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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: WAU, 1954 - 1956

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Lae, volume 6.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAINI.

PATROL REPORT OF: LAE MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 6 1954/56 Number of Reports: 11

WAW

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[ ] 1 OF 1954/55	1-21	A.T. COFFE	PO KAINA x MUSIM - YIMAP - HOE C/D.		20.8.54 - 10.10.54	
[ ] LAE						
[1] 1 OF 1954/55	1-7	B.G. CALDER	PO SALAMANA COAST		19.7.54 - 25.7.54	
[2] 2 OF 1954/55	1-11	K.J. HANRAHAN	LPO LAE VILLAGES x ENVIRONS.		29.8.54 - 24.9.54	
[3] 3 OF 1954/55	1-12	K.J. HANRAHAN	LPO BUKAUNA.		28.10.54 - 15.11.54	
[4] 4 OF 1954/55	1-28	H.J. MATER	LPO WANTAT x AWARA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	13.8.54 - 7.12.54	
[5] 5 OF 1954/55	1-7	H.P. SERLE	ADO CITIVASING - TEREHAN.		17.1.55 - 19.1.55	
[6] 6 OF 1954/55	1-15	H.J. MATER	LPO MAMALIKI CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	10.1.55 - 31.1.55	
[7] 7 OF 1954/55	1-6	H.P. SERLE	ADO GABENSIS, MARI, WAMPIT x DAGIN		7.2.55 - 9.2.55	
[8] 8 OF 1954/55	1-10	F.J. MARTIN	P.O. WAIN CENSUS DIVISION.		27.1.56 - 11.2.55	
[9] 9 OF 1954/55	1-4	H.P. SERLE	KAIAPIT, OKORI x SANGAN.		2.3.55 - 4.3.55	
[10] 10 OF 1954/55	1-5	H.P. SERLE	BUSAMA, LORANU, LABOBA, TAMIGODU		7.3.55 - 10.3.55	
[11] 11 OF 1954/55	1-5	H.P. SERLE	D.O. MARKHAM VALLEY ROAD x ATLEA.		19.3.55 - 21.3.55	
[ ] 1 OF 1955/56	T-11	R. GREEN	LPO LELLONGBA VILLAGES OF MUKUNA		26.6.55 - 1.7.55	
[ ] 2 OF 1955/56	T-5	J.R. GREEN	ERAP - WAINI		24.7.55 - 6.8.55	
[ ] 3 OF 1955/56	T-8	K.J. HANRAHAN	LPO NABA CENSUS DIVISION.		4.7.55 - 11.8.55	
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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1954-55, 1955-56

WAI  
LAE

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Wau 1-54/55	A.T.Cottle	Kaiwa and Musim-Yamap-Hote Census Divisions
Lae 1-54/55	D.G.Calder	Salamaua coast
" 2-54/55	F.J.Hanrahan	Lae villages and environs
" 3-54/55	K.J.Hanrahan	Bukauwa
" 4-54/55	H.J.Mater	Wantoat and Awara Census Divs
" 5-54/55	H.P.Seale	Chivasing - Terohan
" 6-54/55	H.J.Mater	Monalili Census Division
" 7-54/55	H.P.Serle	Gabensis, Mari, Wampit and Dagin
" 8-54/55	F.J.Martin	Wain Census Division
" 9-54/55	H.P.Serle	Kaiapit, Orori and Sangai
" 10-54/55	H.P.Serle	Busama, Lokenu, Lababia, Tamigudu and Bukaua.
" 11-54/55	H.P.Serle	Markham Valley road, and Atzera linguistic group.
" 1-55/56	R.Green	Leiwomba Villages of Munum, Wampit, Dagin and Mari
" 2-55/56	J.R.Green	Erap - Wawin area
" 3-55/56	K.J.Hanrahan	Naba Census Division
" 4-55/56	J.R.Green	Leiwomba village group
" 5-55/56	K.J.Hanrahan	Erap Census Division
" 7-55/56	G.R.Grey	Kaiwa, Musim, Yamap-Hote Census Divisions.
" 10-55/56	R.J.Green	NABA Census Sub-Division



LAE, Morobe District

P/R No/ 1 of 54/55

By: A.T.Cottle P.O.

To: KAIWA and MUSIM-YAMAP-HOTE Census  
Subdivisions

HLRN, RD.

305. 2. 37

District of Korobe,  
Headquarters,  
L.A.E.

