



26th August, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs, 26th August, 1964.

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65 - AITAPE:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

Be careful in selecting the post site.

The people's attitude appears satisfactory.
Please keep me informed on activities in this area.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 3

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-2

If calling ask for

Mr. _____



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

17th August, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 AITAPE

The attached is from Mr. Sabben, the
Officer-in-Charge, Aitape.

As you know funds have been made available
from the Border Development Project for the buildings
and it looks as if we have a local contractor interested.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)

DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-2

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

Sub District Office,

AITAPE.

4th August 1964

The District Officer,

North Sepik,

WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT 2 - 64/65

AIMS

To inform the SISSANO and WARAPU people of the proposed Patrol Post site within their vicinity. To locate and survey per chain and compass ground within Sissano (RHAINDRUM) Government Plantation suitable for the establishment of this post and an Administration school.

RESULTS

The plantation was looked over and inspected on Tuesday 28th of July and two possible sites tentatively chosen. Chain and compass surveys were carried out on these blocks on Wednesday, further investigation was carried out for other possible sites however none were found that had a suitable area.

The distance from SISSANO village and the swampy/low nature of the terrain limited the possibilities such that the two shown surveyed sites appear the only feasible and reasonably possible locations.

Survey site (1) proposed for the school, is located on fairly high ground compared to most of the plantation and has a possible extension area to the West of "K & L". Site (2) proposed for the Patrol Post has possibilities for an extension of 7 chains to the East and further West though the land does tend to slope towards the Pit Pit as shown on the accompanying map. Good firm land is available North of the boundary to the sea which would make for a more attractive site and give a larger area, this extends 8 chains out to the high water mark and is unused, vegetation being predominantly Fir trees. The local inhabitants do not claim nor use this land as it has built up since the Plantation's inauguration. Although this is specifically what is not wanted per the District Officer's instructions, I feel that a section of this land could be taken into the Post area without cost to the Government and be beneficial to it, however your advice on this proposal would be appreciated.

LOCAL REACTION TO THE PROPOSED POST

A meeting was held with the SISSANO and WARAPU people on the evening of the 29th July. They expressed gratitude to the Administration for this ~~work~~ move to build a post in their area and wished to show their appreciation by supplying all materials (of the local type) free. This proposal was turned down and an explanation for doing so given, they accepted this. The appreciation was, I feel, genuine.


EDUCATION

The question remains as to whether the proposed school be a preparatory or standard five or both. The following figures are submitted for your consideration from Mission school records.

	<u>boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Prep	52	71	123
Std 1/	55	34	89
Std 2/	56	47	103
Std 3/	44	35	78
Std 4/	13	17	30

Approximatly 150 children of school age live at AROP village.

14 teachers; 3 Europeans Sisters, 1 "A" Certificate, 1 "B" Certificate and 9 permits to teach. The standards from information gathered is reasonable but not high.


(H.F.Sabben)
F.O.I.C.

.....0000000000000000.....

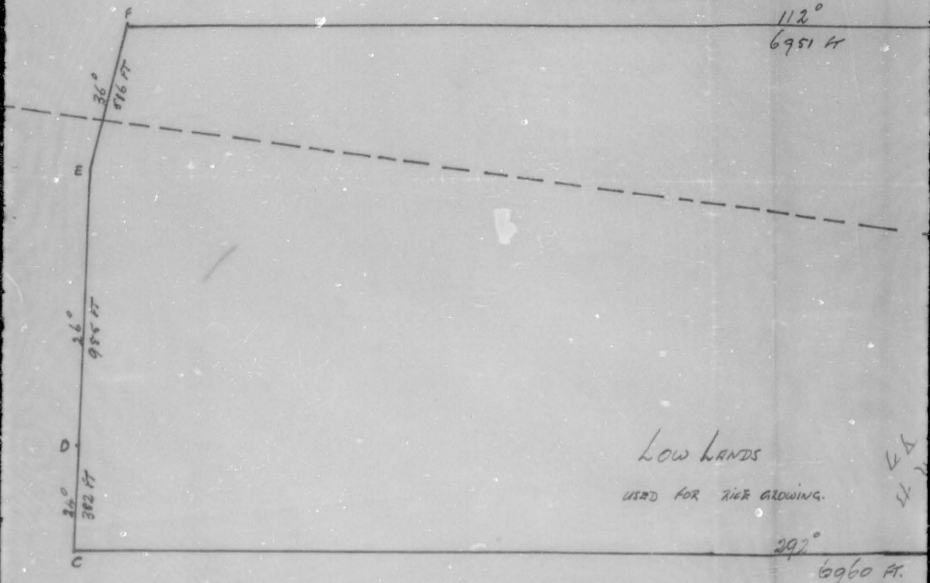
SISSANO PLANTATION.

PACIFIC OCEAN

UNCLAIMED BEACH LANDS

FUR TREES AND LIGHT GROWTH.

112°
6951 FT



PLANT SWAMP
L
D

PLANTATION
BOUNDARY
A B

RAIN TRACK

DRAINAGE
~ ~ ~

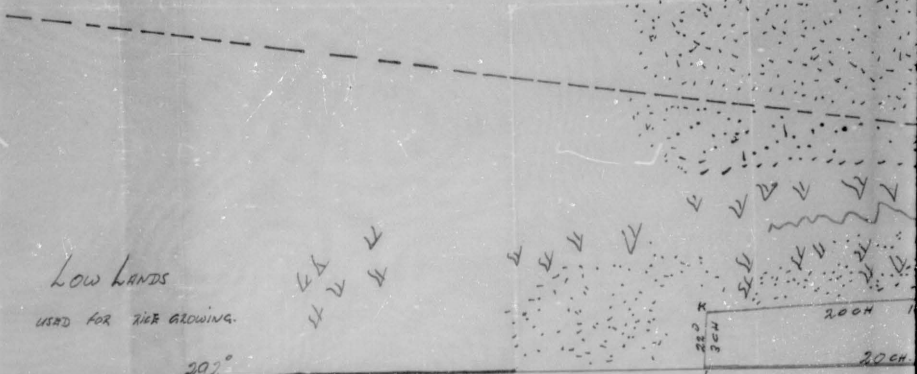
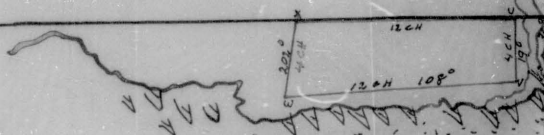
PACIFIC OCEAN

Pacific Ocean

UNCLAIMED BEACH LANDS.

AND LIGHT GROWTH.

112°
6951 ft



LOW LANDS

USED FOR RICE GROWING.

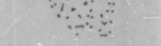
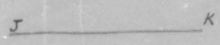
202°
6960 ft

NATIVE LANDS

DRAINAGE

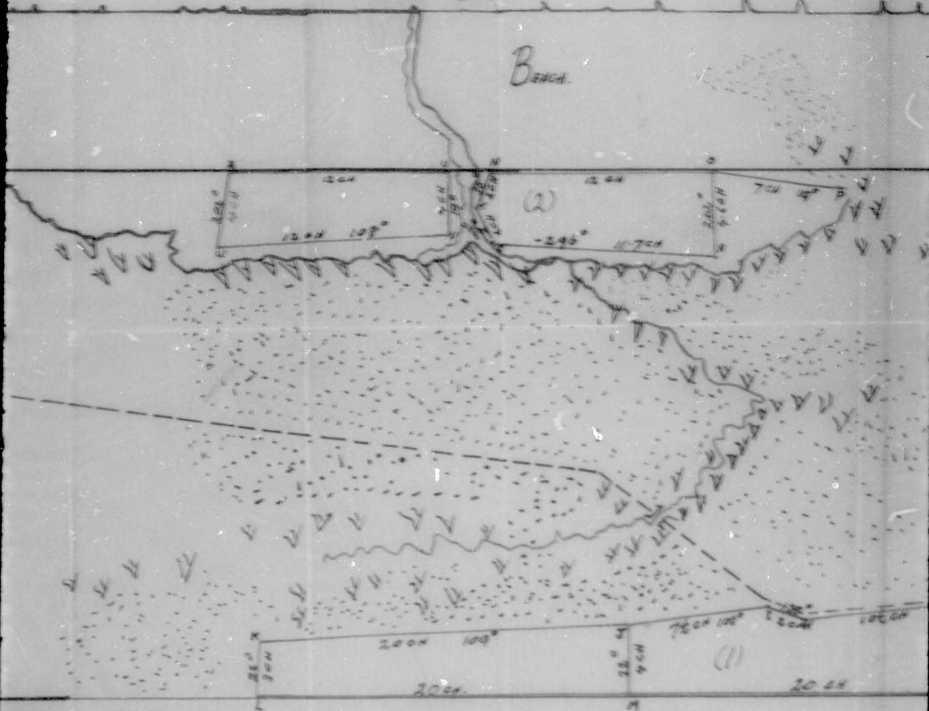
PROPOSED SITES

LOW LANDS



PACIFIC OCEAN.

BEACH.



NATIVE LANDS

PROPOSED SITE

LOW LAND

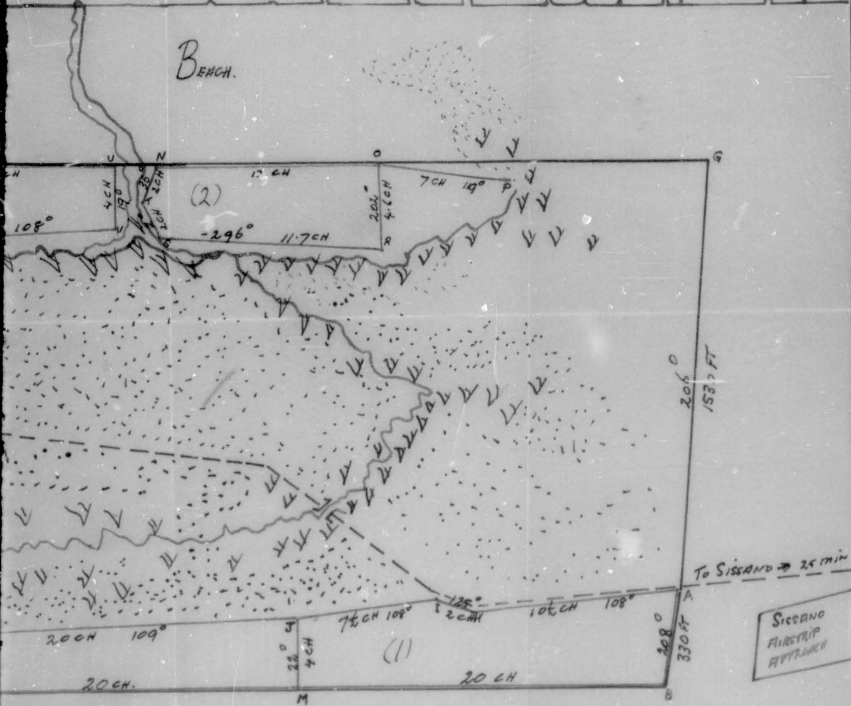
I ————— K

SCALE. 1 in = 500 ft



PACIFIC OCEAN.

BENCH.



SCALE. 1 in = 5 CHAIN

W. H. H. 10



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. 3 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by.....H.F. SABBEN P.O......

Area Patrolled.....PORTION AITAPE EAST COAST. PORTION BUT - BOIKEN (WEWAK).....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....SGT. R. GREEN R.A.E. (Bombs Demolition).....

Natives.....I. CPL. R.P. & N.G.C......

Duration—From.....8./9./1964..... to.....15./9./1964.....

Number of Days.....SEVEN.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....1./6./1964.....

Medical 13./7/1964

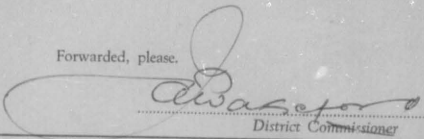
Map Reference.....ARMY FOUR MILINCHE SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....LOCATE AND MAKE SAFE ALL BX - WAR EXPLOSIVES KNOWN IN THE AREA COVERED......

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/10/1964


District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
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67-8-11

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

20th October, 1964.


The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
NEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1964/65 - AITAPE

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report and a covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree with your remarks in relation to bomb disposals.

I, too, have doubts about the Yakamuls.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

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MIGRAT
In
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67-8-11 (8)

67-3-2



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEHAK.

7th October, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3

Please thank Mr. Sabben for his report. However, I am not very happy over it, especially in view of your comments.

I may be wrong, but I feel that it is up to the members of the bomb disposal unit to dispose of the bombs and not leave it to the native people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - The Director is the only person who can confirm the appointment of a Jural and I feel that he will want considerably more than a line in a report. I feel the same way about the Tultul. Give us more to go on.

ADULT EDUCATION - I hope you are right, but knowing the Yakamuls, I have my doubts.

What do you want. The report says "a clearing has been made by them for use as a football or basketball field, in what way can this social improvement of theirs be aided by the Administration?" Do you want equipment.

I couldn't agree more with the remarks on education, but there is little we can do. The Education department is stretched to breaking point.

Let me know the results of what you do regarding the damage done by stock. Animals Trespass Ordinance No. 4 1953 commenced 3rd September, 1953, maybe of some assistance to you. If I remember rightly, the gist of the ordinance is that it is up to the owner to keep his stock in, and not up to the land owner to have means to keep stock out, but check this.

(Signature)
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Assst Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

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MIGRAT

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(7)

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
Aitape.

21st September, 1964.

The District Officer,

WERAK.

Aitape Patrol Report 5/64-65 - H.F. Sabben P.O.
Remembering Safe Wartime Explosives.

1. Please find attached Field Officer's journal 1.8.64-18.9.64 Mr. H. Sabben. copies of above patrol report and relevant camping allowance claims.
2. Paragraph 2 of the introduction of this patrol report is now incorrect. Further mortar bombs have been reported at Tadjil, and bombs at Yakoi and Seleo Island. These will be inspected and reported within the next few weeks. In addition it has been reported that the 500 lb bomb described in the Field Officer's journal on the 9.9.64 has not been covered by the villagers as instructed by Sgt. Green. Apparently they are frightened to carry out the instruction.
3. The Administration has been committed to building a school at Yakemul. Land is about to be purchased for this purpose. It is planned to visit the area next month to interview the people to see if full attendance of children can be promised despite the distance some children may be from home. There can be no thought of a boarding school in the area. Parents of children from distant villages may need some sage cutting rights or something of that nature and people near the school must be prepared to make some sacrifice for distant people to ensure that a school to cater for their own children can be established.
4. Once the Waihu bridge is completed it is fairly certain that children from Vokau, Pro and Lemlang can be entered for at the Aitape School. A tractor should be available from the council to bring in their food say, twice per week.
5. The patrol officer is being asked to prepare a claim for coconuts destroyed by Mission cattle, for submission to the Mission authorities.

John ASD

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MIGRAT
In
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In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

Sub District Office,

AITAPE.

18th September 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT 3 - 64/65 (SPECIAL)

Herewith please find and original and two copies
of the above patrol report.

- Conducting Officer..... H.F.Sabben P.O.(1)
- Area Patrolled..... Coastal portion Aitape East Coast.
Wewak Sub District, ^{BUT - DISTRICT} ~~East Coast~~(portion)
SOWAM to BUT.
- Personnel Accompanying.... Sgt R.Green (R.A.E. Bombs Demolition)
Corporal Sowaikere 6645 R.P.N.G.C.
- Duration Of Patrol..... 8/9/64 to 14/9/64 - seven days.
- Last D.N.A. Patrol..... 1/6/64 to 6/6/64 - five days.
- Last D.A.S.F. Patrol..... 6/9/64 to 13/9/64 - eight days.
- Last P.H.D. Patrol..... 13/7/64 to 29/7/64 -
- Map Reference..... Army Four Milinch Series:- Aitape (E)
SUain (E) & (W), But.
- Objects Of Patrol..... Locate and make safe all known ex war
explosives.

(H.F.Sabben)
Patrol Officer (1)

(5)

PATROL REPORT 3-64/65 - SPECIAL

DIARY.

Per attached Field Officer's Journal folios 25 - 26 paragraphs 48 to 55 inclusive.

INTRODUCTION:

The primary aim of the Patrol was to accompany Bombs Demolition Expert Sgt R. Green through all coastal villages East of the Aitape Sub District Office to BUT Airfield in the Wewak Sub District. To aid the above Army N.C.O. in locating wartime explosives and in making same safe.

This patrol follows up Patrol 9-63/64 and clears this Sub District of known ex wartime explosives.

The patrol followed the flat coastal plain except for a few small hills located between SUAIN and MATAPAU villages and between MATAPAU and SOWAM villages.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

A total of 13,000 pounds of wartime explosives were located and made safe, in all cases these were buried where found thus no damage to locally owned property was incurred.

A list of villages and explosives located in the area of same are as follows;

	AITAPE	1 x 500 Lb Bomb
(TADJI)	{ VOKAU	1 x 40 Lb Naval Proj.
	{ PRO	1 x 25 Lb " "
	{ LEMIENG	30 x 100 Kilo Bombs
		26 x ? A.A. Shells
		1 x 500 Lb Bomb
		12 x 3 Inch Mortar
		92 x 2 Inch Mortar
	PAUP	Nil
	YAKAMUL	2 x 500 Lb Bombs
		2 x 6 Inch Naval Proj.
	ULAU	1 x 250 Lb Bomb
		3 x 500 Lb Bombs
	SUAIN	Nil (see Rpt. 9-63/64)
	MATAPAU	232 x 2 Inch Shells
		2 x 500 Lb Bombs
		1 x 250 Lb Bombs
		80 x 2 Inch Shells
	SOWAM	3 x 500 Lb Bombs
	MISUAM	1 x 500 Lb Bomb
	BALAM	1 x 500 Lb Bomb
	BUT	1 x 500 Lb Bomb
		13 x 50 Kilo Bombs

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MIGRAT

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OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

CO-OPERATION:

In all villages concerned co-operation was sought and found with no trouble. Nervousness was expressed in many cases when first handling the bombs however no refusal to work was put forward and after the first burial all seemed happy to complete the other work. Both Sgt GREEN and myself supervised the first bomb disposal at each village and had the same crew bury subsequent similar bombs after same having been checked and found "safe".

ROADS & TRACKS:

This patrol followed the coast from AITAPE to BUT with only occasional walks into the bush where no tracks were available to inspect explosives. For the most part the track follows the old German road, now pegged for much of the proposed SOWAM - YAKAMUL road. Walking on this track is easy and pleasant, most river and creek crossings being made on the beach where wind and tide have, in the case of smaller creeks, blocked the mouths, and, in the larger rivers, narrowed and shallowed the mouths. A long fairly dry spell facilitated easy crossings.