29th October, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services and  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - WAU NO. 1 OF 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Cottle, covering a routine patrol of the KAIWA and MISIM-YAMAP-HOTE Sub-Divisions. Due to shortage of field staff in the Wau Sub-District, these areas have not been patrolled for almost two years. No great harm has, however, resulted as the people can easily visit Wau or Lae for any advice and assistance, and they have always conducted their own village affairs in a good manner.

Mr. Cottle was instructed to proceed slowly through the area and, as far as possible, spend at least one day in every village. It is noted that he spent 52 days on patrol and visited only 20 villages, with a total population of 3,405; thus, the patrol was not hurried in any way, but beyond settling minor disputes and improving the housing and roads, not a great deal was accomplished. I feel that more was done than is indicated in the report. I would like to have seen more attention devoted to improving the economic position of these people. In the report it refers to "economic crops suggested". This suggestion will not do much to ensure the planting of crops, but the officer should have marked out specific areas in each village for the planting of coconuts or coffee.

The Assistant District Officer, Wau, will be instructed to ensure that all the villages at altitudes of over 2,000 ft. plant suitable coffee areas and this can be done under the supervision of trained native police. In one area near Lae during the past three months the natives have planted over 20,000 coffee trees with native police supervising the correct spacing and the planting of shade.

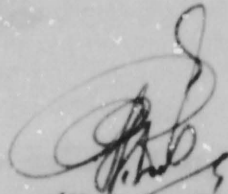
No action will be taken to recommend any of the villages to be closed to recruiting. The incidence of absentees is high, but in the KAIWA area although there are 9% men absent at work there are still more adult males than females in the villages. A considerable number of these absentees are Mission teachers in other areas who are accompanied by their wives. The majority of those absent at work are employed either at the goldfields or at Lae, many of them on a casual basis, and they are able to visit their homes regularly.

When the economic crops are planted and natives can get revenue from their own land, I do not think there will be such a large number leaving their homes for employment.



2.

Generally speaking, conditions in the areas visited are reasonably good and the natives have now settled down and have got over the effects of the war, during which they suffered probably greater than other areas in the Territory.



(H.L.H. Niall)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT HAN No. 1/1954-55

REPORT ON A PATROL TO THE KAUVA AND MELA-YA WARD-HOOK  
IN THE SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol conducted by:

Mr. A.T. Cottle, Patrol Officer.

Patrol accompanied by:

Mr. E. Swanborough, Medical Assistant.

Duration of patrol:

20th August, 1954 to 11th October, 1954.

Total of 52 days.

Objects of patrol:

1. Complete census of population.
2. Medical inspection of all natives and treatments where necessary.
3. Re-investigation of War Damage Claims.
4. Routine administration.

Natives accompanying patrol:

Reg. No.	6088	Const.	AYASANG
" "	7068	"	SOPAI
" "	6129	"	BARAWUN (from 18.9.54 only)
		N.H.O.	ZEGA

Appendices:

1. List of Village Officials.
2. Report on Police.
3. Map.

*A.T. Cottle*  
.....  
(A.T. COTTLE, P.O.)

DIARY.

- August 20th: 0900 Departed LAE per M.V. Wing Wah  
1215 Arrived SALAMANA. Proceeded to LOGUT  
and camped.
- August 21st: At LOGUT. Inspected Salama Pro-war European  
Cemetery. Ordered natives of SELA village to  
clean around it. Work finished under supervision.
- August 22nd: At LOGUT. Sunday observed.
- August 23rd: At LOGUT. Flooding of the Fra noiceo River delayed  
patrol. Inspected village school.
- August 24th: 0840 Departed LOGUT.  
0920 Arrived MUKHUK.  
1025 Departed MUKHUK.  
1130 Arrived KOMIATUM.  
Lined KOMIATUM and revised census. Camped.
- August 25th: At KOMIATUM. Village inspected. Six temporary  
houses pulled down. Village area swept and  
garnished.
- August 26th: At KOMIATUM. Work continued on cleaning of village  
area. Went with Lulusi to inspect gardens.
- August 27th: 0630 Departed KOMIATUM.  
1140 Arrived MUBO. Lined village and revised  
census. Began checking of War Damage Claims.  
Lulusi and Kukul of WAIYALI and Lulusi of  
GUADAGASUL visited patrol. Camped.
- August 28th: At MUBO. Inspected village and ordered cleaning  
of area. Continued checking of War Damage Claims.
- August 29th: At MUBO. Sunday observed.
- August 30th: At MUBO. Inspected village school. Completed  
checking of War Damage Claims.
- August 31st: 0750 Departed MUBO.  
0900 Arrived GUADAGASUL.  
Lined GUADAGASUL village and revised census.  
Lined WAIYALI village and revised census.  
Commenced investigation of WAIYALI War Damage  
Claims. Camped.
- September 1st: Walked to WAIYALI village and inspected it.  
Village in two parts. Returned to GUADAGASUL.
- September 2nd: At GUADAGASUL. continued checking of WAIYALI War  
Damage Claims.
- September 3rd: At GUADAGASUL. Completed checking of WAIYALI  
War Damage Claims and checked GUADAGASUL War  
Damage Claims.
- September 4th: 0630 Departed GUADAGASUL.  
1215 Arrived BUIANBUM. Lined village and revised  
census. Camped.
- September 5th: At BUIANBUM. Sunday observed.