Beach walking is necessary in a number of instances, 1 before PAUP, before YAKAMUL, DEIA to SUAIN, half of SUAIN to MATAPUA and from MATAPUA to KAU. These walks tend to be tiring due to the soft sand.

One bridge across a creek at YAKAMUL (1) needs repairing and orders for the renovation of same were left.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Reference my Patrol Report 4-63/64. The Luluai KAMIES and Tultul DRANGET of SUAIN village have retired for reasons of old age, a short election held suggest TAKAI to be the new Luluai and SABWO the Tultul. Both performed their duties well whilst the patrol was in their area. Could confirmation of these appointments be forwarded please.

HOUSING:

Generally very good, a number of new structures are in various stages of completion. One house at YAKAMUL (2) not occupied and in a state of collapse was ordered to be demolished. Another in a similar state at ULAU (1) was ordered to be demolished as soon as a replacement house is available.

ADULT EDUCATION - RESULTS:

A recent course held at WEWAK and attended by a group of YAKAMUL people has had a beneficial effect on their village. The YAKAMUL group of villages has always suffered from internal squabbles and disputes, the present Officials are old and have little control over their people. Since this course the participants have maneuvered themselves into being a younger and more active committee to help the Officials. Talks with some of these younger men revealed that they want firm trading prices, an outlet for their produce, (they have this and it was explained to them what they should do with regard to hiring power canoes). A clearing has been made by them for use as a football or basketball field, in what way can this social improvement of theirs be aided by the Administration?

With this "spark" I feel we have an opportunity to break through the current lethargy and make practical suggestions which would effect their economy, this is essential at this time as money has been allocated for the SOWAM/YAKAMUL road for a period of two years and, unless cash crops are planted now, no real economic return could be expected until a few years after the roads completion.

REST HOUSES:

These are located at the following points; VOKAU, LEMIENG, PAUP, YAKAMUL (1) & (2), ULAU (1) & (2), DELA, SUAIN and MATAPAU within the AITAPE Sub District thus giving the coast an adequate coverage. Those at YAKAMUL (1) and MATAPAU are in poor condition however new structures are in the process of being erected.

MISSIONS:

All this area East to SUAIN is pro Catholic, further East to BUT Catholic and DIVINE WORD teachings share the village members. In the AITAPE Sub District unmanned Mission stations exist at LEMIENG and SUAIN. One priest lives at ULAU and runs a small school.

EDUCATION:

For the AITAPE Sub District only.

Mission schools at LEMIENG and ULAU have European teachers, (the LEMIENG priest/teacher is, at present, absent), however, they cater only for the very young. At present no Administration school exists in this area though land is available at YAKAMUL for an Administration ~~xxxx~~ school and teacher's house - a boarding school in this area could cover some 1,700 people, children could be drawn from PAUP, (West by three hours) to ULAU (2), (East by three hours walk).

Populations are as follows;

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MIGRAT
P

(2)

a
CORAT
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PAUP.....	385
YAKAMUL (1)....	238
YAKAMUL (2)....	455
ULAU (1).....	399
ULAU (2).....	257

1734

The three villages, VOKAU, PRO and LEMIENG immediatly East of AITAPE and across the RAIHU river, are in need of a good school, the present Mission school is not adequate for the Educational standards needs of this area. With a total population of 490 it is difficult to work out whether (1) A seperate school is required, or, (2) if, once the RAIHU bridge is completed, a "school tractor/truck run" be established for transport to the AITAPE school. By tractor it would be approximatly 1½ hours from AITAPE to LEMIENG, the furthestmost of the three villages.

AGRICULTURE:

This field was not gone into very much this patrol due to available time being given to the main aim of the patrol - bomb demolition.

New plantings of coconuts were in evidence throughout though large tracts of grassland still remain unused, mainly around TADJI, ULAU and SUAIN. Complaints were made that pigs destroyed young plants and that cattle on TADJI also destroyed those planted by the VOKAU, PRO and LEMIENG villagers, this latter case has been, and will again be, taken up with the Mission and their cattle tendants. With regard to pigs destroying property the owners were warned of what could happen to their pigs in cases of recurring destruction and, where the pig owners were known, replacement of seedlings was ordered.

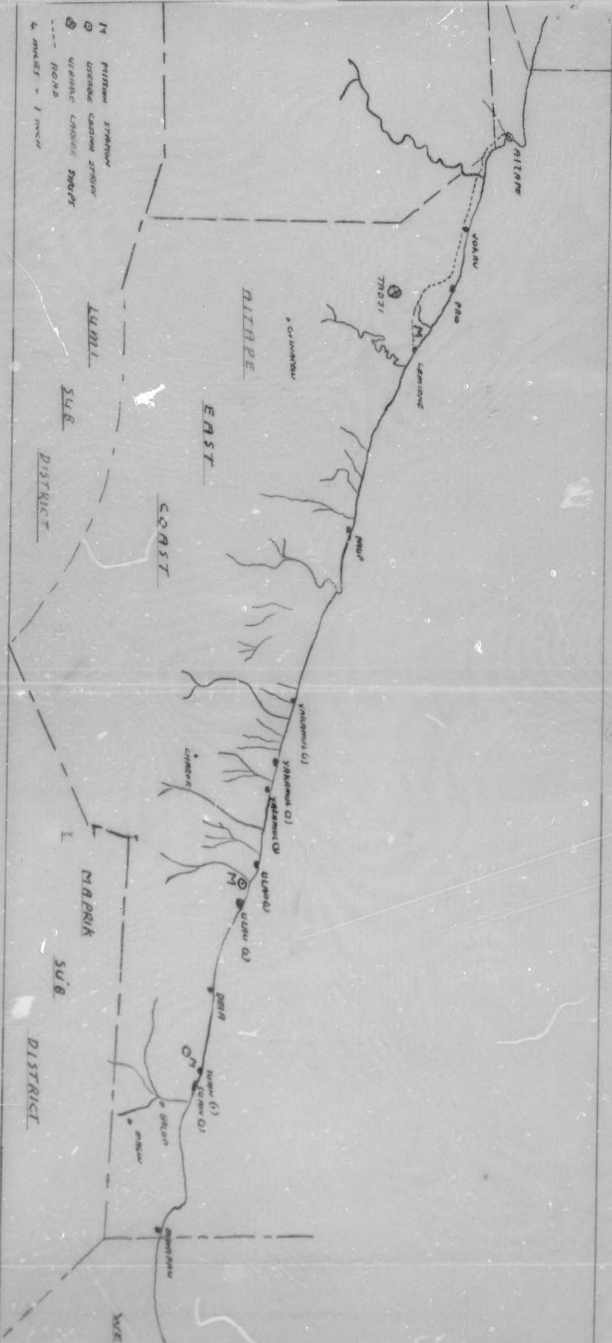
Copra production could be improved greatly especially with the increased numbers of canoes and outboard motors within the Sub District, however, to date little has been achieved, mainly through lack of organization and petty squabbles relating x to hiring rates. It is intended to have the Council canoe, when constructed, make scheduled runs along the coast for the purpose of bringing in copra. Meanwhile an attempt will be made to have the canoe owners offer their services rather than to wait until called.

COURT HEARINGS - DISPUTES:

Nil Court hearings.
One dispute settled.

END OF PATROL

(H.F. Sabben) P.O.



M MILIAM STRATHM
 O USHAKI CASHE STRATH
 ⊙ WASHAKI CASHE STRATH
 --- ROAD
 & marked = 1 inch

EAST
 COAST
 DISTRICT

LULL
 SUB
 DISTRICT

NABRIK
 SUB
 DISTRICT

BITHRE

YANKU (1)
 YANKU (2)
 YANKU (3)
 YANKU (4)
 YANKU (5)
 YANKU (6)
 YANKU (7)
 YANKU (8)
 YANKU (9)
 YANKU (10)
 YANKU (11)
 YANKU (12)
 YANKU (13)
 YANKU (14)
 YANKU (15)
 YANKU (16)
 YANKU (17)
 YANKU (18)
 YANKU (19)
 YANKU (20)

MILIAM

VANKU

PAA

TLOZI

LAPANI

YANKU

YANKU (1)

YANKU (2)

YANKU (3)

YANKU (4)

YANKU (5)

YANKU (6)

YANKU (7)

YANKU (8)

YANKU (9)

YANKU (10)

YANKU (11)

YANKU (12)

YANKU (13)

YANKU (14)

YANKU (15)

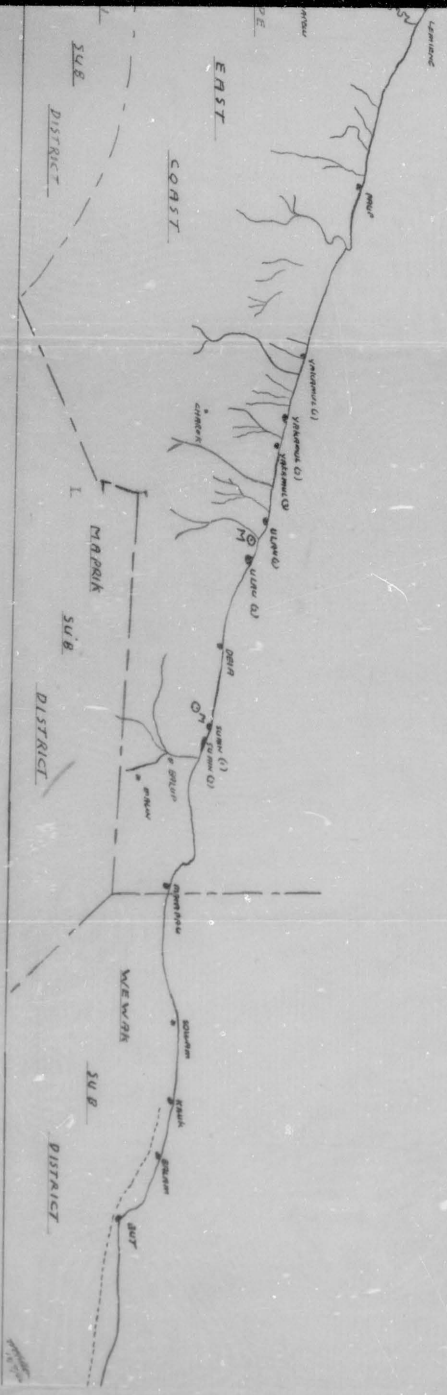
YANKU (16)

YANKU (17)

YANKU (18)

YANKU (19)

YANKU (20)





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SIEPIK Report No. 5 - 64/65

Patrol Conducted by..... H.P. SABBIE P.O.

Area Patrolled..... EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL

Natives..... 1 R.P. & N.G.C. CONSTABLE

Duration—From..... 26 10/19 64 to..... 31 10/19 64 & 3/11/64 to 19/1/64

Number of Days..... 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 14/ 9/19 64

Medical 13/ 7/19 64

Map Reference..... ARMY FOUR MILLION SERIES A54/15 - A54/16

Objects of Patrol..... AREA STUDY, TAX CENSUS, PRE COUNCIL SURVEY & ROUTINE ADMIN.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

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67-3-73
67-3-74
67-3-75

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sagik District,
WEAWE.

AIRAPU PATROL REPORTS Nos. 5, 6, 7/64-65

Receipt of the three area studies forwarded by your memorandum 67-3-2/1959 of 11th May, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Sabben has compiled comprehensive detailed reports which will be extremely useful for assessing the practicability of the proposed Local Government expansion and also as a basis for future work in the area by officers of this and other Departments.

3. I anticipate that the consolidated submission on Local Government expansion based on these studies will be received in the near future when the necessary attention will be given.

T. G. Atkinson
(T. G. ATKINSON)
/Director



67. 8. 73

(26)

67-3-2/539.

Dept. of District Administration,
Sengk District,
WENAK.

11th May, 1965.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
~~Sub-District Office,~~
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORTS NO. 4, 5 and 6
OF 1964-65

Receipt of the above numbered Patrol reports of patrols conducted by Mr. Sabben, Patrol Officer as area studies for the extension of the Siau Council is acknowledged.

The reports are well compiled and have some very interesting figures in the reports for the area study for the extension of the Siau Council.

The consolidation of these reports and recommendations on the extension of the Siau Council is being made by Mr. Pegg District Officer (Local Government) and you will receive a copy of this when prepared.

It is essential that the Assistant District Commissioner should make appropriate comments on a Patrol Report and this must be done on future occasions.

(J. S. WAKEFORD)
Assistant District Commissioner.

→ c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration,
KORNDORF.

Mr. Sabben has compiled a very detailed report which is extremely useful for action proposed in expansion and also as a basis for future work in the area. I am confident that the consolidated information and recommendations will be received in the near future.

Sub-District Office,
Atitapa.

The District Commissioner,

Atitapa.

PATROL REPORT 86/85

AREA PATROLLED: Atitapa West coast and inland.

OFFICER COMMANDING: M.F. Hansen P.C.

ACCOMPANIED BY: 1 member R.A.N.C.C.

AIMS: Area visit; tax census, routine administration and
pre council survey.

DURATION: 29th October to 31st October and 1st November to
19th November.

TOTAL DAYS: 21 patrol days. see attached field officers
Journal Pages 30 to 34 paras. 92 to 111.

M.F. Hansen
M.F. HANSEN
PATROL OFFICER.

C.C. A.S.C. A.S.C.

67-1-2

Sub District Office,
~~AITAPE~~
Mopik District.

10th December 1964

The District Commissioner,
MORAI.

AREA STUDY REPORT NO. 5 - 64/65

A/ INTRODUCTION.

The Easternmost point of this Census Division at MATAPAI village is the junction, in the Aitape Subdistrict, of the TORICELLI mountains and the coast. Moving west towards the AITAPE Government Station the coastal plain extends and widens to a point on the BARRI river, (Census Division boundary) where the flats are approximately 6 to 7 miles wide.

The mountains are rough with few arable valleys and inhabited only in the eastern portion by a total of 649 persons distributed between 7 villages, (see attached map). Rainfall is heavy with no distinctive seasonal changes, vegetation is of the rain forest type, the soil is not rich, possibly due to the predominance of limestone in the area. A system of tracks lead in a crescent through the inhabited region beginning at SUAIN, (private airfield operational and a very fair small ships anchorage), and rejoining the coast at MUM (1) where there is another operational private airstrip but no anchorage for ships. Both airstrips for Census only.

The coastal "wedge" contains the bulk of the population and extends for some 50 miles from MATAPAI east to AITAPE. The coastal fringes is relatively high with sandy soil, this slopes down to swampy bogs type land beyond, however there are areas dry enough for regular use as gardens. Small hills occur at the base of the TORICELLI mountains, is around SHAROK, APUGA and GIBIAPAI. A coastal track from AITAPE east connects up all the coastal villages and joins the BOWAN road in the MUSAK Sub District. Branch of secondary tracks lead to the communities further inland. Vegetation consists of bogs swamp and tropical rain forest with occasional small patches of sunal grassland.

Contact by the Administration in this region dates back to the German times, Aitape being one of the first German establishments. Administration influence is strong though in this Census Division a degree of apathy is evident, no doubt resultant from the limited benefits either social, economic or political that they have received from the Administration compared to less contacted areas. No new cargo cults have manifested themselves in the area.

B/ POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - TRENDS

No copies of the new Census statistics forms are available thus the old form is attached.

The birth rate increase is steady with 63 increase for the 1963 period and 143 for the 1964 year - the latter is over an 18 month period. The present population for this Census Division is 4029. Absentees is 1133 throughout the area except for KALUK (2) which has reached 4000. Complaints about this have been received since the patrol and are being attended to.

A series of tracks connect up all villages within the

and DEMIRIKIR. See attached map for further details as to walking times, location etc.

6/ SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

A total of 22 distinct social groups reside in this area, (as shown on the attached map). A number of these comprise of a varying number of hamlets, these are as follows;

- CHAROK.....2 hamlets..... Tehauk & Charok
- CHINAPREMI..4 hamlets..... Kamukala, Meserevin, Flaura & Nakolein.
- LARGAIN.....2 hamlets..... Aruk & Labuain.
- LEMIENG.....6 hamlets..... Korugo, Wabou, Walabon, Nor, Wapainil & Selci.
- PAMP.....6 hamlets..... Hajir, Anopari, Tanalieng, Chakila, Tazbari & Lasaru.
- PRO.....5 hamlets..... Wainissain, Walteialaliuru, Wainrun, Hakel & Fumue.
- SUAIN (1)...3 hamlets..... Sunatain, Haru & Luain.
- SUAIN (2)...3 hamlets..... Bailal & Jalsong.
- ULAU (1)...3 hamlets..... Chinau, Ulabara & Ulan't.
- ULAU (2)...3 hamlets..... Marubion, Kundi & Babion.
- WOMALS.....2 hamlets..... Walun & Womalis.
- YAKARUL (1).5 hamlets..... Ananau, Biririam, Siamalou, Arelin & Noir.
- YAKARUL (2).4 hamlets..... Biarapakei, Farelilin, Wamma & Walpohbieng.

Each hamlet appears to have once been an extended family though no recognition is now given to them as "family" groups. Marriage is either within or outside the hamlet or village but abides by the rules of blood kinship marriage, ie one cannot marry one of one's own kin. In most cases the hamlets exist side by side in the one community or village however some hamlets reside between five minutes and 2 hours walk from the bulk of their village population. Residential land is a defined block within the village for each hamlet however garden and Sage land is scattered and interspersed with plots belonging to members of other hamlets. Only village land boundaries are strictly recognised by all. The operational unit is predominantly that of the simple family; extended family, hamlet and village co-operation or community efforts are limited to, coffee growing for the latter two and house building and occasional coconut plantings to the former or extended family.

The language pattern is as follows;

PAUF))
YAKARUL (1))	ALING)
YAKARUL (2)))
ULAU (1)))
ULAU (2)))
SUAIN (1))	ALI)
SUAIN (2)))
WOMAN))
PRO)	YIGEL)
LEMIENG))
CHINAPREMI))

Dialect change only

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HATAPAU	}	LABUAIN	}	
BALUF		CHAROK		
HALIN		MINE		
SORIS		TORAK		
ASAPAS		DOIA		JIANG
PAIHIGA (To HARRIE & WENAK SUB DISTRICT)		RELARAPIN		(SHORTKICKER Villages)
	ASUA	} ANJING		
	(HURU Villages)			

A system of "Trade" relationships exist between some groups within their own language group on such projects as the local manpower is insufficient to undertake. Co-operation and acceptance between villages of other languages is excellent.

Villages with reciprocal relationships are as follows:

VOKAU	HATAPAU	SORIS	CHAROK (TORAK)
PO	HALIN	ASAPAS	MINE
ANJING	BALUF	PAIHIGA	LABUAIN
ULAU (1)		SURIN (1)	
ULU (2)		SWAIN (2)	

Further affiliations exist between HATAPAU and SOAN, (WENAK Sub District), and PAUF, both YAKAMULE and the islands of ALI, SELEO and ANGEL (one language), this latter is a trade relationship only and does not bind PAUF or either of the YAKAMULE to one another.

LEADERSHIP

Appendix (A) comprises of the list of influential men in each village. In most cases this follows the traditional system though cases of leadership through personality and experience are in evidence, this indicates a change though a very slow one. Subsequent Council Elections will confirm this one way or the other.

Appendix (B) lists the names of all present Ialmis and Tultul in this Census Division. Further to my report /- 64/55 concerning the appointment of a new Ialmis and Tultul for SWAIN (1) and (2), the following information is noted.

- Ialmis: KARAI/SEHILIA - 541 children, fairly substantial crop of coconuts, local tiddies, has been to good ones for fighting, has visited all major centres & worked on a trader for some years. Was in SAVIHO for the war. Father was a local big man only.
- Tultul: SARAB/TAKAN - 4 children, fair crop holdings, visited KARAU & HAPAS as a capt. Gaoled once for refusing a lawful order, spent war duration at SWAIN. Father was a German officer's cook.

These two have done an excellent job to date in their provisional status and confirmation of their appointments is requested.

LAND TENURE & USE

Throughout the Census Division land tenure and inheritance follow the most common form in New Guinea. IFA a system of rotating gardens for local foods; TANO, KALUAS, INIGA, IAN

(13)

TAPICA, BANANAS and PAPAYA. A number of spades (ex army), assist in the gardening and axes and bushknives are in adequate supply. Inheritance is from father to son and only goes to a woman on the occasion of there being no male, land reverts again on the male reaching maturity.

The **MATAPAN** villagers are the only ones with an idea on the land tenure conversion scheme, this results from their working on the **USAM** Soldier Resettlement blocks, they feel this system has some good points however they are waiting to see the final results on individual holdings before committing themselves. All other communities were dubious, mainly from lack of a clear picture of what is entailed. From observation I feel their attitude to be that the present inheritance system is adequate and a lot of good arguments would be required before they even considered a change.

Cash cropping is in it's infancy only, copra and coffee being the proposed basis for the economy, (see appendix (A) for crop figures). The drive for increased plantings has had some effect and, though not large, the increase in this field is 2 start. Coconut are in all but two cases individually held, two communal efforts exist at **ULAN (1)** & (2), both being hamlet enterprises. The **ULAN (2)** effort has approximately 3000 trees to it's credit while **ULAN (1)**, just beginning, has only 400 odd - the effect of good leadership against poor is very evident in this example when the time factor is considered.

Most villages have or are planning to have coffee gardens, (see appendix (A)). These range from an individual's efforts, through those of the extended family, hamlet to village enterprises. For the most part hamlets operate communal coffee gardens. Trained **BALIK** coffee workers supervise most gardening however in all but one case (**OHIMAWALI**), the plantings are not nearly adequate enough to allow even a small profitable income. The intention is that, once planted under the shade trees, the coffee be divided up with each man receiving anything between 50 and 100 trees.

The land used for communal planting of coconuts are, in both cases, communally held land. Coffee is divided, some gardens being on communally held land and some on land belonging to one of the men in the enterprise, one case exists where the land owner is not one of the planters, this occurs at **DELA** where the land owner, the **TUTUL** of **ULAN (2)** is not one of the planters, the business side of this arrangement has been listed in the village books of both villages by **Mr L. ALBERT A.D.C.**

7/ LITERACY

Small Mission catechist schools exist in the following villages:

BALIK	1 teacher	18 children
CHAMOK	1 teacher	11 children
LADUAIN	Not operating	
LAMING	3 teachers	57 children (to std. 3)
MATAPAN	1 teacher	11 children
MIME	1 teacher	13 children
MALIN	1 teacher	13 children
TAUF	1 teacher	41 children
ULAN (1)	3 teachers	66 children (to std. 2)
YALANUL (1&2)	2 teachers	70 children
YALANUL (2)	1 teacher	20 children

Of these only **ULAN** school has any European supervision, **LAMING** had until **JUNE** of this year. The highest standard will be **std. 2** only (a school with this std. in mind at **ULAN** only started this year). An area has been set aside at **YALANUL (1)** for an Administration school, figures and all relevant information was submitted by **Mr L. ALBERT A.D.C.** on our file 26-1-1 dated 14/10/54 to the District Inspector. This area has the numbers

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required, the need, the desire and the long history of contact to have a school in their region. All six schools, (Govt. and Mission), lie in or west of AITAPA and give a fair coverage in their locations, neither organisation has a worthwhile school east of AITAPA, the Government effort is nil and the Mission almost useless in effectiveness, in the only students to date over Std. (1) are the very occasional ones to get a scholarship to a higher school. With the completion of the Gomas-Yakamal road this lack of opportunity for Education will be felt more acutely.

A total of 148 adults can be considered literate or semi literate. The Census Division has 6 radios scattered within it, one of these will go when it's owner returns to work after leave. Interest in radios appears to be high however few questions apart from direct monetary ones are brought forward for explanation. IS A typical recurring question is one the price of Copra, quoted as 675 Sterling per ton and they get 21g to 22g per bag (4' per pound local price). Radio Gomas and Fort Moresby are the usual stations listened to.

Students outside their home villages the following:

- 7 at Wewak
- 5 at Rabaul
- 1 at Lae
- 2 at Aitape
- 1 in Australia

Of these 4 are in standard 7, nil being in any higher grade. A further 20 odd from surrounding villages board at the ULAU school however this is the first year and prep only has been taken in.

One student, KALIR/MANBU of ULAU (2) is at school in Australia, the standard reached is unknown by the local people.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The living standards are good throughout this Census Division however it could be improved from the materialistic side by further use and acquisition of European made artifacts. Such goods have an even distribution throughout such that the average family has the following:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Family of six: | 1 shirt | 2 Spoons |
| | 1 Pair trousers | 1 Fork |
| | 3 Naplaga | 2 Knives |
| | 2 Blouses | 2 Bananpens |
| | 1 Dress | 1 Dish |
| | 1 Singlet | 1 Towel |
| | 4 Plates | 2 Washknives |
| | 1 Cup | 2 Axes |
| | 1 Lamp (koro) | 1 Tr. Sissors |
| | 1 Koker holder | 1 Mirror |

By percentage very few work in AITAPA as casual labour to earn money, most examine for money only and this usually results from carrying patrol equipment during the year, (see economic development A & B). Very little effort is made towards a business economy partly due to lack of transport and part to general apathy in this regard, as shown in (A) the earnings per male varies between 10/- and 225 per annum.

Housing and general sanitation is good, all but a few coastal houses are of the high walled style typified by the rest houses, the older type are occupied by elderly people for the most part and as they become dilapidated the new type structure is being ordered built. The seven inland villages have 50/50 old and new style, again, as new residences are required the high walled type are being ordered.

Aid posts exist at: YAKAMU, ULAU and WAIM
thus Medical attention is available to all within 4 hours walk of any village on the coast. Wonsia, WAILIWA and AITAPA situated between WAIM and a KAPUK Aid post - the latter is preferred for

(10)

reasons of easier walking. LABUIAN and HIBET villages combine with some BREIKIKIR villages in the use of an Aid Post administered from BREIKIKIR.

The staple diet consists of; Sage, Taro, Bananas and pig with an occasional tin of meat as money is available to buy same.

W/ MISSIONS.

The order of the Catholic Franciscan Mission Minor operates throughout this area with no opposition. Mission establishments existing at LEMLENG and ULAU, (only the ULAU station manned at present). A possibility exists that a new establishment will be set up at SUAIN (?) next year.

All villages appear and claim to be ^{under} Mission with only the older generation refusing confirmation. Benefits afforded by the mission include schools of negligible standards in villages with a selection system for students to study at ST. ANNA or the WATERPLATE school, an Aid post established at ULAU, a source of sale for locally produced Sage, (sent to the Aitapa Island as a Mission transaction), a small trade store at ULAU and a project to introduce cattle to suitable coastal ~~xxxx~~ villages, (see H/).

Some 26 persons are employed by the Mission in the Census Division, most as Catechist/teachers, with labour employed in keeping coconut plantings and airstrips cleared at SUAIN and ULAU. Only one priest now resides in the area.

I/ COFFEE PLANTINGS.

One major copra plantation exists in this Census Division, this belongs to the Catholic Mission and is leased by W & R PARKER LTD, and is situated near TADJI Aerodrome extending West to the RAINU river. Members of FRO, VOKAU and LEMLENG villages work occasionally as casual labour however the potential ~~xxxx~~ income to these villages from this source is not realized. Copra and coffee produced by local villages is bought, again, copra production is far below that which is possible and coffee is understandably very limited due to the lack of many mature trees - most coffee holdings being under two years old.

Casual work in AITAPE is available but, again, no one person availed himself to this work. The Administration has a standing contract of £40 per month with the villages of VOKAU, FRO and LEMLENG to clear and cut the grass of TADJI airfield and this forms the basis of the monetary income for these three villages.

As per section H/ a small number of local people are employed by the Mission in this Census Division, work being mainly general labour and Catechist/teachers.

With the RAINU Bridge being completed economic crop production in the Western region of this Census Division will improve. The SUAIN-YAKAMUL road will negate the transport problem and most commonly voiced argument against economic development in villages East of YAKAMUL. The initial use of this road will be little however, over a 5 to 6 year period productivity should increase by 200% or more as the young trees become productive (see appendix A/ of Economic Areas).

See H/ for possibilities of a monetary income from roadwork over the next 18 months on the SUAIN - YAKAMUL road.

J/ COMMUNICATIONS.

Sea transport is used between AITAPE and MATAPU (see map), however anchorages exist only at MATAPU and SUAIN and these for small ships only. Vehicular roads connect VOKAU, FRO and

(V)

YAMING, (Chinapelli is connected by a rough but passable road), the only vehicles are two tractors used on the TAMJI plantation, a Mission owned private enterprise leased plantation. Tracks connect all villages, the next major one going along the coast and eventually to SUWAN where the road to NEWAK is at the moment. Another circles inland from SUWAN to ULAU and connects the seven inland villages. Minor tracks connect TOMAU to GHAROK and APUA to PAUP - see attached map. Work is in progress and money allocated for the SUWAN - YAKANUL road to be completed by 1966. Beyond YAKANUL to proposed extension of the road follows the coastal track for 95% of it's course. I doubt that the river crossings (bridges) are in the best locations, (per surveyors page). Alternative sites were not sought by the patrol however bridging the mouth of a winding river does not appear to be a permanent solution, (In this I do not profess to be an expert, they are merely statements of my belief).

Airfields exist at TAMJI, ULAU and SUWAN, the former is a Government upkeep ex war airfield suitable except for width for DC3, the latter two are Mission airfields and suitable for Cessnas only.

Money is allocated for a bridge over the RAIEW river, this will allow transport for use in economic development for the villages mentioned in para (1), (VORAU, PRO, and YAMING and CHINAPELLI). TAMJI airstrip will be in use again.

A road to connect CHINAPELLI to TAMJI will open this area which has many young economic trees and the people will improve. An area set aside for resettlement, 400 acres, will need the road before being available for leasing. To date this village has cleared a road of the required width and placed suitable bridges of local material across the creeks. This road is about 4 miles long with river gravel available at the CHINAPELLI end for covering the existing clay surface.

A former small aircraft airstrip at ulau⁽²⁾ could be cleared and re opened and used, (Kumul covered to 3 feet high only), this is apart from the present Mission Airfield being used.

4/ TECHNICAL SKILLS.

The following list shows the total technical skills of members of this East Coast Census Division, of these approximately 1/3 are absent from the village:

Carpenters	21
Drivers	14
Postawrow	52 (all present in the village)
Clerks	3
Mechanics	8
Plumbers	4
Teachers (cert)	3
A.P.O.s	3
Painters	8

1/ STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Contact with European Administration in this area dates to the German times of occupation however limited achievements have been made in the fields of social and economic development compared to other areas contacted places. A form of apathy seems to exist in these people in seeing themselves bypassed by so many other areas - the burden development at YAMING I feel to be the big contributor to this apathy. Schools have never been set up apart from the mission efforts, economic development was left in their own hands to a large extent up until recently, probably due to the difficult transport problem. A few suggested crops were allowed to "lapse" through lack of following up. IE Peanuts and Rice.

(17)

None of the people in this Census Division have taken the time to find out the workings of the SIAU COUNCIL - see C/ for attitude towards L.G.C. as regards political development.

Talks were given to the people whilst on this patrol covering the functions of the House of Assembly, economic development and their area development, the functions of the Local Government Council and the connection between L.G.C. and the overall government or House Of Assembly.

The people are pro Administration and have faith in the Administration as is evidenced by their willingness to join the Council in spite of their fears, allocate land for schools and plant new crops if suggested by this office, (try again those crops that failed before, rice and peanuts) see K/.

One man in the Census Division has visited a meeting in WENAR as an observer for a Local Government Conference. The Honourable Member of the House Of Assembly MR SINGGON PITA has walked through this Census Division twice and given talks, once before and once after the elections, however, comprehension of the machinery of Administration is still vague. WOKAU, FRO and LESING, being close to AITAPE, have a better understanding but even here it is an inadequate comprehension. I believe that they understand the basic principles well enough however the complexities of actual administration; law, finance etc confuse and complicate the practical side such that when asked if they know or understand any of it they reply with a negative.

M/ ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

See Appendix (A) for the totals of economic trees in each of the Census Division villages and the average cash earnings of the individuals.

The total annual production of copra as of 1963/64 is 10 tons, all being produced by the villages of WOKAU, FRO, LESING and ~~...~~ in previous years coastal traders did stop and pick up copra from other villages however inconsistent runs by the traders and small copra production by the local villages led to the eventual failure of this business relationship. No market gardening is practised apart from some Sage sold to the Aitape Islands during the good season of April to November.

A negligible cash earning is made from the economic trees or crops, sale of pigs accounts for a very small percentage, ~~...~~ and the production of gold in the mountain villages accounts for some 20% of their cash income. The bulk of the money earned as a result of manual labour in some form of labour employment.

No Cooperative movement functions in the region though after talks, and with the aid of individuals who know the workings of the Co-op movement, all villages to be on the BOWAN - TAKANUL road agreed that it would be worth their while to join a Cooperative when the road passed through their villages.

Two individuals have made outstanding efforts as business men, one as an individual, (TAPI) and the other as the organizer of a local "society" enterprise.

1/ Ex/Sgt Major TAPI - Ex Police, has approximately 3,500 coffee trees, all work is done by himself and his immediate family.

2/ Lulua! ANINAU - Of ELAN (2), has organized his hands in a Coconut planting enterprise and has to date some 3,000 trees planted.

Neither of these two employ men, all workers have shares in the plantings.

(K)

As per N/ the number of communal efforts in plantings is increasing (see also Appendix A of this sub-heading), most communal efforts being applied to coffee plantings. Communal efforts apply also to gold production in Belihica, Asapas, Comsis and Labuin, in these cases the holders of mining permits act as boss boys and supervise the digging and sluicing of a group of five. Two systems of dividing the resulting money occur, 1. they split all the income between all workers and, 2. they fill a small bottle for each man i.e. concentrate the produce to one man at a time. The former is the best system however, both are working at the moment (see N/ for gold production potential).

As of this patrol Belihica, Asapas, Comsis, Labuin and Charok all mine for alluvial gold, this is an increase of Comsis and Charok since my first patrol in February of this year. Actual production varies from 1 proton bottle full every 2 weeks of work to 1 in 2 weeks, an average return on a bottle is £25 and usually 5 or 6 work in one group, hence the income so derived varies from £1 per week to £21 per week (see N/ for further potential).

The people of Belup and Malin had a name as pig raisers in earlier years, the raising of pigs was abandoned by the suggestion of a former officer who advocated coffee and coconuts as an economy (pigs were destroying gardens and causing unsanitary conditions within the village). Orders were left with them, that they could resume pig raising on the condition that a large area was fenced and fenced a fair distance from the village and that any deviation from this the pigs could be ordered to be abandoned by a fine. — source of sanitary income. The reasons for this decision are as follows: they have no alternative economic enterprise other than coffee and coconuts, the latter do not thrive and both cases necessitate rough carrying of produce to Suain (2 1/2 and 4 hours respectively) which I doubt that they would do. For Appendix A present crops are far too low in number to afford an economy thus, with sufficient plantings now, production would not be effected until 1971 or later. They are keen for their pigs and know how to raise them and this would afford at least some local income within 2 to 3 years. The result of this suggestion was a "we'll think about it", I have confidence that this project will be taken up.

An increase of from 5/- to 10/- taxation in these 7 inland villages was met with no difficulty except with the elderly who are not able to leave and work but eligible for taxation, overall 10/- is well within their means for both old and young alike. The coastal people found no difficulty in paying an annual 10/- tax.

The Mission cattle at Tedji, the cause of some damage to locally owned gardens, will be moved to a new site at the Rainu thus eliminating further complaints. Most claims were over 6 months old and could not be enforced, however all will be submitted to the Mission and a mutually acceptable compensation will be sought.

N/ Possibilities of expanding the Economy.

All villages with the exception of Deis have an abundance of land though only the coastal people could plant economic crops on it. The mountain villages have scattered patches of suitable arable land, the scattered nature of the patches together with the long and arduous walks with produce dilute the practicability of further cash cropping, though, as seen later, they express a willingness to try. Deis Village is a settlement of some Labuin people on Ulu 11 land dating to pre-war years, the land occupied is sufficient for subsistence food and could support a few economic trees. However no permanent sufficient income could be obtained from such crops alone. Oro and Vokau villages lost much of their land to the Mission Freshford grants early in Alings's settlement, however sufficient remains to give a fair income if planted with economic crops and the close proximity to Tedji plantation and Alings township makes casual labour a good alternative source of cash income.

Both Labuain and Mihet villages own fairly large tracts of the coastal plain behind Uluu land and part of Yakumul land. Labuain owns land east of the Sandriap river and Mihet west of it. Mihet has two hamlets, Tohaak and Charok already residing here and they intend to move to their old village site of Kaka shortly, it is intended to begin gardens and houses, as of January 1965. The site appears suitable and has water supplies locally - the fact that it was an old village site indicates its suitability. The present Mihet site is a hard hours walk inland and on a mountain ridge with suitable garden land and building materials in short supply.