- 2.
- September 6th: At WYASUM. Inspected village. During evening discussed the formation of economic projects with village elders.
- September 7th: 0750 Departed WYASUM. Walked along the beach while the camp went by canoe.  
1010 Arrived BULALO. Lined village and revised census. Camped.
- September 8th: At BULALO. Inspected village school. Later inspected village. Ordered on temporary house to be pulled down. Suggested to Village Officials that three lines of coconuts be planted in village.
- September 9th: 0610 Departed BULALO per canoe.  
0910 Arrived WELHEL. Lined village and revised census. Inspected village. Camped at LAUKAHI.
- September 10th: At LAUKAHI. Inspected LAUKAHI village.
- September 11th: 0610 Departed LAUKAHI per canoe.  
0945 Arrived LOUHI in heavy rain.  
1035 Departed LOUHI.  
1230 Arrived HALOLO mission station. Adjudicated in several cases under dispute.
- September 12th: At HALOLO. Sunday observed. Returned to LOUHI per canoe during afternoon.
- September 13th: 0810 Departed LOUHI.  
0945 Arrived HUNUKI. Lined village and revised census. Inspected village. Camped.
- September 14th: 0825 Departed HUNUKI.  
0955 Arrived BOBUBI. Lined village and revised census. Court for Native Affairs. Camped.
- September 15th: At BOBUBI. Inspected village which was excellent. Spoke to the Village Officials regarding the planting of cacao and peanuts.
- September 16th: 0630 Departed BOBUBI.  
1200 Arrived BIABOLI. Heavy rain falling. Camped.
- September 17th: At BIABOLI. Lined village and revised census. Inspected village and suggested some improvements. Checked War Damage Claims.
- September 18th: At BIABOLI. Lined SULEBOP village and revised census. Checked SULEBOP War Damage Claims.
- September 19th: At BIABOLI. Sunday observed. Had an attack of malaria during afternoon.
- September 20th: At BIABOLI. Resting up after bout of malaria.
- September 21st: 0615 Departed BIABOLI.  
0800 Arrived SULEBOP. Examined body of female native HALANUN. No evidence of foul play. Inspected SULEBOP village.  
0850 Departed SULEBOP.  
1200 Arrived PILENGO in rain and fog. Elevation 5500 feet. Camped.
- September 22nd: At PILENGO. Lined village and revised census. Checked War Damage Claims.
- September 23rd: 0725 Departed PILENGO.  
0825 Arrived BOBADI. Lined village and revised census.



- September 14th: At BOBODU. Checked War Damage Claims. Inspected village.
- September 15th: 0750 Departed BOBODU. 0930 Arrived YASTINGLI. Lined YASTINGLI and DOLI villages and revised census for both villages. Camped.
- September 16th: At YASTINGLI. Sunday observed. During afternoon walk led to and inspected the hamlet of AIYADUNLON.
- September 17th: At YASTINGLI. Walked to DOLI to inspect the village. Checked the War Damage Claims for YASTINGLI and DOLI villages.
- September 18th: 0605 Departed YASTINGLI. 1015 Arrived YEMLI. Lined village and revised census. Luva 1 of DRONG visited the camp. Camped.
- September 19th: At YEMLI. Inspected the three hamlets comprising YEMLI village. Inspected the village school. Checked War Damage Claims.
- September 20th: 0645 Departed YEMLI. 0730 Arrived DRONG. Lined village and revised census. Camped.
- October 1st: At DRONG. Checked War Damage Claims. Inspected village.
- October 2nd: 0745 Departed DRONG. 0815 Arrived DAHO. En Route inspected hamlet of HEMPURUM. Lined village of DAHO and revised census. Camped.
- October 3rd: At DAHO. Sunday observed. During afternoon inspected HOYE hamlet of BOPMAYU.
- October 4th: At DAHO. Inspected hamlet of WERE. Checked War Damage Claims. Court for Native Affairs.
- October 5th: 0605 Departed DAHO. 0652 Arrived HOYE. Lined village and revised census. Inspected village. Checked War Damage Claims. Camped.
- October 6th: 0550 Departed HOYE. 0725 Arrived BUCASU. Lined village and revised census. Checked War Damage Claims. Inspected village. 1048 Departed BUCASU. 1213 Arrived HOYE. Camped.
- October 7th: At HOYE. Inspected hamlets of LABIDUM and BIDO. BOPMAYU hamlet had already been inspected the previous Sunday.
- October 8th: 0600 Departed HOYE. 1025 Arrived MALOLO.
- October 9th: At MALOLO. Continued work on report.
- October 10th: Court for Native Affairs. Minor disputes only. 1410 Departed MALOLO village for N.V. Morobo. 1635 Arrived LAE.