Labuain is just beginning to talk of moving, no site has been selected nor has any definite proposal been made. The hamlet of Uluu, as per paragraph 1, resides on Uluu II land, boundaries are fixed. Some 3 families of Arak hamlet (Labuain) are tending pigs on Uluu I land, this is with the Uluu peoples approval, if, when, Labuain village migrates to their coastal land holdings, these people could move back though there is every possibility that 3 families will follow the lead of 2 others and migrate into Uluu.

Market gardening would prove uneconomic except for those villages made accessible by the Kaka Bridge, high transport costs and difficulties encountered plus the limited potential for sale in Aitape itself makes such gardening uneconomic for villages further east. Sago sale could improve with some transport however the Ialanda are the only market and all coastal villages try to sell excess sago there - the cash turnover is negligible.

Labour as a source of income is available, however, few of those needing the money take advantage of this, along the coast complaints of "no source for money" were plentiful but whole villages failed to produce one man who engaged in casual labour. The main reason appears to be the distance from Aitape. A system is in force whereby when labour is in excess a number from each village are chosen thus ensuring a distribution of money from this source. The Gowa/Yakumul road will be a golden opportunity for labour and resultant cash, however the Uluu and Matapan people have heard that imported labour will be used on this road, is there anything definite in this regard or does it depend on the contractor if any? I have heard of a contract between the local Council and the Administration re road work, does this cover this particular road and does it include the total employment of Uluu council members?

The expansion of the gold mining operations in a shortening one with excellent results, previously only Waihige, Anapaa and Labuain mined minerals, permits exist in the following numbers: Waihige 3, Anapaa 2 and Labuain 1.

Over the past 6 months Womai and Charok have begun sluicing for gold, the former has tried 3 creeks and all produce gold, Charok has two that produce gold. The potential at Womai is much the same as Waihige i.e. 1 proton bottle full in 9-10 weeks or a return of roughly \$1 per week. Charok, with only one bottle to date filled it in 7 weeks, easily the best in the sub-district and giving an income of \$28 per week to the workers.

Orders were given for four men from Labuain to spend 2 weeks at Womai and Waihige to train in the sluicing methods then to try all the tributaries leading from the hills into the main river, this will give a full coverage west of Womai to Labuain. Two members of Mihet volunteered to train at Charok then, with other Charok people to investigate the rivers on their land.

Five gold washing dishes were sold during the patrol: 2 to Waihige, 1 to Womai and 2 to Labuain.

Considering that gold as alluvial deposits have been found as far west as Karaito in the west coast inland, it is a fair presumption that all or nearly all the rivers off the Torricelli mountains have some gold, the task now is to determine those with the best returns.

All coastal villages have tried both peanuts and rice however, no follow up was made and the rice, through lack of a suitable milling device was left and not attempted. Peanuts grew successfully but the lack of transport led to the lapse in this enterprise. Inquiries were made as to whether they would be willing to attempt both again if transport and machinery were available, all villages without exception agreed to try again, on face value this is good. A small local market is guaranteed for peanuts. Is the outside market fully covered or can any amount in excess be sold? What volume (surplus) of rice is needed before the Government will put in a machine for the processing of rice? It is understood that one is in operation in Naprik, the Labuan people had, in earlier years, a hand miller but claimed that it was too slow and unsatisfactory and that as a result the local production ceased.

Talks were given in all villages and stressed the House of Assembly aim at economic development and the peoples obligation to produce more now that the road and bridge were to be constructed. Coconut plantings should continue to improve and many coffee gardens are only now ready to receive the first transplantings from the nurseries, thus a great increase in young coffee plantings should be in evidence within the next 12 months.

Fishing and timber are impractical for the time being; suitable timber stands occur around Chinappeli, however the Mission sawmill has an adequate supply for the time being and will be exporting timber soon. No suitable road yet exists to Chinappeli even if a source of consumption were located. Fishing has no potential.

It is felt that the reaction to suggestions for increasing the cash earning, even with increased work, would have the required effect. A perusal of Appendix A shows that, even with no cash return today most and particularly some villagers are trying to prepare for an increased cash earning, the problem is now one to secure modes of transport for produce.

As mentioned previously the road to Yabamal and the bridge over the Raina river will open this area. Meanwhile it is intended to run the coastal canoe (to be completed in May, 1965) along this coast at cost i.e. the cost of cartage to offset the cost of running, this canoe will run as often as it can be fully loaded i.e. initially it is estimated at 1 trip per month and later to 1 trip in 2 weeks. With this in mind all villages producing coconuts were ordered to rebuild their driers and to produce hot air copra. This, if it works, will stimulate production prior to the completion of the road.

The local Mission is starting pilot projects of cattle in the village of Busin and Ulan (Busin to join with Busin for the initial few years). This project consists of 3 cows and 1 bull initially with the first 4 progeny being returned to the Mission and one being given to the supervising ~~man~~ as a payment for his services. Both these villages have fair tracts of humid grassland suitable for raising cattle. In the case of Busin 2 tracts exist each being 1 mile x 1 mile in area, water provision needs a well and pump. At Ulan two smaller areas exist each 1 mile x 100 yards, of these one is under young coconuts, it is intended to raise cattle on the unused land then transfer them when the coconuts are big enough and plant up the second area. Both villages claim willingness to fence and tend the cattle if they are provided. Considering that both the villages will be in the Akmal road cattle could be a fair

22 9

boost to their economy, with this in mind it is suggested that an Agricultural officer inspect both sites and make such recommendations as he sees fit and, if possible, trainees be sent to Rufiji River as soon as possible. It is felt that the Administration should aid or take over this project and push it if the potential is good, under the present Mission program 10 years or more will elapse before any economic gain is made by the villages.

A sample of heavy black sand has been forwarded to the Mines Dept., Fort Moresby for identification. This is the last sand left with gold when washing and is identified with the location of gold by the natives. My own guess is either manganese or an oxide of silver, most probably the former.

Attitude to Salup.

Talks were given in all villages explaining the functions and reasons for training a native local government council. In all cases fear was expressed on the tax question and the amount of work (unpaid) involved in the council. Both these queries were answered and all but 4 villages voted an affirmative for council entry (see Appendix D). These people are willing to join the council, however, enthusiasm is dulled by the fear of an unknown quantity - "what about the tax?" Experience witnessed in the Main council saw the tax rise to 22 in 3 years and some of these villages are only just now 10/-. In talks with the villagers I expressed my aim at trying to make a 3 layer tax scale and grading each village according to its potential into one or other of these tax brackets. I feel that a certain trust is left in the Administration to protect them and a hurried increase or unfair or burdensome allocation to a tax bracket could do damage which would take years to repair. With the overall intention being to place the whole sub-District under the council most of it will be equivalent to a low income council, i.e. of the further 11,000 people to be included the estimated first year tax will be 2700, this, the first coast, has an above average potential and if less developed areas can and are willing to go into the council it is felt that all of this coast should be included.

The five villages wishing to remain outside the council were Susin 1 and 2 (since changed their minds), Main, Salup and Charok. A total of 618 in the census division total population of 4,647. All five villages admitted that the council could be, and is, a good thing but that they wanted the road and an increase in business economy first, the two facts, 1. that entry into the council is not determined by economic development and 2 that the business economy hoped for in at best 5 to 6 years hence was to be over all in changing their ideas. The Main and Salup villages also tried the argument that the coast had to join first and they later, seemingly as a matter of principle, and then if they joined with the coastal people the latter would be angry with them - the latter point they quickly admitted as being a figment of their imaginations and having no factual basis.

As the patrol completed the inland circuit apparently a Lopez, present at Susin, walked to Albape and, on talking at each village, told all to fight and remain outside the council as Susin had, if Susin could "win the bias" so could they. From information gathered this appears to be an individual effort and not village organized, this man will be interviewed in the near future. The result of his talks was to note it was difficult to get the remaining coastal villages to vote for council entry. Charok was the only abstaining village and here economic development is decidedly no reason, with gold being won at the rate they can produce it, this village has one of the best development potentials in the sub-district.

I strongly advocate the inclusion of all east coast villages into the council without exception; no valid reason was heard supporting a claim to remain outside the council and the non-inclusion of one or two groups could lead to discontent in later years as occurred in Kabaal and other areas.

Housing

Throughout this census division housing was good. A number of new structures have ordered at Uluu 1 and 11 and Yakaxul, recommendations were entered in the village books of Waihiga, Jaapan and Muisi and the village officials told that all new residences were to be constructed on similar lines to the rest house, i.e. higher walls and better ventilation.

One house at Uluu 1 and three at Labusin have been accidentally burned down since the last patrol, a court hearing resulting from the former led to 3 youths and their parents ordered to construct a new residence. 3 hearings at Mihat for not complying with lawful orders to build new houses resulted in fines for the defendants and the issuing of new orders.

The new rest house at Yakaxul 1 has been completed, structures are in the process of being erected at both Matapan and Uluu 1. No further work has been carried out at Matapan since the last patrol, however, this is due to the small male population and the fact that activities have been spent working on the lowland resettlement blocks planting coconuts.

Health and XV Hygiene.

All villages were clean and all aid posts inspected and found to be in good order. The Muisi A.P.O had sent in some equipment for replacement, however, most was unavailable. He was sent back to Aitape to collect his old equipment and what new equipment was available.

Mihat and Labusin attend an Aid Post supervised by and supplied from Dreikikir, Muisi, Waihiga and Jaapan reside midway between Muisi (3 hrs walk away) and a Kaprik Aid Post, most attend the latter as the walk is easier.

The Yakaxul Aid Post is unstaffed following a dispute between the locals and the A.P.O, this is being resolved and an A.P.O should be allocated again in the near future.

Education.

Catholic Mission Schools of negligible standard are scattered throughout this census division (see F) no administration school exists though preliminary work has been undertaken for one at Yakaxul and land is available. With the lack of history of contact, sufficient number, eagerness to attend and lack of any other qualified school in the census division compared to the concentrations west of Aitape this area both deserves and urgently requires consideration. See our file 26-1-1 of 1410.04 to the District Inspector (Schools) for further information.

Agriculture - Economic Development

See paragraphs M and N for the bulk of the information covered by this heading.

An agricultural patrol is urgently needed in this census division, the people are trying, not particularly industriously in most cases, but trying nevertheless. An agricultural patrol would solve many technical difficulties and give a boost to their enthusiasm in that we are interested in their efforts. Coffee shade trees are sufficiently grown in most gardens to allow for the

(24) (9)

transplanting of seedlings, many nurseries are being readied. Some of the young plants need an experienced man to show the correct pruning methods and alternative growing techniques, i.e. 2 and 3 stem trees etc. In most gardens a Baiyik Agricultural trainee is in charge, however they need supervising.

Further uses for an Agricultural patrol would be to supervise and advise on the hot air driers ordered to be built and consideration of the possibilities of cattle in the Suain and Uluu areas. What alternative crops or plantings could aid these villages in the Torricelli Mountains and what acreage could be put under rice at each village considering the available land and man power.

Cattle and gold possibilities have been discussed under both M and N.

See Appendix A for economic trees.

Law and Order

- 3 Court hearings - non compliance of lawful orders.
- ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
- 2 Maintenance of children.
- 6 Debts.
- 3 Assorted other complaints.

Village Officials.

List compiled - see Appendix B. See D for application for confirmation of the Lalual and Tultul of Suain. Other village officials requesting to be retired, for the most cases are old age, have been requested to hold their positions pending the outcome re their entry into the Council.

MEMORIAL

WILLIAM	LT.	CAD	COCHRAN'S REG	OLD	COSTLY REG	DNDA	FOURTH FIVE	W/CLASS	SAVINGS A/C NO.	SCORE.	
Altopus	94	262	1075	-	-	-	25	30	3.10.0	3	8.15.11
Bank (1)	262	3492	1989	272	241	-	73	1	2.5.0	1	25.0.0
Bank (2)	143	1237	1240	-	-	-	155	-	2.0.0	2	2.4.0
Bank	72	347	1130	-	553	-	66	-	1.8.0	2	1.4.0
Bank	73	204	1570	-	1186	-	10	6	14.0	2	15.4.9
Bank	210	206	1037	-	583	-	164	-	2.5.0	4	1.17.5
Bank	62	138	230	-	-	-	26	12	1.10.0	1	9.1
Bank	92	127	377	-	-	-	66	2	4.0.0	2	16.1
Bank	259	415	345	-	-	-	18	15	2.0.0	1	1.7.7
Bank	19	129	220	-	-	-	1	24	1.0.0	1	-
Bank	66	137	6563	-	218	-	33	81	1.0.0	-	-
Bank	93	231	618	-	1099	-	5	1	2.3.0	-	-
Bank	419	1235	4669	-	-	-	178	83	2.10.0	1	4.7
Bank	70	169	151	-	-	-	5	20	1.3.0	-	-
Bank	467	7264	7320	-	5	-	493	220	2.10.0	5	21.0.0
Bank	246	4942	5963	-	-	-	91	200	3.0.0	4	24.15.1
Bank	410	1346	3722	-	-	-	190	252	1.15.0	5	100.0.0
Bank	24	148	692	-	-	-	13	12	4.0.0	-	-
Bank	163	989	3908	2942	583	-	68	1	5.0.0	7	43.0.0
Bank	266	5349	12750	30	259	-	35	109	10.0.0	7	11.10.0
Bank	94	1362	2504	-	-	-	90	46	0.0.0	7	3.3.3
Bank	159	2683	2380	-	647	134	139	54	12.8.0	-	-

4029

30054

64655

3244

5626

134

1899

1188

55

YILGIR		YILGIR		REMARKS
YILGIR	YILGIR	YILGIR	YILGIR	
Topkap	Almpuz/eye	-	-	Very old - not very effective
Sakir (2)	Tokul/reaction	-	-) Very good - precautionary
Be Kap	-	Iskay/terkan	-	Good control but unselective
Kam	98' sun/90' oval	Gene/eye	-	Very good
Sarais	Cartesian/	El-baner/El'gar	-	Very good and co-operative
Tashloe	Amuzar/round 1st	Kalbal/Lalga	-	Both good and co-operative
Aspar	Exrt 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Tal'at/ambos	-	Good and effective
Levt)	-	Bagmoy/L'nutkuzin	-) All three fair only
Imbodin)	-	Sart/eggeasin	-)
Kilbe	Antimul/ultrix	Zematal/antid	-	Good - aged
Elan 11	Rizmbu/sesene	Dabru/soe	-	Both good and effective
Dals	Canay/saygi	Apal'1/ucton	-	Good - very slow killed
Elan 1	Hemabou/salabone	Topur/terkan	-	Good
Tomak/Thork	Hemabou/salabone	Shrook/agan	-	Ineffective, latent good (both)
Yabamal 11	Hemabou/salabone	Dron'at'iv/ya	-	Ineffective (both)
Yabamal 1	Hemabou/salabone	Zal'ic/ambosin	-	Good
Kap	Polis	Kal'ap	-	Latent Ineffective, latent good
Lat'ing	Kamb'it	Zil'at	-	Both fair only
Yolan	Korcan	Kamb'it	-	Both fair only
Yro	Alas	Iskay	-	Good
Chokopolil	Alas	Iskay	-	Good

①

APPENDIX C
POTENTIAL LEADERS

NAME	VILLAGE	BRIEF HISTORY
Merei/Kalalap	Katapu	Part All part Katapu - long stay at latter. 1 year visit to Lee, 1 year N.A.N. Lombrus. Not a big business man, father a German policeman. Family obligations - 2 children.
Hapitel/Mailowei	Katapu	Five children, visited Rabaul and most of New Britain, no business enterprise. Sailed 13 years for collaboration with the Japanese.
Sahar/Sarak	Katapu	Three children, visited Rabaul, Kavieng and Lee, accompanied a "Maata Jim" coast watcher in this area; small coconut holdings, father was a tultul.
Tehi/Weincim	Suva (1)	No children, fair crop holdings, visited Rabaul and Madang as a boat-crow. Sailed once for fighting. War duration in Kavieng, present Lulua.
Sobu/Tarkan	Suva (11)	4 children, fair crop holdings, visits to Madang and Rabaul. Sailed for disobeying an order. Worked as carpenter, father a German's servant. War duration at Suva, present tultul.
Sona/Nola	Talap	5 children, father a local man, visited Loni, Makrik and Breikida. Sailed once for fighting. Local tultul at present.
Uentlop/Kuraglan	Talap	Nil children, visited Lau and Wesak for a period of 50 years.
Samala/Urakature	Wam	3 children, large land holdings, no visits away from the village. Has some sand islands.
Souai/Seselin	Wecsis	3 children - visited Rabaul, Madang and Lee, aids Lulua and tultul in their work, father a traditional big man, no gool, fair land holdings.
Sabilot/Kabin	Welikaga & Inapas	Village collected, single, visited Rabaul, aids Alusi and tultul. No gool. Father of no consequence.
Cheletum/Chelelain	Labuain	3 children, father of no consequence, visited Rabaul 11 years, 31 years at War. Large land holdings. No gool.
Sawaik/Sima	Labuain	No children, father inconsequential. 5 years in Suva, large land holder, never sailed, former A.R.C. of Breikida and Inapas.
Surai/Surai	Mihet	4 children, visited Sol man and Kavieng. Father a traditional big man of Mihet. Sailed once for fighting. Large land holder.
Sacaniel/Sacadi	Mihet	5 children, large land holder, present tultul, father a former A.R.C. (medical tultul) nil gool, nil visits away from this area.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

6

NAME	VILLAGE	BRIEF HISTORY
Anisau/nimora	Uluu II	3 children, present Iulua and leader of an enterprising society planting coconuts. Visited Manua only. Nil govt. Boss boy of cargo line during the war. Fair land holdings.
Barasau/Karbul	Beia	5 children, father a traditional big man, fair amount of land held by him. Visited Rabaul only. No govt, nil work during the war.
Niarabu/Mannase	Beia	3 children, his land holder, visits to Lae, Fort Moresby, Savile and Rabaul. Stevedore in Savile, in Savile during Jap occupation. No govt. Father of no consequence.
Deingirai/Apung	Uluu I	5 children, a young man, father a big man of the village, works for the local missionary, he visits outside Uluu I. Nil govt. Large boy during the war.
Nanau/Asayi	Uluu I	2 children, present Iulua. Father an old German Iulua. Gooled once long ago - doesn't know the reason. Boss boy of cargo line during the war. Visited Manua and Savile.
Talal/Sansanen	Cherek	5 children, father a Milne resident, 5 years in Manus and Rabaul. Accompanied an A.N.C. P.V. for assault. Large land holder present Iulua.
Tapan/Tasuel	Cherek	4 children, father of no consequence. No visits away from Aitape. Gooled once for assault. Large land holder.
Albui/Tasari	Yakaul II.	4 children, father a previous talal, visited Savak and Rabaul, worked as a boss boy. M.V.O. during war, fought around Naprik large land holder.
Yakaboin/Aitau	Yakaul I	5 children, father old Iulua, visits to Madang only. Worked as an A.P.V. around the war years. Fair land holdings nil govt.
Taidel/Mear	Faup	4 children, visited most centres as a labourer and carpenter. Cargo boy at Faup during war, present committee member.
Tapan/Iulua	Faup	3 children. Nil visits outside Faup. Cargo boy during the war. Nil govt. Present committee member.
Japasin/-	Yokua	1 children, father big man only. Nil visits outside Aitape. Fair land holdings but small coconut line.
Alopa/Sambiot	Yokua.	4 children, father present Iulua, good land holdings and good line of economic crops, visits Madang Savak and Aitape.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

(6)

NAME	VILLAGE	BRIEF HISTORY
Animan/Aniara	Uluu 11	3 children, present luluai and leader of an enterprising society planting coconuts. Visited Bama only. Nil govt. Boss boy of cargo line during the war. Fair land holding.
Barama/Karbal	Beia	5 children, father a traditional big man, fair amount of land held by him. Visited Babaul only. No govt, nil work during the war.
Niarabu/Banmasu	Beia	3 children, big land holder, visits to Lae, Port Moresby, Kaviang and Babaul. Stayed in Kaviang. In Kaviang during Jap occupation. No govt. Father of no consequence.
Daingirai/Apsag	Uluu 1	5 children, a young man, father's big man of the village, works for the local missionary. No visits outside Uluu 1. Nil govt. cargo boy during the war.
Bama/Banyi	Uluu 1	2 children, present luluai. Father an old garden luluai. Goled once long ago - doesn't know the reason. Boss boy of cargo line during the war. Visited Bama and Kaviang.
Talal/Bahmanu	Churok	5 children, father a Mihat resident. 5 years in Bama and Babaul. Accompanied an A.N.G. A.V. for assault. Large land holder present tuluai.
Tapun/Tauwal	Churok	4 children, father of no consequence. No visits away from Atape. Goled once for assault. Large land holder.
Albul/Tunari	Yakumul 11.	4 children, father a previous tuluai, visited Bama and Babaul, worked as a boss boy. P.N.G.V.R. during war, fought around Reprik large land holder.
Yakaboin/Aitam	Yakumul 1	5 children, father old luluai, visits to Bama only. Worked as an A.P.C. around the war years. Fair land holdings nil govt.
Faidal/Buar	Faup	4 children, visited govt centres as a labourer and carpenter. Cargo boy at Faup during war, present committee member.
Bacu/Landi	Faup	3 children. Nil visits outside Faup. Cargo boy during the war, Nil govt. present committee member.
Jacosis/-	Yokan	3 children, father big man only. Nil visits outside Atape. Fair land holdings but small coconut line.
Loj/Babbiot	Yokan.	4 children, father present luluai, good land holdings and good line of economic crops, visits Hama, Bama and Atape.

APPENDIX C. (Continued)

6

NAME	VILLAGE	BRIEF HISTORY
Meris/Aiaw	Ero	nil children. Nil visits outside Aitape. Large land holder and fair line cash crops.
Kiapo/Maiwon	Lening	4 children and visited Rabaul, nil court hearings. fair land holdings. small coconut line. son is a mission teacher.
Ngol/Draidrain	Lening	4 children. visit to Iao. nil school. good line of coconut trees. fair land holdings.
Vari/Sakan	Uninapelli	2 children. ex Sgt. Major police. good economic business plantings. father a German Iulwai. Gets work done and is real village leader.

REPORT OF VICTIMS AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

VILLAGE	FOR	AGAINST	FOR	PERCENT	PERCENT	REMARKS
MOHAKA	10	-	23	-	-	
GRATE 1	3	-	30	-	30	
SEINE 11	-	62	-	-	62	
BALEP	-	12	-	-	14	
BADE	-	13	-	-	13	
FORETS	54	-	56	-	-	
BALINICK	22	-	23	-	-	
ASAPUS	11	-	16	-	-	
LAHETS	36	3	30	-	-	
SHITE	19	-	20	-	-	
ULAT 11	47	-	63	-	-	
HELL	20	-	20	-	-	
HELL	2	-	65	-	-	
ULAN 1	52	-	65	-	-	
ON-ROK	-	19	-	-	12	
YAKHNE 11	93	-	76	-	-	
YAKHNE 1	34	-	49	-	-	
YAKHNE 1	99	-	32	-	-	
ZAMP	2	-	3	-	-	
AYVA	2	-	71	-	-	
LOREKOR	55	-	23	-	-	
ZAK	21	-	42	-	-	
VOZAT	36	-	21	-	-	
CHITVALHAI	24	-	21	-	-	
TOTAL	667	131	647	119	119	

Report prepared by the victims and council members.

3

RECOMMENDATIONS RE SUBSIDIARY

This report is the first of four to cover the whole sub-district with a view to extending the existing Siu Council to cover the sub-districts.

As to the uneven economy of this area (East coast census division) and the Sub-District it is intended that 3 Tax rates should exist within the council, and each village, depending on its economy and location, will be in one or other of these 3 brackets. Each general meeting will determine both the rates and what changes should occur i.e. what villages should move into the higher/lower tax bracket. In this regard the hoped for tax scales will be 22, 21 and 10/-, following is a tentative list to be recommended for the first year of operation for the council for this sub-district.

<u>BRACKET 1 - 22</u>	<u>BRACKET 2 - 21</u>	<u>BRACKET 3 - 10/-</u>
Nil	Vokou Tee Lomlong Chinapellii	remainder of the East coast census division.

Due to the apprehensive affirmative given re council entry due to the fear of high taxes, I recommend a slow increase in taxes that will, over the next 3 - 5 years, allow for an acceptance of the council in whole and not cause any resentment.

It is felt that this council should in whole or part be regarded as a low level council and be granted some aid from the administration. For the increase in 11,000 persons over a fairly large area only \$700 - \$1,500 is expected in taxes. A minority will be contributing the bulk of the income, present tax is \$2,000 for 3,000 persons in the Siu Council as it is of 1964.

Matapan village expresses a wish to join the Siu Council (intended this possibly results from a fear of the Bat-Boiken council). The Bat-Boiken being the alternative council. This village is 4 hrs 15 minutes walk from Sowan (Bat-Boiken council) and 3 hours from Lusia (to be in the extension of the Siu council). The local language extends from Sowan west to Matapan and includes M'An, Balap, Womeis, W'uhing and Aapaa (505 persons). It is recommended that, if practical, Matapan be included in the Bat-Boiken council.

Of the 5 villages to return a negative to joining the Council Busin 1 and 2 (the largest) have since changed their minds and are now pro council. If extension of the present Siu Council is approved all of this East coast should join, no isolated pockets should be left outside the council.

On the submission of the remaining 3 reports a full recommendation report covering all will be submitted.

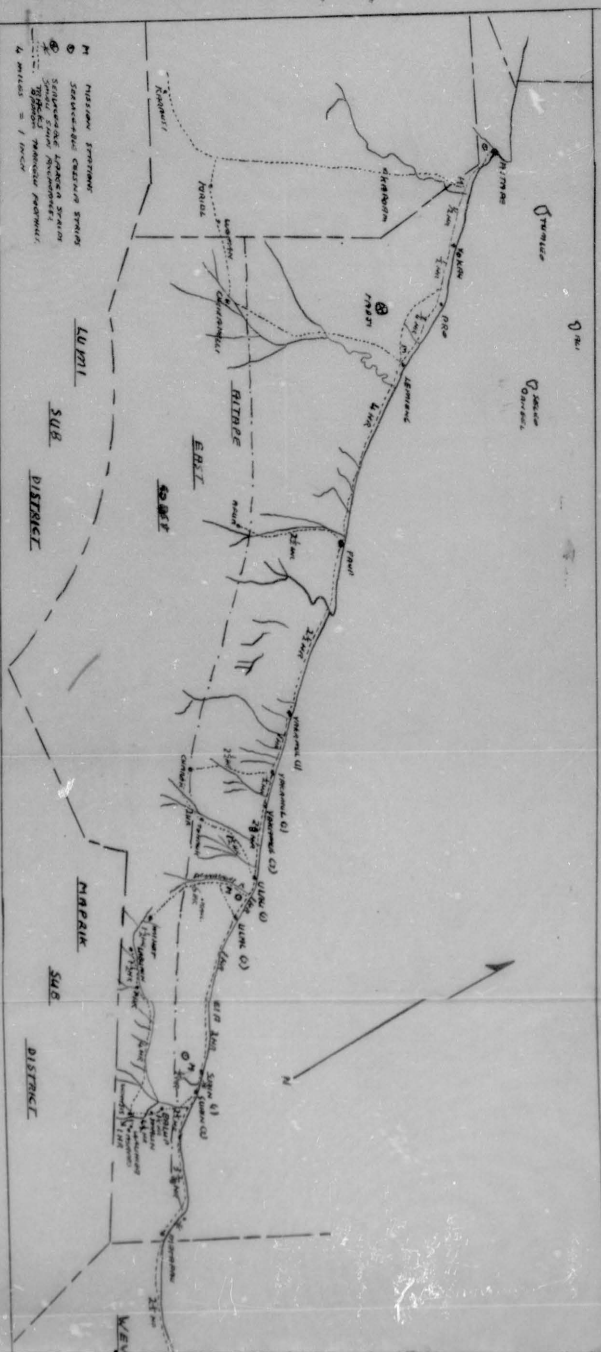
[Signature]

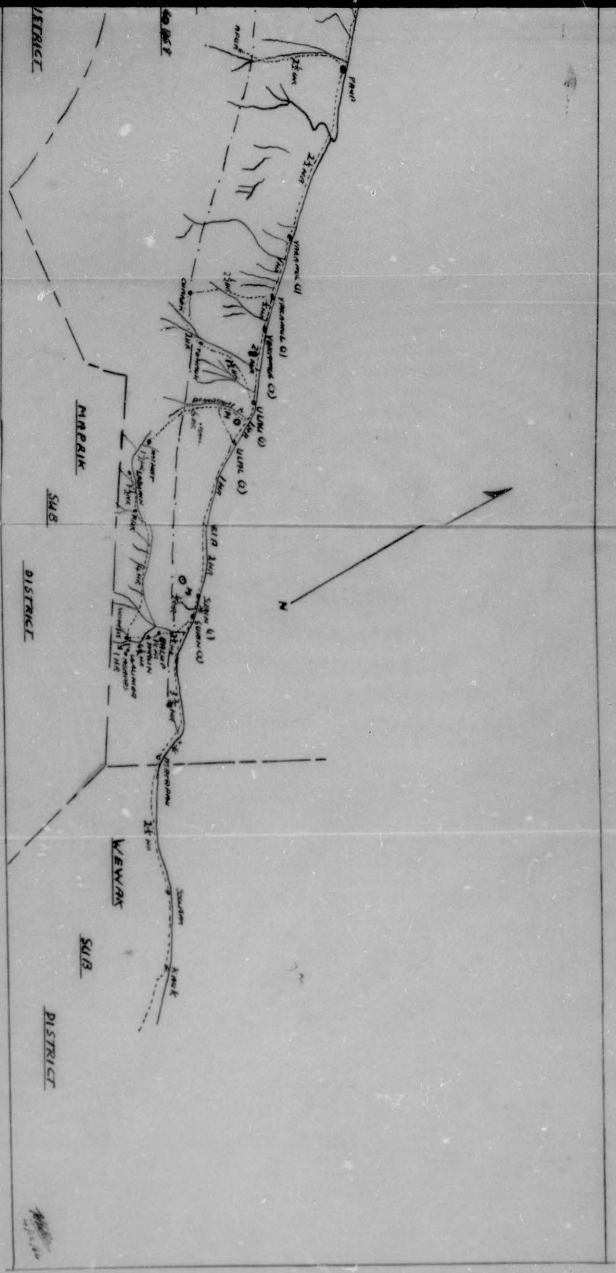
R.V. GREEN,
SUPERVISING OFFICER.

- M. NUSKAMU SPRING
 - ③ ZAKAWATI CULIN'S SPRING
 - ② SENGANGING KANON SPRING
 - ① SENGANGING KANON SPRING
 - ④ SENGANGING KANON SPRING
4. 1952 = 1 inch

LUPII SUB DISTRICT

MARAIK SUB DISTRICT







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPK** Report No. **6** **64/65**

Patrol Conducted by..... **H.F. Sabben P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **PORTION WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS DIVISION.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **NIL**

Natives **1 CONSTABLE R.P.N.G.C.**

Duration—From **20/1/1965** to **26/1/1965** plus **2** days (field)

Number of Days..... **EIGHT**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **16/2/1964**

Medical **30/5/1965**

Map Reference..... **FOUR MILLINCH SERIES (ARMY)**

Objects of Patrol... **TAX COLLECTION, CENSUS REVISION, & AREA SURVEY RE**

ENTRY INTO THE SIAU COUNCIL.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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

67-8-73
67-8-74
67-8-75

23
June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAE.

AIRAPE PATROL REPORTS Nos. 5, 6, 7/64-65

Receipt of the three area studies forwarded by your memorandum 67-3-2/1599 of 11th May, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Sabben has compiled comprehensive detailed reports which will be extremely useful for assessing the practicability of the proposed Local Government expansion and also as a basis for future work in the area by officers of this and other Departments.

3. I anticipate that the consolidated submission on Local Government expansion based on these studies will be received in the near future when the necessary attention will be given.

T. G. Aitchison
(T. G. AITCHISON) *W*
A/Director

67.8. 742

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration.

AITAPE.
Sepik District.

26th February 1965

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT 6-64/65 (AREA STUDY)

PORTION WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS D.

AREA PATROLLEDPortion West Coast Inland Census Division.

OFFICER CONDUCTING..... H.F.Sabben P.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY..... One member R.P. & N.G.C.

AIMS..... Tax Collection, Census Revision, Pre
Council entry survey & other routine
duties.

DURATION..... 20/1/65 to 26/1/65 inclusive plus three
single field days.

MAP REFERENCE..... ARMY Four Milinch Series - "AITAPE"

(H.F.Sabben)
Patrol Officer

PATROL+REPORT 6 - 64/65

AREA SURVEY

PORTION WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS DIVISION.

AIM

To carry out an Area Study in the Eastern portion of this Census Division with the view towards their entry into the SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. To carry out tax collection, Census revision and other routine duties.

This patrol is part of four covering the AITAPE SUB DISTRICT with the aim to incorporating the whole Sub District into the one Local Government Council and should thus be read in conjunction with reports 5 - 54/65 and SISSANO 1-64/65.

INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of SISSANO PATROL POST the West Coast and West Coast Inland Census Divisions have been temporarily divided North South for reasons of easy accessibility. Sissano Report 1 - 64/65 covers the area West of this line and, with regard to Council entry, deals only with the inland Census Division villages. This report covers the villages East of this line but within the West Coast Census Division.

All villages in this area lie either on the Coastal Plain between the TORRICELLI MOUNTAINS and the Coast or on the small foothills immediately North of this range of mountains. The whole area is in of the tropical Rain forest type of vegetation with a rainfall varying from 80 inches near the coast to approximately 150 inches in the Torricelli foothills. Sage swamp is in evidence right up to the base of the mountains.

The villages form a rough circle immediately South (inland) from the AITAPE SUB DISTRICT station. A road runs inland from Aitape S.D.O. to the YALINGI river at WAUNINGI village and connects six of the inland villages, (see attached map). This road is in poor condition and passable in good weather only to MAROK, from MAROK to WAUNINGI is virtually impassable. Rough walking tracks connect the remaining villages in an arc as shown on the accompanying map. The rough nature of this track is possibly due to the heavy rains of a few days previously though a track built on tree roots is difficult to negotiate at any time. No airfields exist in this portion of the West Coast Inland Census Division.

European contact dates back to GERMAN times though, very little concentrated contact with an aim to economic or political improvement was carried out until post W.W.(2). The people are pre Administration and welcome patrols, no cargo cult activities are in evidence and, I feel, most accept that little can be done for them and have an apathy to suggestions of improvement. Transport difficulties put a damper on any economic enterprises except gold.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

See Appendix "A" for village populations and the attached map for tracks connecting the various villages. Over the past few years village changes have occurred which alter previous maps considerably, the attached gives approximate locations and walking times. The YONGITEL/SEIYUM settlement request to be allowed to move to their old SEIYUM site near KARAITI, at the moment SEIYUM has the bulk of the resident population and both villages live on land purchased from WPAI by the YONGITEL LULUAL. The new location, to be discussed further within their own ranks, will be on SEIYUM land and close to gold bearing streams I am interested in their making use of.

PAIWA village has broken into two smaller groups shown as

WOMAN and KIRIEL, (see map). A breakaway from KAPOAM now known as KAPOAM (1) now resides on the banks of the RAIHU river near the LEPROSARIUM as shown on the map.

Absenteeism as shown on the Population Register is inaccurate in that a number were absent taking their children to the BES Mission School which began during the course of the Patrol.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

Some 16 distinct social groups live in the area covered, of these YONGITEI and SEIYUM reside in the one village as do KARA and AUSI. PAIWA is now divided into WOMAN and KIRIEL and KAPOAM into KAPOAM (1) and (2).

The basic unit is the simple family consisting of a man, his wife and children. Extended families cooperate in coffee and Coconut plantings and house construction. Village units do initial clearing for economic purposes and Government maintenance work, these clearings are then sub divided into family holdings. Intra village reciprocal relationships exist for projects for which the available village manpower is insufficient, notably the patrol carriers and track clearing projects.

All these villages are of the "OLO" language group, this extends into the Western section of this Census Division and up into the LUMI SUB DISTRICT.

Intra village cooperation is excellent, for the most part this is determined by geographic location and manpower, however, within the whole "OLO" language with the exceptions of FULTALUL and KAPOAM cooperation is excellent. These two are somewhat isolated and within easy access to AITAPE. The primary reciprocal relationships exist as follows;

MAROK	SIAUTE	LUPAI	KARAIITE
AISERAP	WAUNINGI	YONGITEI	KARA-AUSI
BES	(NENGIAN)	KARAIITE	KIRIEL
		SEIYUM	WOMAN

Relationships with surrounding villages is also excellent, with CHINAPELLI, LUMI villages and other West Coast Inland villages West of the area patrolled. With the Council area villages little contact is made however the relations between them is cordial and no friction is in evidence except between FULTALUL and YAKOI, the latter is making great strides in development which is probably a source of "sour grapes" to the FULTALULS.

LEADERSHIP

There is no outstanding leader in the area, those listed in Appendix "B" are more from a traditional line of leadership rather than of enterprising and experienced young men. There is no evidence indicating a change in the accepted leadership pattern.

A list of village officials for the area is shown in Appendix "E".