### MISSION.

The area patrolled was last visited in November, 1952, so no revised census figures for this area were available. Thus the primary aim of the patrol was to revise the census figures and bring the village books up to date. War Damage Claims for three areas, which were the scenes of a large part of the fighting in and around Salasacua, had been recorded only so had to be re-investigated. Economic crops, such as coffee, cacao and peanuts, were suggested to the natives for planting according to the location of each village. Routine administrative work was carried out in each village and, as a Medical Assistant accompanied the patrol, a medical patrol was made in conjunction.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Several complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol of natives who had gone to work outside the district several years ago and had failed to return to their villages even for a short period. The complainants were told that only a suggestion could be made to the particular natives that they return to their village and that they could not be compelled to return. Each case will have to be dealt with on its merits and will form the subject of separate correspondence.

When the war broke out and the missionaries at MALOLO were evacuated, the natives looked upon the return of the "white mission" as very doubtful. Many of them back-slid and returned to polygamous ways. Now there are several natives, mainly in the YAMAP and Upper HOTH areas, who have two wives. The Reverend F. Schario at MALOLO does not regard this as of serious import and the status quo remains unchanged. He is more concerned with educating the present generation into monogamous ways.

Although the whole area is under the domination of the Lutheran church, there is a pocket of nine Catholics in WEDC village. The Village Officials are at loggerheads with these people, the main reason being that the Catholics have seduced from allegiance to the Lutheran church, in which he was baptised, one of the village young men. I later heard that this particular native had come under Lutheran church discipline and, not being able to take it, had turned to the Roman church. Native BILL is the leader of the Catholics set, and, being an ex-P.B., is a most aggressive creature. He approached the patrol with the story that he had been told by the Rev. Fr. G. Bornaiding, S.V.D., of Lac, to build a separate village away from the Lutheran section of WEDC. Later information proved this a complete fabrication. BILL had actually told the Reverend Father that he owned some land away from the village and that he desired to build a vest house for the priest on this land. Father Bornaiding agreed that this was a good idea and gave BILL a hammer, a saw and some nails. BILL has been warned that any move to split the village will only result in trouble for himself. All the villagers have been told to act tolerantly towards others who desire to work up in another manner.

In the village gardens of HUPWUK, the taro has been eaten by a beetle. This occurred about eight months ago but the Inluni, who was the only Village Official, took little interest in his village and did not report the matter to WNU. When their taro crop failed, they began to cut and eat their sugo. Now that has finished and they have been existing for the last two or three months on native greens and a small supply of bananas. No mention was made of their sweet potato crop but, as they became discouraged over the failure of their gardens, they did not make any further



plantings. Arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture for a supply of sweet potato and taro plants to be given to these natives who have been instructed to make further plantings and to report on their progress.

Only two cases came before the Court for Native Affairs whilst on patrol. The first was from KOLIAUMI village for adultery. The offending native received fourteen days in LMS jail. The aggrieved husband wished for a divorce but I told him to wait whilst I checked on procedure. Later on during the patrol, I received news that the couple had been re-united.

In DABO village a case of 'unlawfully laying hold of' (Sec. 83(a), N.A.A.) came before the court. The defendant was found guilty and was sentenced to a month's hard labour in the jail.

News was heard of an outbreak of suicides by hanging amongst some of the area. Only two suicides were reported to the patrol and both were by hanging as the evidence clearly indicated. The mission has told the Village Officials to report such incidents to W.M. and then instructed their tea chers, if the Village Officials do not go, to go themselves.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The planting of economic crops such as coffee, cacao and peanuts was encouraged during the patrol. Of the MATA villages, only GUARAGASUL and WAIPALI are over 2000 feet in elevation and only these two villages have been told to plant coffee. The coastal KAIWA villages of BULALO, BUIWENI and WELI have been advised to plant coconuts and produce copra. They are also being assisted by the Lutheran mission to set up a saw mill. BUIWENI is also working in conjunction with GUARAGASUL in the planting of cacao. One of the aims of the Lutheran mission is to encourage the development of economic projects among the natives and so their agriculturalist, Mr. WILSON, examined the ground around each village and told the natives whether it was suitable for the planting of cacao or peanuts. Thus the natives had in mind one or other of these pursuits when the patrol arrived.

Of the villages in the MATA-WANAR-HOBE area, only YASINGLI, DOLI, HOBE and HUGASU are not planting coffee but intend planting peanuts. YA SINGLI and DOLI villages are combining to work together whilst HUGASU will not be able to start too soon as there are only ten able-bodied males in the village. Seed peanuts have already been purchased by the Lutheran mission at BULALO (nine bags altogether) for later purchase by the natives at 1/3d per pound.

Sweet potato is the staple diet of these people with taro, taro "longkong", sugar, bananas and native greens as secondary substitutes. European foodstuffs such as cucumbers, ashalots, cabbages, beans, tomatoes and English potatoes have been introduced into the higher elevations and thrive fairly well.

There are more our pigs in the area mainly of the native variety but in the coastal villages, Australian boars and sows have been purchased from the Agricultural Station at STAP and from the cross-breeding of these animals with the native strains a better type offspring is resulting. In the mountains, villages



and gardens are fenced against the depredations of these pigs and in most cases instruction were given to repair these fences around the villages.

There are a few fowls in the villages but in no cases they belong to the mission teacher. Two or three diseased dogs were destroyed but the general run of canines not with were well looked after and appeared quite healthy.

#### GENERAL AND HEALTH.

The general standard of health was good. A few cases of yaws were treated but there were hardly any cases of tropical ulcers evident. Tuberculosis was prevalent in the low-lying villages and along with pneumonia in the mountain villages, was probably the main cause of deaths among adults. A more concise report will be rendered by Mr. E. SWANSON, Medical Assistant, who accompanied the patrol.

#### EDUCATION.

There are twelve village schools in the area staffed by native teachers trained by the Lutheran mission at HOPOI. All lessons are given in the WUBIN tongue, which is a language reported from the Pineshafen Sub-district. Each intake into the village schools complete four years before another class can start. There are no intermediate intakes. The intakes are so arranged that on completion of their four years, the brightest of the pupils have the opportunity to commence a two year course at WALOLO mission in the following year. There is no break in their schooling. After WALOLO, there is the chance for the best of them going to HOPOI for four years and so eventually becoming teachers. Or perhaps they may go to Pineshafen Government School. There is plenty of scope for those who have the initiative to go ahead.

The pupils themselves were keen and each school averaged a class of about fifteen. If one pupil happens to have difficulty in understanding a particular subject, the teacher will assist him in any way until it is within his grasp.

Schools are well built and are regarded as mission property. Fittings are well-made.

#### ROADS AND TRAILS.

(a) LOMI-KIPIKI-KOPIKANI. The first part of the road is subject to flooding from the Francisco River, which it follows, and is therefore in a poor condition. From WUBIN to KWIATU is a good dry road following the course of a tributary of the Francisco.

(b) KWIATU-UBO. Ascends a ridge and drops down into the BITOI River valley. It is a good road but in parts is subject to landslides.

(c) UBO-QUADAGANI. Follows along the left bank of the BITOI for 20 minutes then crosses over by suspension bridge and up to the summit of the ridge dividing the BITOI River from the BITOI. A good road.

(d) QUADAGANI-UBO-KIPIKI. Follows the road to UBO, which was in the BITOI valley, for 20 minutes then up over the ridge to the BITOI valley. The Iulmi's hamlet is on the ridge-top. To reach the hamlet of the Tuitu it is necessary to descend the BITOI and go up the other side.

(e) QUADAGANI-KIPIKI. The road returns through UBO

and down to where it meets the BITOI coming from KOKIATSI. From there it crosses to the right bank of the BITOI then up over the coastal range and down to HUIANEM. This is a road that is used very little and had only been cleared for the passage of this patrol. The main coastal road comes out at WULA LO but, due to the flooding of the BERTVAL, which had to be crossed in several places, it was impassable.

(f) HUIANEM-ALALO. The patrol proceeded along the beach while the cargo was ferried by canoe.

(g) ALALO-KAKKI. By canoe.

(h) KAKKI-SYUHI-SHUKUK. The journey to LOGUI was accomplished by canoe while the patrol's route was retraced to SHUKUK.