LAND TENURE & USE

Traditional land tenure and inheritance follows the most common form, that of rotation of gardens of simple family units with the eldest male as heir to land holdings.

No person holds an Administration lease though steps are being taken to purchase some 500 acres on the BES road from the AISERAP people. The intention is to sub divide and lease this land to ex soldiers and landless individuals, (probably residents of TUMLEO and SELEO islands), for rubber or copra production. With

organizations.

this the people will see the benefits of private individual ownership at first hand, to date there is no real understanding of land private ownership thus none of the Land Tenure Conversion scheme.

Cash cropping is in it's infancy both in existing plantings numbers and maturity. All on the BES road have small copra and coffee holdings, (See Appendix "C"), however no appreciable income could be made from same even if all were bearing. Further inland coconuts barely supply food, and coffee plantings are insignificant in number.

All coconut plantings are either individually or family owned, (father, sons, grandsons). Coffee is in all cases extended family joint enterprises, no individually owned coffee blocks exist to date. Plantings are tended by BAINYIK trained coffee assistants.

Most of these villages have migrated short hops at a time, from high in the TORRIGELLI Mountains to their present positions over a period since the German occupation however each (except WAUNINGI & YONGITEI), have a fairly flat area of traditionally owned land on which they reside now. WAUNINGI is squatting on SIAUTE land and the lualual of YONGITEI has purchased land from LUPAI on which the whole village now resides.

LITERACY

See Appendix "D" for literacy and numbers in schools around AITAPE and outside the Sub District.

The area has no radio in it except that belonging to the BES Mission. Interest in the radio is high along the BES road and at KAPOAM, in these areas news filters from the AITAPE residences very quickly.

STANDARD OF LIVING

This varies considerably from PULTALUL just outside AITAPE having an abundance of European type goods by comparison to such villages as KARAITI and KARA-AUSI. EES, AISERAP, MAROK and to a lesser extent, SIAUTE, have a source of monetary income by working for the BES Mission. (See "Missions" and "Economy"). An average family has the following list of goods;

Family of 6;	Family of 2;
1 pr trousers	2 pr trousers
2 shirts	2 shirts
2 dresses	3 dresses
8 laplaps	2 skirts
4 plates	1 belt
2 cups	3 axes
3 spoons	2 bushknives
1 fork	3 laplaps
2 knives	4 plates
2 axes	4 cups
2 bushknives	4 spoons
2 saucepans	2 knives
1 razor holder	3 saucepans
2 blades	1 razor holder
1 pr scissors	3 blades
1 mirror	2 mirrors
	1 pr scissors

Other items individually owned but not common enough to be called average include; blankets, lamps, towels, mosquito nets and torches.

Food consists of Sage, Kankau, Taro and Bananas, very little tinned meat is used, wild animal life or pig (domestic) constitute the meat diet.

No community centres exist in the area, nor any youth organisations.

MISSIONS

The Catholic Order Of The Franciscan Friars Minor operate virtually unopposed throughout the entire Sub District. The only spark of opposition occurs at WAUNINGI where a Seventh Day Adventist Catechist and his feller reside without causing any disturbance. A Mission station at BES is the religious headquarters for the area patrolled and is held in high esteem by the villagers.

The mission has a boarding school established from which students from all these villages visited, with the exception of PULTALUL, attend. PULTALUL children attend the AITAPE Primary "A" School. This communal boarding school is one of a number of mission works which aid in binding the entire area into a knit group. The Mission has organized and carries out cane chair making and building blind making, both enterprises are worked by the local people with a cut for the mission, this provides the major percentage of the areas cash income. Other Mission efforts include the distribution of cattle throughout the villages (only just started), and the setting up of a series of trade stores out of local capital and with the Missionary as business adviser. The local people claim a subscription of 15/- per person for these latter two enterprises over the past eighteen months.

Mission personell consisted last year of four Europeans and a number of indigenes - all local villagers, this year the staff position is uncertain until the total lay missionary complement is on hand.

This station is the most positive of all within the Sub District with regard to indigenous welfare despite their "rake off".

NON INDIGENES

Apart from the aforementioned Mission there are no Europeans resident in this area.

COMMUNICATIONS

A poor condition road exists from AITAPE through MAROK to BES. The branch from MAROK through SIAUTE to WAUNINGI is now out of commission - this is an expensive road to upkeep.

A check was made as part of the patrol for a possible bridge site over the YALINGI river, after walking the full length to YONGITEI at no point is the width (river plain included), less than 100 yards, a few possible fording points were located however some work would be required and extensions would be needed from time to time as the river course varied. The District Engineer is considering putting a bridge near the mouth of the YALINGI as an experiment in low cost bridging.

A system of tracks join the various villages as shown on the attached map, these were slippery and rough though for the most part probably due to the heavy rains of a few days previously. Two tracks to LUMI Sub District exist, one from YONGITEI continuing up the YALINGI river and the other over the mountains from KARA-AUSI.

With the change of the PAIAWA village location the access track is now through CHINAPELLI and down to TADJI Airfield, (both in the East Coast Census Division). A very rough track has been cut from KIRIEL to the old KAPOAM - PAIAWA track, mainly for access to the PAIAWA Aid Post, (see Medical & Health for further comment). I followed this track to the old road and down to KAPOAM and thence to AITAPE, it is rough and the alternate route is suggested to subsequent patrols entering or leaving the area. This isolates the KAPOAM villages which, it is suggested, be patrolled as a one night outing from AITAPE. Because of lack of manpower permission has been granted to cease maintenance on the old KAPOAM - PAIAWA - KARA-AUSI road and to concentrate on the new access routes. The resiting of the PAIAWA Aid Post will leave this track virtually unused, (See Medical & Health).

The Honourable Member to the House Of Assembly for LUMI has been trying to get an access road to LUMI from AITAPE, to date his main obstruction, apart from funds, has been the TORRICELLI mountains. The patrol heard that he had located a possible route to finish at KARA-AUSI and aimed at surveying it's practicability, however, this was apparently not so, the KARA-AUSI people knew only that the LUMI road finished at the AITAPE/LUMI border. Orders were left to try to locate a possible road route, to clear some a little and to contact this office for such a survey to be carried out. It is realized that money for such a road will not be forthcoming in the foreseeable future so no promises or reasons for hope were given to the villagers.

No Airfields exist in this area.

TECHNICAL SKILLS

Very few have any skills at all from this portion of this Census Division, a few are part trained in such work as carpenters however they could not be recognized as such. The totals of skilled and semi skilled persons may be seen in Appendix "D".

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Those villages on the BES Road feel and recognize that the SIAU COUNCIL is ahead and better off than they and they have the will to go ahead and want to join the Council. As with my 5-64/65 on the East Coast Census Division, talks were given on the House Of Assembly, it's work. The system of obtaining and distributing money, the relationship between the House Of Assembly and Local Government Councils, the work of the latter, their responsibilities and what they get from same. Finally, economic development, it's importance to themselves and Aitape and the Territory as a whole.

All villages not on the road seemed apathetic to councils, a form of recognition that it exists and that those in it are somehow different but "why" has not, it appears, entered their thoughts. The workings of the Administration are accepted but not understood, again, in some cases, I think the principles are comprehended but the intricacies of finance and law etc. complicate the issue.

No representatives have visited Local Government courses or sat in on any form of intra District or Territory meeting either Political or otherwise.

On the Bes road the villagers are restive and seem to feel that the Administration is leaving them and concentrating on the West Coast Council villages more. The others didn't seem to care in this regard. All are willing to join the Council. The road connected villages with more enthusiasm.

THE ECONOMY

See Appendix "C" for total crop figures and cash income etc.

Copra and Coffee production to date is nil though a small number of coffee trees are of bearing age. In most cases the coconuts supply food requirements only and the coffee (bulk of it), is still too young.

No market gardening is practised though with their entry into the Council and subsequent use of the Council tractor for cartage purposes, those villages on the BES Road could attend the AITAPE market on Saturday mornings. A small return is made by selling Sago to the Mission for it's own consumption, this averages out to 10/- P.A. per working male in each of BES, AISERAP and MAROK.

The total income is derived from one or other of, the Administration casual labour line, and, the various Mission enterprises

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in and around BES. Throughout the area patrolled some 50% of the capable young men worked in AITAPE for 2 weeks in a year and thus gained £3. The villages of BES, AISERAP, ~~and~~ MAROK, SIAUTE and WAUNINGI have had large weaving machines given them by the Mission on which to produce building blind from strips of the Sago Palm leaf centre piece. Usually six men work for one week and sell their sheets to the Mission for 5/- each, they in turn sell to the Administration for use in border development building projects. Individuals from all villages spend some time on the mission station making cane chairs under the guidance of the mission father, the return for this work works out at 30/- per chair.

Returns from their cattle enterprises and trade stores group will be forthcoming in a few years time. The total outlay on the local people's part is, as claimed by them, 15/- per person.

The only "co-operatives" are those mentioned in the previous paragraph and under the guidance of the local Mission father. Co-operatives as managed by the Trade and Industry Department do not exist.

No outstanding individual entrepreneurs reside in the area.

No difficulty is experienced in meeting tax obligations. It is recommended that those villages on the BES road have their tax raised to 10/- or 15/- and PULTALUL to at least £1. When one considers MATAPAU, MALIN and BALUP of the East Coast all pay 10/- and that RAMU and SUMO pay the Council £2, PULTALUL, within fifteen minutes walk of AITAPE station should be paying in the vicinity of £1 P.A.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

Villages on the BES road as far as WAUNINGI plus the villages of KAPOAM and possibly KIRIEL could improve their economy through increased agricultural plantings, all have the land available and some source of transport, KAPOAM, just across the RAIHU river and KIRIEL, through CHINAPELLI and down to TADJI. Of the future plantings possibly rubber would provide a better income than either coffee or copra, this has been discussed within the Sub District Office and information sought however Agriculture sanction and an Agricultural Officer for the work is not available.

The villages have tried rice and peanuts, rice failed through the lack of follow up, there was no machinery for transport was difficult. Peanuts failed through the lack of what was thought to be a fair price by the people, again, it grew but did not thrive.

Timber is a definite possibility however the Franciscan Mission have a mill and use timber off their own land and supply more than the Sub District's requirements thus the introduction of equipment to use the indigenous owned trees is impractical for the time being.

For the villages more inland gold mining is suggested, KARAITHE has a sluice box and has started mining in one of their streams, to date with little success however they have not yet begun working up the stream. YONGITEL/SEIYUM claim to have gold in two streams on SEIYUM land near KARAITHE, the people were told to try the river and see it's potential. At KARA-AUSI four men volunteered to train at KARAITHE and to investigate the numerous small streams coming off the TORRICELLI mountains down into their land.

Those villages on the road won't increase their crops any appreciable number while cash wages are available. A form of "2/6 in hand is worth more than 5/- later" prevails, the loss of sale for building blind could lead to increased plantings, this could ~~occur~~

As there is no longer a demand for as much blind as they can produce. In villages off the roads the problem of transport is fully realized and increased plantings with the aim towards sale is not viewed with much enthusiasm. Gold is the only real possibility here at present.

ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

All villages agreed to join the council already established in AITAPE, this ready agreement stemmed mostly from a realization that virtually all the East Coast was willing to join and that we are aiming at bringing all of the AITAPE Sub District under Local Government. The affirmative was easier and easier to obtain as the patrol progressed and each village realized that it's neighbour was "in". It was, I feel, more of a "shame" at staying outside the Council rather than a willingness, through understanding, to join. Appendix "F" shows figures of village votes re joining the council.

Recommendations re ^{the} entry into the SIAU COUNCIL are shown under that heading as a separate appendix to this report.

HOUSING

In all the road connected villages housing was good, as were the rest houses. Villages further inland had good rest houses, however, the remainder were generally right on the border line, in all villages a number of structures were ordered either repaired or replaced. Notations to this effect were entered in the relevant village books.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Two Aid Posts exist in this area, one at BES and the other being located at the old PAIAWA village site. At SIAUTE and WAUNINGI the people complained that they erected an Aid Post at their own expense and that the A.P.O. was removed and is now at BES (See map and population figures). They requested that the Aid Post be removed and put at MAROK, the road junction of the BES and WAUNINGI branches roads. They replied with an affirmative to the query as to whether they would move the Aid Post at no Govt. cost to the proposed site. The villagers were told that this would be brought to the notice of the Medical Assistant as has been done.

With the breakup and re - location of old PAIAWA into WOMAN and KIRIEL, the Aid Post which once serviced PAIAWA, KARAAUSI, KARAITI and KAPOAM is now isolated some 2 - 3 hours walk from each place and on a track not being upkeep, (See communications). The PAIAWA'S complain that they still keep the Aid Post area clean and do all the work but that they have no advantage now as their walk is as long as that of the other villages. Again, this has been put into the hands of the Medical Assistant, I can see no real solution equable to all by any re-locating of the Aid Post.

General health appeared fair, Grillea was prevalent in all the villages off the road, T.B. and Leper patients come from these villages and others like them, a fair number are recorded as being absent in AITAPE for one or other of these ailments. Very few ulcers were in evidence indicating that use is being made of the Aid Posts.

EDUCATION

BES Mission school takes both male and female students from all villages in this area patrolled except ~~with~~ PULTALULU (See "Missions") as both day pupils (local) and boarders, (distant villagers). The standard realized is std. 3 from which, this year, some 16 have been absorbed into the Administration schools at AITAPE and YALINGI. This will not be a permanent feature thus in succeeding years the problem will be the Mission's to further

educate the people. One Mission school, that of the "Water Plate", takes the bright students from the AITAPE/LUMI Mission schools thus leaving, or will be leaving, 90% approximately at standard three from which their only recourse is to return to the village - standard 3 is a negligible standard these days.

AGRICULTURE

Coconut plantings and coffee blocks were not found to be in good condition. In all cases hasty clean-ups had been made prior to the patrols' arrival. The coffee in many cases needs pruning and shade thinning. The lack of an Agricultural officer is having a bad effect on the young coffee trees which are 95% of the Sub District's total coffee plantings and which need constant attention.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All were found to be cooperative and willing to help, a list of the names of same and their respective villages is shown in Appendix "G". Nil requests for relief of duty were brought forward.

TAXATION & CENSUS


Tax was collected at the rate of 5/- per able bodied male, there was no hardship indicating the amount to be onerous. Census records were revised throughout.

LAW & ORDER

Nil Court hearings.

Complaints brought to the patrol's notice consisted of the following;

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 debt | } Both forwarded to the
A.D.C. LUMI per our
file 76-1-1 |
| 1 compensation for a pig shooting | |
| 3 bride price disputes (settled). | |


(H.F. Sabben)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX (B)REAL & POTENTIAL LEADERS IN THE AREA COVERED.

NAME	VILLAGE	REMARKS
YERWAN/APAI	PULTALUL	Present village committee member, has a fair following, 1 1/2 years in a Mission school, is pro Admin. Has a small business in supplying bush materials required in Aitape.
KIMBAI/TOFUL	MAROK	Present Luluai, 5 children, large land holdings, visited RABAU, KAVIENG, MADANG & LAE. War duration at WAU as a cargo carrier. Nil convict.
KAMILA/WARPO	BES	Present Tultul, 2 children, large land holdings, visited RABAU, KAVIENG, LAE & WAU. War duration as a cargo carrier at MADANG. Nil convict.
ATENAI/AROK	SIAUTE	Old, nil children, Luluai of SIAUTE, large land holdings, visited RABAU, MADANG, GOROKA. Cargo carrier at AITAPE during the war - followed through to WEWAK.
MANUWEI/MAUSE	WAUNINGI	4 children, small crop holdings. Visited RABAU, MADANG & GOROKA. time as labourer in WEWAK. Child in RABAU during the war. His father was the old Luluai.
OPOM/SAMGUR	LUPAI	Present Luluai - fair land holdings, has not visited outside the District. 3 children. Nil convictions. war duration as a cargo carrier at MOEM.
KONGELAN/TIAJU	SEIYUM	2 children, small land holdings. 12 years with the P.H.D. has visited RABAU only. War duration as a cargo carrier between AITAPE & WEWAK.
IWAN/AINOL	KAPOAM	Nil children, large land holdings. Visited PT MORESBY, (as a police CONST. for 3 years during the war.).

APPENDIX (C)

VILLAGE ECONOMIC; TREES & ANIMALS, &, CASH INCOME P.A.

VILLAGE	POPULATION	COCONUTS		COFFEE		COCOA		POULTRY	PIGS	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MALE ADULT	BANK SAVINGS BOOKS
		OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW				
PUITALUL	97	1621	1595	98	343			59	4	£5-5-0	3
MAROK	79	328	266	133				19		7-0-0	
AISERAP	80	252	128	303				36		5-0-0	
BES	133	318	263	199	12			35		4-0-0	
SIAUTE	212	1607	1671	383	303			68	21	10-0-0	1 x £50
WAUNINGI	75	425	628		290			95	25	3-0-0	2 x £9½
LUPAI	36	248	230		71			29		1-6-0	
SEIYUM	60	20	61					12	7	10-0	
YONGITEI	43	6	31					8		10-0	
KARAITE	90	88	76					26		7-0	
KARA-AUSI	109	31	88					22	15	1-2-6	
PAIAWA	170	173	2098	314				31	2	1-2-0	
KAPOAM	110	78	46	10	190			34	5	1-9-0	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	1294	5197	7181	1440	1209			474	79		6 x

(9)

RECOMMENDATIONS RE ENTRY INTO THE SIAU COUNCIL

My report 5 - 64/65, under the above heading, should be read in conjunction with this recommendation.

As recommended in the above report it is suggested that three tax brackets be introduced into the Council when the inclusion of the remainder of the Sub District into it takes place. Villages will then be included into the bracket the Council feels them capable of paying, IE Bracket (1) at a tentative tax rate of £2 per adult able male to include villages where the economy is such that the average man is able to pay this amount. The SIAU Local Government Council is paying £2 at present. Similarly the 2nd and 3rd brackets for the less economically developed villages. It is suggested that the area covered by this patrol would/should come under the following;


<u>Bracket (1) - £2</u>	<u>Bracket (2) - £1</u>	<u>Bracket (3) - 10/-</u>
Pultalul	Bes Aiserap Marok Siaute Wainingi	Lupai Selyum Yongitel Karaite Kara - Ausi Kiriell Woman Kapoom (1) & (2)

The suggestion has been made that one rate should prevail throughout and the tax tribunal determine the individuals capabilities to pay. This leaves a distinct possibility that, through the ward votes, the total tax will come down to 10/- which is what the majority to be included want at the moment, in such case the Council would lose and be barely above the Low Level Council Status. The present Council population is 5496 and those to be included number 8401 thus it may be appreciated that, per wards, there is a good chance that if a total overall tax is to be levied it could and probably would turn out at 10/- and so cut the Council revenue despite the increased population.