(i) SHUKUK-ROBIBILI. The route follows the Francisco River. It is a good road but where it crosses over to the left bank, the stream is rather swift-flowing and in flood times it would offer a severe obstacle to the safe passage of patrols. It is impossible to bridge as it is about 100 feet wide and there are no trees within 50 feet of the water's edge.

(j) ROBIBILI-BIABOLI. Follows the Francisco for about one-and-a-half hours, then over a succession of luanai-covered ridges and down to the junction of the Francisco and YAMAP Rivers. The YAMAP River is crossed by bridge and the village of BIABOLI is about ten minutes further on.

(k) BIABOLI-SELBOP-PILBUNG. The road ascends for four hours. It is steep and over the latter part runs through rather wet rain forest. SELBOP is off on a track to one side of the road. PILBUNG stands at a height of 5500 feet.

(l) PILBUNG-ROBIBILI. Descends steeply to the YAMAP River valley. A good road.

(m) ROBIBILI-YASIBILI. A good road leading towards the head of the YAMAP River valley.

(n) YASIBILI-BOLI. Crosses to the left bank of the YAMAP River and goes a short way to the head of the valley.

(o) BOLI-ROBIBILI-YAGLI. Crosses the YAMAP River and then over the ridge between the YAMA River and HOBE valleys. A good, well-graded road.

(p) YAGLI-ROBIBILI. Ascends a ridge to the north side of the HOBE valley and is only a short walk on a good road.

(q) ROBIBILI-DANO. Follows the ridge in the general direction of the coast for a short distance. A good road.

(r) DANO-SHUKUK. Descends from the ridge and proceeds a short distance to the junction of the SHUKUK River and the LITTLE SHUKUK Creek.

(s) SHUKUK-SHUKUK. Ascends a mountain ridge to the south and descends into the WU Creek valley. A good, well-graded road.

(t) SHUKUK-SHUKUK. Ascends the coastal range by a good, well-graded road which ends at the summit at an elevation of 3500 feet. From there down it can be described as little more than a goat track. From the summit, it angles down at 75-80 degrees and it can be described as a worst road met with in the whole of the patrol. On reaching WULOLO, the head of SHUKUK was sent for. When he was questioned about the condition of the road he stated that it was the prerogative of SHUKUK village to work this road. On being asked to send for the luanai and Tultul of SHUKUK, he stated that there were none and later admitted that SHUKUK was a hamlet of SHUKUK. He was given strict orders to make a decent road within twelve months and a petition to this effect was made in the village book. This was later amended to three months by the Assistant District Officer, YAM.

In general, the roads were in reasonably good order and well-graded.



VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A detailed list of all Iuluis and Tultuis will be found in Appendix 'A'.

NIHIATIA. A certain amount of cleaning up had to be done in this place. A lot of temporary structures had been erected to house visitors that came from the KANNA villages for the consecration of their new church. The people had neglected to pull them down so orders were given for their removal and this work was carried out under supervision.

Village Officials were found to be keen and interested in their work.

NIHO. This village is situated on the banks of the NIHOI River and was found to be neat and tidy.

The Village Officials gave every assistance but the Tultui NIHOI wishes to retire as he considers himself too old. He was told to find a relief and if he was acceptable to the next patrol, he would be appointed.

OHADAGANI. The village was found to be quite clean. Some new houses were being erected.

The Iuluis and Tultuis were quite helpful.

The Rest House is situated about 250 yards away from the village and is in good repair.

WAIKALI. This village was split into two sections, the Iuluis and a small part of the population building above the WAI Road and while the Tultuis and teacher have built on the other side of the NIHOI River. Both areas were neat and tidy and it was suggested to the Tultuis that it might be better if they combined the two sections of the village and build above the WAI Road.

There is no rest house in this village, the people living at the OHADAGANI rest house.

The Iuluis are not so much the natural leader as the Tultuis.

NIHANUM. This is one of the KANNA villages that have come down from the mountains and settled on the coast. The land they have settled on used to belong to LAUNAU but I was unable to discover whether it still does or not. The village area is clean and one can imagine the amount of time that has passed since they first settled here by looking at the coconut trees which they say their forefathers have planted.

The Tultuis are the only Village Official residing in NIHANUM while the Iuluis reside in and look after NIHOI.

NIHALO. This village has shifted its site perhaps twice in the last three years. First it was sited on the beach by the mouth of Lake Salua but when the mouth closed the site was moved to the ridge at the back of the lake. Now, for some unexplained reason, probably to be nearer their fishing, they have returned to a site on the beach about twenty minutes away from the old beach site. The houses had only been half built so orders were given for their completion as soon as possible.

There is no rest house in the village so the patrol camped in two native houses. It was suggested to the Village Officials that it would be a good idea if a rest house could be built in the near future.

Village Officials were keen and helpful.

NIKI. This is the third of the villages that has shifted down to the coast. It is only a small village but it is closely related to NIHANUM village. The village area was quite clean but there was an offensive odor coming from the beach owing to



the latrine being built out over the sea. There is a reef enclosing the beach and the tide is insufficient to clear the faeces.

The rest house at LAUKANU is used as these villages adjoin one another.

The only Village Official is the Iulua who is also the Iulua of UTAHAKU. He said he was too old to meet the patrols but was able to look after the village affairs. He was excused meeting patrols in the bush but could meet them instead at the entrance to his pila oo.

HEKHE. The village area was twice inspected in a matter of two weeks and was found to be clean both times.

The rest house is only small and fully not enough for two officers. This was the first time a patrol had slept at HEKHE.

The Iulua is not very interested in his place at the moment as his wife has only just died and been buried in UTAHAKU and he is waiting to put a headstone on the grave. Native TUA was provisionally appointed Tuitui and confirmation of the appointment of this native by the District Commissioner is recommended.

HEKHE. This perhaps is the most pleasant village that was seen during the patrol. It is well laid out, shrubs and flowers are planted symmetrically and the whole effect presents a pleasing appearance to the eye. The Village Officials, who are keen and intelligent, are to be congratulated on the work they have done.

The rest house is well built and roomy.

HEKHE. This village is built on the banks of the swift-flowing Kaniako River which floods easily. During heavy floods the waters wash under the houses and make it rather dangerous. The banks of the river are quite safe as they are contained by berms. The village is quite clean.

The people requested that their Tuitui HEKHE should be appointed Iulua. The provisional appointment was made subject to confirmation by the Director. His confirmation is recommended.

The rest house was adequate.

HEKHE. This village was found to be neat and tidy.

Being to the death of the Iulua, Native HEKHE was elected by the people to succeed him. The provisional appointment was made and it is recommended that it be confirmed by the Director.

There is no rest house in this village, the people living at HEKHE.

HEKHE. Since the last patrol in the area, HEKHE village has been rebuilt higher up. The buildings are reasonably new and the village area is clean and tidy.

Tuitui HEKHE retired in favour of native HEKHE who has been provisionally appointed. It is recommended that this appointment be confirmed by the District Commissioner.

The rest house was small and poky.

HEKHE stands at an elevation of 5500 feet.

HEKHE. This village was neat and tidy. Associated with it is a small hamlet at one hour's walk away.

The Village Officials were keen and helpful. Native HEKHE was appointed Iulua. His appointment was recommended by Report No. 5-1952/53. If no confirmation has come

from the Director, it is recommended that he be confirmed. Missionary Tuhai YASHING resigned as he wished to go to work for the Lutheran mission.

The rest house is very good.

YASINGLI. The village which includes the hamlet of ATY/SHI LAM was found to be neat and tidy.

The Village Officials were Keen.

The rest house was quite adequate.

DELI. The village was found to be neat and tidy. Since the death of the old Luluai and the amalgamation of the two sections, affairs have progressed harmoniously.

The native NALAM was appointed Luluai. This appointment was recommended in Patrol Report War No. 5-1952/53.

There is no rest house in this village but all work is done from YASINGLI.

YE YALI. This village is in three sections or hamlets along the one ridge and they were all found to be quite clean.

The rest house was in good order while the Village Officials were keen and helpful.

DEHO. A clean village that is well fenced against pigs.

The rest house was adequate and the Village Officials were helpful.

DAHO. This is another village that has been split into three hamlets. With DAHO village are the hamlets of WUSAPU and WUSU. The lack of building space around the main village forces sections of the people to build somewhere else. The hamlets were found to be tidy.

Tuhais YADWA and WOSUP control the hamlets of WUSAPU and WUSU respectively while the Luluai has charge of the main village. They were all extremely helpful.

The rest house is situated in the main village and was well-built.

HOPE. There are four hamlets which go to make up HOPE village. These are BOPWATU, LARINAM and BETA with HOPE itself. They were all in good condition. The Luluai wishes to shift the site of HOPE, which is now down on the flat, to a ridge to the east. He gives as his reason that the wind carries all illnesses and drops them down into the hollow in which HOPE now stands. He was given permission to shift the site but then said that the work would not be started until after Christmas. All mission buildings such as the school, church, native pastor's house, etc., will remain where they are but the rest house will go to the new village site.