With the above arrangement the yearly tax meeting would determine the rates for each bracket and shift ~~xxx~~ villages from one bracket to another as they saw fit. If it is within the Ordinances' powers cash wage employees could be forced to pay the ruling rate of bracket (1) thus A.F.Os etc would not be allowed a low tax rate merely through circumstance of posting. A further possibility is that absentees be presumed to be on a cash wage, this would perform a two fold task, if they are employed they can afford to pay and if they haven't work they should be in their home village anyway and could aid in having unemployed urban migrant residents of Territory towns return to their home villages.

The 1963 L.G. Ordinance does not stipulate a specific arrangement for levying tax, could the above be instituted ? and is it felt that it is practical if all of the Aitape Sub District be included in the Siau Local Government Council?

For your consideration and advice please.


(H.F. Sabben)
Supervising Officer.

APPENDIX (D)

VILLAGE	POPULATION	LITERATE PIGIN	LITERATE ENGLISH	SCHOOL MISSION	SCHOOL OUT- SIDE SUB.D.	CARPENTER	DRIVER	PAINTER	CLERK	AG. TRAIN
PULTALUL	97	4				2		2	1	
MAROK	79	4		19		2	1			
AISEPAP	80	5		35	3M 1F	3	1			
BBS	133			24	3M 1F	2	1			
SIAUTE	212	6		45	1	3	1		1	2
WAUNINGI	75	7		10						2
DUPAI	36	5		4		2				
SEIYUM	60	1		22						
YONGITEI	43	4		14		1				
KARAITE	90	1		17		4				
KARA-AUSI	109	3		20		1				2
PALAWA	170	2		14		3	1			1
KAPOAM	110	2								
<u>TOTAL</u>	1294	44	NIL	204	5	23	5	2	2	7

(12)

APPENDIX "E"VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULPUL
PULALUL	TUNGI/WEMULU	
MAROK	TIMBAI/TOBUL	
AISERAP		WAMO/SOLU
BES	TEPU/ROPI	KAMILA/WARPO
SIAUTE	ATUNAI/AROK	ERUKAU/MUNGASI
WAUNINGI	KISINE/KOLO	SOBI/SATWAROH
LUPAI	CPOM/SANGUR	
SELYUM	SALMIN/YA'ILLI	
YONGITEI	EI'TAU/APAM	
KARAITE	KAI'UEI/WALAU	TUTU/MANAUETI
KARA-AUSI	KALMO/SALI MANAI/MOSU	SALUAI/ETIKAI
PAIWA	SEMBER/TAKAU	KIOR/SIREN
KAPOAM	IWAN/AINOL	PANIU/SOTUM

APPENDIX "F"

VOTE RE ENTRY INTO THE SIAU COUNCIL

VILLAGE	FOR		AGAINST	
	M	F	M	F
PULTALUL	16	19		
MAROK	12	5		
AISERAP	16	8		
BES	13	7		
SIAUTE	39	19		
WAUNINGI	19	14		
LUPAI	7	8		
SEIYUM	11	10		
YONGITEI	6	3		
KARATTE	14	13		
KARA-AUSI	14	12		
PAIAWA	24	15		
KAPOAM	19	16		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Folio No. 37

Name. A. F. SARRIN

Station. DIPIPE

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print—9281/1.62.—2,000 5/54.

Date	Para. No.	
22/12	140	OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE & ORDINARY RECORD HEARINGS.
22/12	141	TO INDIC & SUPERVISED FIRST STAGES COUNCIL RIDGEEST PROJECT. 5.5 MERE COMPANYS IN THE AFTERNOON.
23/12	142	OFFICE DUTIES - CORRESPONDENCE
24/12	143	COUNCIL WORK. OFFICE ROUTINE DUTIES & 1 COURT HEARING.
29/12	144	OFFICE DUTIES. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOYS BEING ENJOINED.
30/12	145	OFFICE DUTIES
31/12	146	COUNCIL WORK, 1 DISPUTE & OFFICE DUTIES
4/1/55	147	1 COURT, OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE, COUNCIL WORK
5/1/55	148	TAN KONGI BOY EXERCISE MARKING PRE-COUNCIL SURVEY CARRIED OUT.
6/1/55	149	1 DISPUTE, OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE.
7/1	150	STATION DUTIES & CORRESPONDENCE
8/1	151	2 COURT HEARINGS & MERE REGISTER FILES. DIRECTOR D.P.R. VISIT.

Total Field Days recorded this Folio = 2

Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Folio No. 38

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Station. MITIPE

Name. H. F. SADDEN

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print. - 9191/1.62. - 2,000 bks.

Date	Para. No.	
9/1	152	CENSUS REGISTER FIGURES.
11/1	153	COUNCIL MONTHLY BALANCE ALL DAY.
12/1	154	ROUTINE OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE P.M. & COUNCIL MEETING P.M.
13/1	155	1 COURT HEARING 1 DISPUTE D. J. V. S. FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS WRITTEN UP.
14/1	156	PATROL DELAYED DUE NO INFORMATION RE COUNCIL ESTIMATES. ROUTINE OFFICE DUTIES.
15/1	157	COUNCIL ESTIMATES PROCEEDURE CLEARED, MEETING P.M.
16/1	158	WRITING UP ESTIMATES 2 DISPUTES RE THE PRICE.
17/1	159	COMPLETION OF ESTIMATES FOR P.M.S. ROAD ACCOMPANYING MEMBERSHIP TALK WITH H.D.C. RE WAIVE SOCIETY REGARDING 3 COUNCIL ROAD WORK CONTRACT POSSIBILITY.
18/1	160	RAIN DELAYED PATROL LETTER TO COURSE ENGINEER MR. JEE 2 SIGNALL DISPUTES WITH 3 TO COME.
20/1	161	DEPT. MITIPE BY L'ROGER O'SUR REA YUNGI, WARRD UP THE YUNGI RIVER FROM CP. 14 NOS TO 130 HAS LOOKING FOR APPLICABLE BRIDGE SITE.

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio = 1

Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Folio No. 39 (6)

Name H. F. S. BROWN

Station KARAITE

Date Para. No.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—3201/L.63—2,000 kbs.

- CONT. 161 ARRIVED AT WAUNINGI AGENC UNKID TO SIATTE
PETROL EQUIPMENT TO WAPAK BY LANDROVER
BENCH CARRIED TO SIATTE. CENSUS REVISION
& PRC COUNCIL SURVEY TO 6 PM. BOON W-CK
TO 2130 HRS. SLEPT SIATTE
- 21/1 162 SIATTE TO WAUNINGI, INSPECTION OF HOUSES
& COMMERCIAL GARDENS. CENSUS REVISION & TAX
SLEPT WAUNINGI.
- 22/1 163 3 HOURS TO WUPAI ARRIVING 1230 HRS. TAX/CENSUS
& TAXES THEN INSPECTION OF VILLAGE. DEPT
1700 HRS FOR YANITEI/SEIYUM ARRIVING
1750 HRS - RAIN - SLEPT YANITEI
- 23/1 164 SEIYUM + YONGITEI TAX CENSUS & PRC
- COUNCIL SURVEY. TAXES GIVEN. DEPT
1300 HRS WALKING FOR KARAITE ARRIVING
1610 HRS SLEPT KARAITE
- 24/1 165 TAX CENSUS & TAXES GIVEN P.D. SUNDAY.
REVENUE SURVEY CARRIED OUT. BOOKWORK
COMPLETED. SLEPT KARAITE
- 25/1 166 DEPT OSHEKORI FOR KARA - JUSI, 2 HRS
30 MINUTES SLIPPERY WALK. TAX CENSUS
SPIRE & PRC COUNCIL SURVEY CARRIED OUT.
CONSIDERABLE ENDE CHINDERS TO CHECK ON
RESETTLEMENT LAND. ROAD TO WUMI NOT CHECKED
ON & NOT CLEARED WILL RETURN WHEN TRAIL
IS COMPLETED. SLEPT KARAITE - JUSI

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio =

SIXTEEN 6

Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and
Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Folio No. 160

Name H. F. SARGEN

Station W. J. SIX

No.

Date Para. No.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print. - 9101/1.43 - 2,000 kbs.

- 26/1 167 DEPT KARA-MOI CECUMI ARRIVE PAIWA
(KIRIEL) 1100 HRS DEPT SAME 1300 HRS ARRIVE
RITAPE 1900 HRS. TAXIENSIS ETC COMPLETED
END OF PATROL
- 27/1 168 OFFICE WORK, PATROL BEAR ARRIVED EX
PAIWA VIA CHINAPALI & LAHINE 4 1/2 HRS
- 28/1 169 CHECK ON PIPE PIPING & DRINKING COUNCIL
ESTIMATES ENTERED ON BLACK BOARD IN CHAMBER
- 29/1 170 CORRESPONDENCE - ALL RATION P.T. VS. S
DISPUTES FROM VARIOUS LETTERS TO F.D.S.
L.C. RE PIPE & COUNCIL CHAIRS
- 30/1 171 TO PAIWA I CHECKED PROGRESS ON
PATROL A.D. POST. APT. EQUIPMENT
SORTED & FORWARDED BUSTING CLASSIFIED
FREN.
- 2/2 172 COUNCIL MEETING 9AM TO 3 PM.
- 3/2 173 RESOLUTION LETTERS WRITTEN. MEN'S CLUB
MEETING HELD PM & LIST OF RULES
DRAFTED.
- 4/2 174 IMPROVE ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE START
WITH CHECK BY BRICK WORKS & HAVING
PROTECTS.
- 5/2 175 9AM TO 4 PM PATROL REPORT 6-64/16
WRITTEN UP.

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio = 2 1/2

Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and
Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.

(1970) 1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Folio No. 41

Name H. F. STONE

Station P. O. D. D.

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—9201/1.02.—3,000 lks.

Date	Para. No.	
6/2	176	PATROL REPORT ALL P.M.
8/2	177	ENGINEERS ARRIVED COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE, MORE WORK ON THE FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
9/2	178	SUPREME COURT HEARING, WITNESSES ALL A.M. 3 COMPLAINTS SETTLED P.M.
10/2	179	FINANCIAL STATEMENT COMPLETED AND FORWARDED. ONE COURT HEARING. PATROL REPORT MADE BEGIN.
11/2	180	S. P. D. CORRESPONDENCE. MAPS FOR PATROL REPORT. TALK WITH LEARNING INDIVIDUALS WANTING TO PURCHASE A BOAT COUNCIL LEADERS ARRIVED.
12/2	181	REPORT APPENDICES & CENSUS FORMS. CORRESPONDENCE ARISING OUT OF THE PATROL FORWARDED.
13/2	182	ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE & OFFICE WORK
15/2	183	DEPT FOR APPEAL TO SUPERVISOR AND POST CONSTRUCTION — NOTARIAL PREPARED — MAIL DELIVERED. LADY FORM WORK. NIGHT AT SUSSEND. COUNCIL VOTED ON TAX RULE.
16/2	184	TO APPEAL, LEMENT BEING LADY, MATERIALS STILL SHORT, AT MALUB. TO BITEPE P.M.

Total Field Days
recorded this Folio = 1
P. O. D. D. 2

Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and
Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Folio No. 42

Name H. F. SARGSON

Station PATRISE

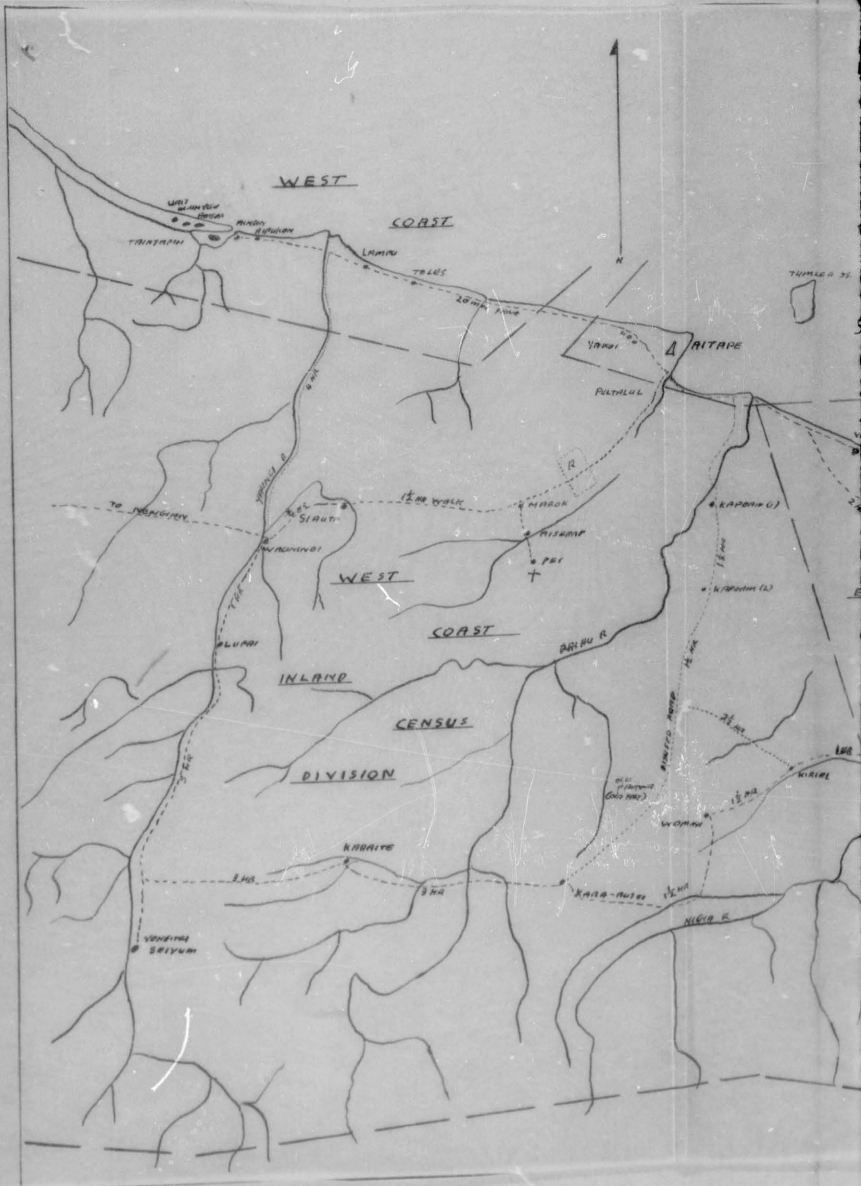
FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print. - 9201/1.53 - 2,000 lbs.

Date	Para. No.	
17/2	185	TAX RULE WRITTEN UP & SENT FOR INITIAL APPROVAL. CORRECTED FROM FOR THE AID POSTS APPEARED 2 COURT HEARINGS.
18/2	186	UNLOADED THESE IN PART 3 COURT HEARINGS. MATERIALS FOR COUNCIL PRINTS PERMITTED. ORDERED - (LATER CANCELLED)
19/2	187	COURT HEARINGS ALL P.M.
20/2	188	COURT HEARINGS
22/2	189	TO CHINAPIEN ON LAND RESSETTLEMENT BLOCKS SURVEY PRIOR TO PURCHASE RETURNED 6 PM.
23/2	190	CORRESPONDENCE COUNCIL & ADMIN 9 AM P.M.
24/2	191	2 COURT HEARINGS AM. CORRESPONDENCE P.M.
25/2	192	1 COURT. TYPING OF PATROL REPORT, COUNCIL ESTIMATES DRAFT.
26/2	193	COMPLETION OF ESTIMATES DRAFT. 3 REQUEST RECORDED & WRITTEN ABOUT PATROL REPORT TYPING FINISHED.
27/2	194	TOOK COUNCIL CLEAR THROUGH ESTIMATES. CHECKED TYPING IN PATROL REPORT. FIXED COUNCIL TRACKER. 1 REQUEST WRITTEN ABOUT A.D.A.T.

Total Field Days recorded this Folio = 3

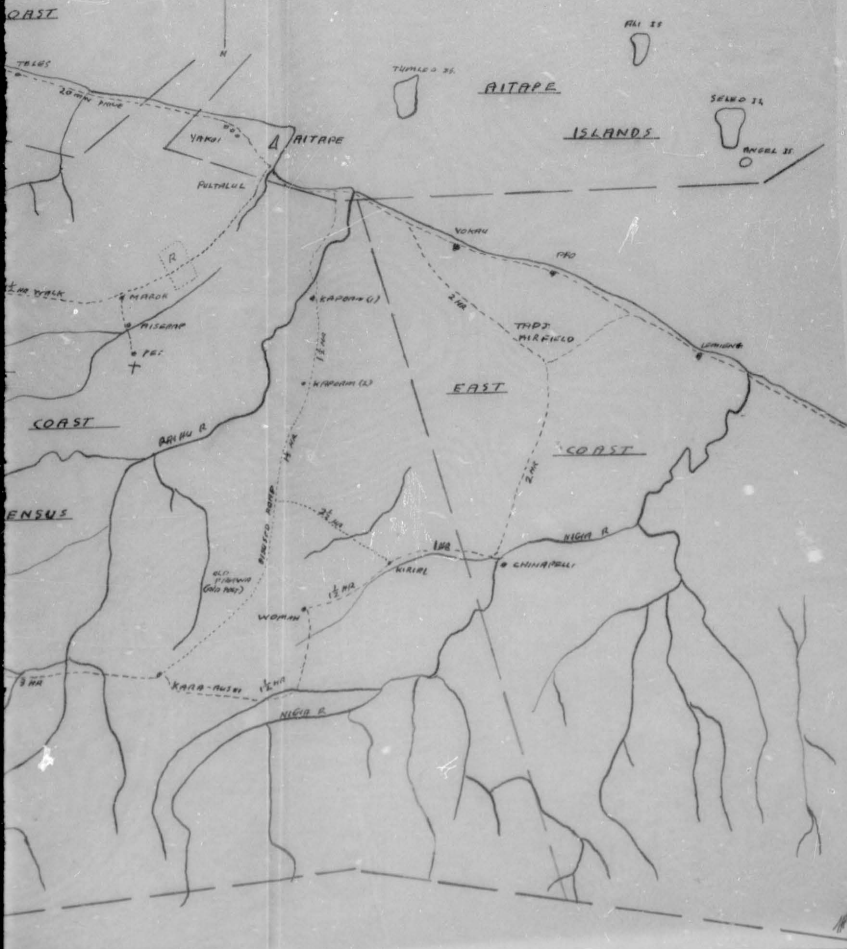
Assistant District Officer to send Original to District Officer.
Patrol Officer to send Original to District Officer and Duplicate to Assistant District Officer.



SCALE 1 IN = 2 MILES

LEGEND

- T = MISSION STAIRS
- - - = (UNIDENTIFIED TRACK)
- - - = UNIDENTIFIED TRACK
- - - = CANALS DIVISION BOUNDARY
- R = (MAPPED REESTABLISHMENT BUSH CLEAR AREAS)





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK.....Report No.....7. - 64/65.....

Patrol Conducted by.....H. F. SABBEEN P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....4. CONST. R. P. & N. G. C.....

Duration—From.....10/3/1965..to.....13/3/1965.....

Number of Days.....3.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../5/1964.....

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

Map Reference.....ARMY MYLINC SERIES "A1TAPE".....

Objects of Patrol.....ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, AREA STUDY, ASCERTAINING
.....IDEAS TOWARDS ENTRY INTO THE SIAU COUNCIL.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

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

67-3-73
67-3-74
67-3-75

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Soyik District,
NEWARK.

AIRRAE PATROL REPORTS Nos. 5, 6, 7/64-65

Receipt of the three area studies forwarded by your memorandum 67-3-2/1599 of 11th May, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. Mr. Sabben has compiled comprehensive detailed reports which will be extremely useful for assessing the practicability of the proposed Local Government expansion and also as a basis for future work in the area by officers of this and other Departments.

3. I anticipate that the consolidated submission on Local Government expansion based on these studies will be received in the near future when the necessary attention will be given.

T. G. Airchison
(T. G. AIRCHISON)
A/Director



AREA STUDY

AITAPE ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

AIM

To carry out an Area Study of this Census Division to determine their ability and willingness to join the SIAU LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

This patrol is the last of five covering the whole non Council area of the Aitape Sub District, all aimed at incorporating the whole Sub District into the existing Council. Reports to be read in conjunction with this area; 5-64/65, 6-64/65, Sissano 1-64/65 and Sissano 2-64/65.

Notes. YAKOI village, though in this Census Division, has been omitted from the Area Study as it is already in the Council. This will be included at a later date as part of the Council villages Area Study Report.

INTRODUCTION

The four islands forming the bulk of this Census Division all lie within an area of eight miles East of the Aitape Sub District Office. All islands are of the coral atoll type being only 6 to 10 feet above sea level. TUMLEO island has a small hill at the Northern end which rises some 200 feet. Vegetation in all cases consists of scrub, (secondary) and Coconuts.

The area of these islands is as follows:

Tumleo.....	125 Acres
Ali.....	180 Acres
Selse.....	165 Acres
Angel.....	6 Acres

Access is by canoe or other sea transport. Small coastal ship anchorages exist at; TUMLEO, ALI and SELLEO. The Franciscan Mission has proposed a small Cessna Airstrip on SELLEO however the lack of funds has forced the abandonment of this project for the time being.

The German Administration, late in the 19th century, established it's first Sepik Headquarters at TUMLEO, later this was moved to the mainland at Aitape, thence to WAWAK. Contact has thus been long in this Census Division though the results of such contact is poor by comparison to other areas.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

See Appendix "A".

Within each island a network of tracks connect the various hamlets and give access to garden areas, (see attached map).

Men working away, mainly in MADANG, constitute a fair percentage of the able bodied males however not in excess of the recommended figure. The absenteeism is an asset in that all islanders must buy or trade for Sago, this cuts the village subsistence work considerably but demands more cash for food, the absent working males aid the village by sending part of their wages back to enable the bulk of the population to purchase these requirements.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Four distinct groups exist in the Area covered, these in turn are comprised of small hamlets as shown below.

- TUMLEO..... Ali, Anupes, Sapi (Raihu) & Kinamul.
- ALI..... Buait, Touralia, Eitala, Obaitaliu Malua.
- SELEO..... Seleco.
- ANGEL..... Angel.

The simple family is the usual and most powerful operational unit, food procurement is it's main objective. Extended family and hamlet enterprises join in house building, canoe ownership (large canoes) and coconut holdings. The villages as an operational unit have "working bees" on all coconuts on certain days, this is a late innovation whereby most of the copra proceeds in the village joint efforts on certain days goes into the village fund, this occurs on TUMLEO in conjunction with YAKOI and within the hamlets of ALI.

TUMLEO, YAKOI and the RAIHU village speak the "Tumleo" language. ALI, SELEO, ANGEL together with the East Coast villages of PAUP and YAKARUB speak the "ALING" language.

Relations within these language groups are very close, between them it is tense and distrustful, this is traditional and does not seem to have a specific reason. ALI, SELEO and ANGEL have good external relations along the East coast, even outside the language group. The TUMLEO group are very individualistic and keep to themselves, their external relationships are cordial at best,

LEADERSHIP

See Appendix "B".

The Leadership pattern on SELEO and ANGEL is still traditional, ALI Island is changing now to the experienced and successful man through he must have some "background", TUMLEO appears to be a follower of the educated and successful man though not to the complete exclusion of the older traditional leaders - the young leaders are emerging.

LAND TENURE & USE.

The pattern of land inheritance is the traditional one of father to sons with the eldest being the recognized leader. In all cases land is short and alienation has not helped, of further aggravation is the poor quality of the soil and the large population to be sustained. All islands have small tracts of land on the mainland, TUMLEO has split and migrated to their thus forming YAKOI and the RAIHU villages. ALI, SELEO and ANGEL hold small tracts East of LEMING village (see map) which are slowly being planted up with coconuts, no migration has taken place yet. ALI is the only island able to work on their own Sage on the mainland however the volume is insignificant compared to what is required.

Cash cropping of the available coconuts has been going on for some years however maximum planting is now effective, they cannot expand further on the islands. All the Mission land holdings contain coconuts which the villagers use for copra. Coconuts are individually and extended family owned though on ALI and TUMLEO on set days everybody works and the copra proceeds go towards their village funds, in the latter case held by YAKOI. ALI intends purchasing a small coastal trading vessel, to date \$1600 is in their account. TUMLEO/YAKOI with some \$500 have not yet decided what they should do with the money.

VILLAGE	TOTAL AREA	ALIENATED AREA
Tumleo	125 Acres	50 Acres
Ali	180 Acres	20 Acres
Seleo	165 Acres	145 Acres
Angel	6 Acres	Hill

LITERACY

Mission schools exist at ALI and SELEO, the former takes students to standard four whilst the latter takes select pupils from the AITAPE/LUMI area from Std. 5 to Std. 9, their eventual aim is for Form 2.

TUMLEO islanders have a number of children residing with relatives at YAKOI and the RAIHU village, from there they attend the Aitape Government and Mission schools.

Village	In Sub Dist.	Out Sub Dist.	Literate adults	Radios
TUMLEO	7	19	22	2
ALI	97	5	70	1
SELEO	1	-	-	-
ANGEL	10	-	3	-
TOTAL	109	24	95	3

The TUMLEO students at school in LAE are believed to be studying for their standard nine this year, they are;

Katohik/Paiiau (M)

Lo'ul / Yara (F)

Radio interest is relatively high though there is only the three radios of which one only is on the islands. Items on economy wages and prices are quickly brought to the office if someone feels they are losing out.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing and water facilities were checked ~~and found~~ in all villages visited. Apart from a number of structures to be renovated, (which is usual after the North West season), the houses were excellent, spacious and well ventilated. Water is provided by 44 gallon drums filled off tanks of corrugated iron.

The diet consists of Sago, sweet potatoe, fish and coconut, of this the former is bought from the mainland villages either for cash or in exchange for fish.

The average family has the following European type goods purchased from trade stores;

Family & 1 child:	1 shirt	Family with 3 children	5 shirts
	2 shorts		3 shorts
11 cups	2 dresses	7 cups	6 dresses
10 plates	4 laplaps	8 plates	10 laplaps
5 dishes	1 belt	4 knives	2 belts
4 saucepans	1 pressure lamp	3 saucepans	1 pres. lamp
2 blankets	1 kero lamp	2 blankets	1 kero lamp
5 pillows	2 bushknives	3 pillows	3 bushknives
3 fishlines	2 axes	2 fishlines	4 axes
2 sheets	4 knives	2 mosquito nets	5 knives
1 scissors	2 forks	1 scissors	2 forks
1 mirror	6 spoons	2 mirrors	1 spoon

plus a fair assortment of various tools.

(9)

MISSIONS

The Catholic Order of the Franciscan Friars Minor operate unopposed in this area. Manned stations exist on ALI and SILEO islands, both offer schooling, ALI to primary and SILEO to intermediate. The priest on ALI aids considerably in ship building, renovating small launches etc. The Mission is accepted and appreciated by inhabitants of both islands.

NON INDIGENES

Bill resident in the area. Work is offered by W. & R. BARRR of AITAPA in such fields as stevedoring and canoe renovations, the ALI people are the only ones to take advantage of this.

COMMUNICATIONS

Within each island a network of tracks exist between the hamlets and into the garden areas. Small ships bound for both Aitape and Vanimo anchor at TUMLEO, ALI or SILEO.

Large engine driven canoes on TUMLEO and ALI trade between the islands and the mainland, as of this year two of these have gone to WEWAK to work along the Wewak coast.

An airfield was to have been constructed for the mission on Mission land at SILEO. After the initial clearing the project was temporarily dropped as being too expensive.

The Council canoe and engine project will further aid in sea transport in this Census Division.

TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

	TUMLEO	ALI	SILEO	ANGEL
Carpenter	7	8	1	3
B'Grew	3	50	2	6
Plumber	1	1		
Painter	1			
Clerk	3			
Driver				1

Due to the loss of trade through the introduction of cash these people have exchanged pottery making (Tumleo) and some fishing time (Ali, Selee and Angel) for wage earnings thus a substantial proportion of the skilled workers in this Sub District are from these islands. See "The Economy" for further information.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

TUMLEO and ALI are active in economic, social and Political development, they want the Council to extend into their area. The large numbers working in large centres throughout New Guinea have led to a fairly good knowledge of Government workings and progress in other areas. Both places have individualistic tendencies and do not wish that the joining of the Council interfere with their lives too much. To ALI, their ship purchasing project comes first.

ANGEL and SILEO seem negative, they do not want any change, this was also evident in the House of Assembly Elections when they "Just wanted the Australian Government and it's system of Luvalu and Fultula". The villagers are not particularly interested in how the Administration works nor working as it suggests to increase their economy.

THE ECONOMY

See Appendix "G".

The methods of gaining the necessary cash to purchase the basic food Sago, varies from island to island. The TUMLEO's work mainly in Aitape as carpenters, painters and plumbers, this work provides the bulk of the cash required. Fair coconut holdings supply a secondary income. All islanders work afield at MADANG, LAE and WEWAK, a portion of their wage is always sent back to the village. Canoe building and running for trade purposes supplies some cash. Coconut holdings are worked to their fullest. A fair percentage of the required Sago is exchanged for fish with LAMLING village. Work as stevedores on canoes at Aitape gives an annual return to the village of about \$600. SELEO and ANGEL work a minimum of copra and find a minimum of fish for subsistence, the few working away and sending money into the island is insignificant. No powered canoes exist nor is there much stevedoring carried out.

No cooperatives or market gardening exists. One entrepreneur, ANTON, runs a large powered canoe, this man works mainly in the South Bost season and is now in WEWAK on a trading program along the coast for the six month period. The Luwai of TUMLEO, Alal, was a business man of repute however old age has limited his activities in the past few years.

A society on AII has a total savings of £1600 towards purchasing a small coastal vessel, the ship chosen is not an economical venture and will possibly be unfit for coastal travel within a few years however all efforts to persuade them to another project or at least, another ship, is viewed with suspicion and answered with, "our minds are made up". The A.D.C. has forwarded a letter requesting a marine survey prior to the purchase which, it seems, could come off any time within five years dependant on the whim of the present owner.

No difficulty was experienced at any island to paying the Government tax of 10/-.

TUMLEO's old trade of clay pottery for Sago has been declining over the years as ownership of metal containers becomes more common, today this trade is almost at a stand still.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Very little opportunity exists in this field. Correspondence is in progress to see if the Mission are willing to relinquish their land on these islands, whether this is done or not will not help a great deal as even now the local people with the Mission's assent, use all the coconuts produced. AII, SELEO and ANGEL could make more use of their fish, 90% is now used in exchange for Sago with coastal villages. I doubt that the potential is adequate to base a sizeable income on however, as the demand for fish in AITAPE is high and the price offered is more than substantial, a fair income could be made from the sale of fish in AITAPE alone.

Mr BOTTRELL A.D.C. is negotiating the purchase of some 300 acres of land along the BES road, (see report 5-64/65), for resettlement purposes. It is anticipated that some enterprising individuals from TUMLEO or AII will apply for some blocks and thus have rubber as a source of cash.

TUMLEO is in the unenviable position of having a.c.e traded pottery for Sago, this has swindled with the introduction of metal containers. The fishing industry for some unknown reason, possibly the predominance of fresh water from the RAIBU river, is not nearly as good as that on AII and SELEO. Their only income is derived from cash labour and copra with virtually no other possibilities.

ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

See Appendix "D".

TUMLEO and ALI have wanted to join the council for some time, the former has close ties with YAKOI, (in the Council) and the RAINU village, the residence of the Council Clerk. ALI, I feel, can see the advantages of a council regardless of the tax fear however they express concern that the Council must not interfere with their project of buying a ship.

SELEO and ANGEL have always been and still are, anti Council, no amount of argument or persuasion penetrates, after each explanation the same argument comes up - "we won't be able to pay the tax". This argument does not hold water when one compares their opportunities to those of the back bush villages.

It is strongly recommended that ALL be included in the council - especially as our intention is to incorporate the whole Sub District, and other less able villages, will be included.

HEALTH & HYGIENE


Health throughout was excellent - due primarily to good housing and the availability of the sea for washing. The Aid Post at ALI ~~was~~ was inspected, medicines were in adequate supply and the A.P.O. efficient and capable.

AGRICULTURE

Maximum use is being made of all available coconuts, those not used for food are used for copra. Apart from the small coastal holdings East of LEWING there is no further land for planting. Use is made of Mission owned coconuts by the local inhabitants of all islands.

On TUMLEO complaints were made about large coconut destroying rats, these were seen to be a fair problem, most trees had 2 to 3 nuts eaten out by rats at their bases. A suggestion was made that all people buy 2 or 3 traps however this is not the answer, automatic traps or baits seem to be the only possible solution.

The former market for GIRI GIRI shell has virtually ceased thus eliminating one of their previous sources of cash.


(M.F. Sabben)
Patrol Officer

A

H

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE ECONOMIC TERMS, ARTIFACTS, CASH EARNINGS & OBTAINABLE

VILLAGE	POPULATION	COCOAPESTS OLD	NEW	POUNDRY	PIBS	AV. RABR.	SAVINGS BOOKS	INITIAL	TUPEVIL
TUMBO	287	1174	1995	117	-	£36	14 x £330	ALL/MOIXE	AVR/VAKE
AKI	578	2082	3139	198	2	£34	39 x £1991	NECY/KURANCE	
SHINDO	88	160	106	21	-	£5	5 x £12	YAWAP	
AVOBE	95	83	110	27	-	£20	8 x £19	NTL	
TOTAL	10482	3509	5350	363	2				

3

APPENDIX "C"

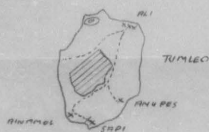
LEADERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
AURAL/WAIKE	TUMUO	Young man, 4 children, fair crop holdings, war duration as a Police Constable. Father of no particular village significance.
AMIS/RAU'INE	ALI	2 children, good business effort, father of no significant standing. Gaol years ago for stealing. War duration as an A.P.O. and cargo carrier. Visited BARAUL only.

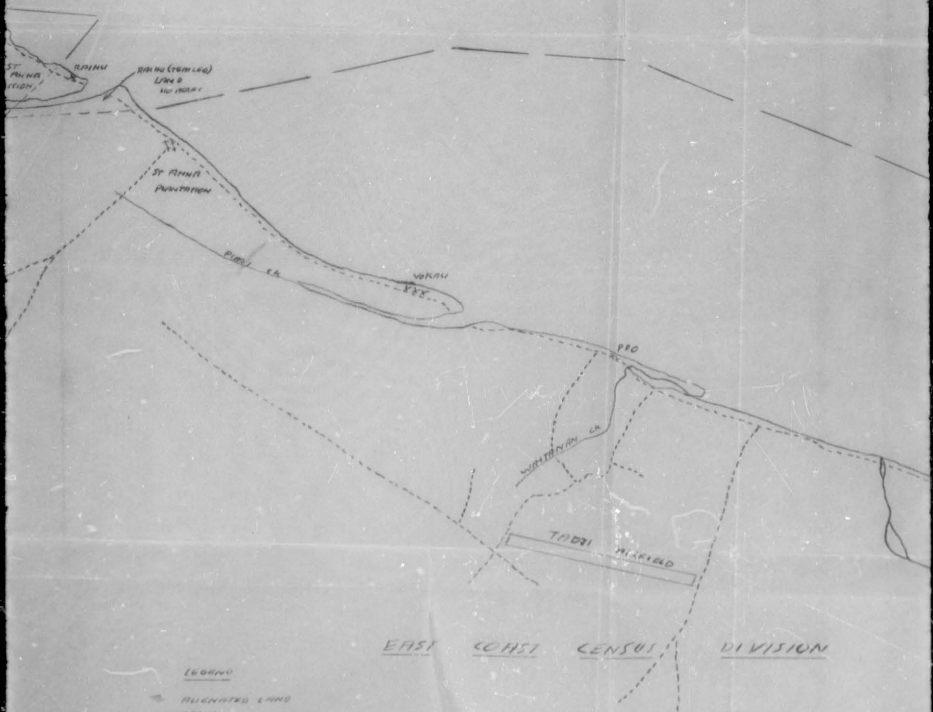
APPENDIX "D"

VOTE RE ENTRY INTO THE COUNCIL

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>FOR</u>		<u>AGAINST</u>	
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
TUMUO	21	40	-	-
ALI	57	58	-	-
SILEO	-	-	10	7
ANGEL	-	-	15	20
<u>TOTAL</u>	78	98	25	27



AITAPE ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION



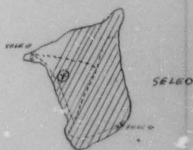
EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

LEGEND

- ⊖ ALIENATED LAND
- TAPERS
- - - - - CENSUS DIVISIONS
- ⊙ MISSIONS (MANGRO)

SCALE 2cm = 1 mile

ALI



ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

ANGEL

N

FIELD
DIVISION

INDIAN ISLAND, ANGEL
& THE LARGEST ISLANDS
LEFT BY & RIGHT
OFFSHORE

WALDEBEE C.

LEMIANG

Handwritten initials or signature.