The rest house was of a large size and well constructed. The Village Officials were helpful and intelligent.

HOPEVA. This village is situated in a separate valley from the HOPE valley although it is still regarded as a part of the HOPE group. It was in satisfactory condition.

There was not any rest house in the village.

The only Village Official is the Luluai who is only young but seems to be doing a satisfactory job.

During the leisurely manner at which the patrol moved, the villages were given every opportunity to be quick and open upon the patrol's arrival. In no case was there evidence that this time of grace had been misused.



CENSUS.

In the whole of the patrol there was only one case where a person deliberately absented himself from the census taking. He was actually dealt with on another charge and the charge which should have been laid under Regulation 113 of the Native Administration Regulations was dropped.

KAIMA. In the two years since the last patrol, an overall increase of fourteen was shown. A comparison of the totals as in 1952 and 1954 is as follows:

Village.	Total as in	1952	1954.
KOMIYATI		123	140
MUBO		137	120
GUADAGASHI	X	147	81
MAIPALI	X	80	153
WITAMING		148	155
WULOLO		121	123
KHUTEL		70	64
BUNNIX		68	67
BONDURI		119	113

X It would appear from the figure for these two villages that the census statistics for 1952 had been transposed and entered against the wrong village.

On examination of the labour potential and the absentees, it will be shown that there is 40% of male adults of working age absent from their villages. About 70% of these are working in either MAU or WULOLO and so do visit their villages for short periods.

MIRU-YAMAP-LOTE. An overall increase of sixty-six was found in this area. A comparison of census totals for 1952 and 1954 is appended below.

Village.	Totals as in	1952.	1954.
DIABOLI		112	104
SEINBOP		123	115
PELIMBO		299	311
BOMA BU		339	352
YASINGLI		266	292
DOYI		198	207
YENLI		227	229
WONG		138	138
DAIO		257	274
MOYI		279	292
WINGAY		81	83

The same situation as regards labour and absentees exists here as in the KAIMA area. 56% of the male adult labour potential is absent from the area. But of this figure 83% are working inside the district. A large proportion of the casual labour that is employed gold-mining in MAU and WULOLO is obtained from these areas. Closing down the area to recruiting would do much harm to the industries at MAU and WULOLO. Although the percentages of absentees seems too great and these areas appear over-recruited, it must be remembered that both MAU and WULOLO are within two to three day's walk from these areas.

THE DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

There has been no compensation paid for loss or damage to belongings in either of these areas. The claims were recorded in 1950 but either the recording officer had failed to investigate them or if he did, had failed to sign as investigating, so that all claims had to be re-investigated. Several dozen more claims were brought forward for recording but all claimants had had sufficient opportunity to approach succeeding patrols or to go to WAU, that none of them were accepted.

MISSIONS.

The whole area comes under the religious domination of the Lutheran mission whose idea is to spread the gospels through native pastors and native mission teachers or evangelists. European missionaries take no active part in spreading the Word apart from baptisms. They play a supervisory part over their native mission workers. There are mission teachers in all villages except NUADAGASHU, NUAIBON, KILIKEL, NUKUK, SELEOP, DOLI, KUMATUK and EXGASU. BOBADI has a native evangelist while WOME has a native pastor. With the exception of the evangelist, all these people are trained at the Lutheran mission at HOPOI.

Mission teachers perform a dual task within the framework of the village. First they teach the school-children and secondly they conduct religious services which are held every evening. The teaching and services are conducted in the YABIM language. The teachers take a large part in village affairs; one can say a leading part in many cases though this was played down when the patrol arrived.

The only religious difficulty was encountered at the village of NEBO where there is a pocket of nine Catholics. This is more fully discussed under "NATIVE AFFAIRS."

The natives were looking forward to their mission conference which was due to be held on October 15th-17th at BESAMA village on the coast.

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APPENDIX 'A'.

VILLAGE.

MUTUAL.

SUBVIL.

KAMA.

KOMIATUM  
 NIHO  
 WAIPALI  
 GUADAGABUL  
 BULANBUM (BUANSING) )  
 KELCEK. )  
 BULALO (BULALONG)  
 BUKNIK  
 BOBDUBI

KEPAI  
 ANIKO  
 WURMING  
 WIATUK  
 WAWH  
 BOGISA  
 GMAIATUK  
 GWAIM

KAMBU  
 LETENDU  
 LI-AU  
 BOGILA  
 PLANGS  
 HANSI  
 TOM  
 BOITAL

MESEM.

BIABOLI  
 SELEBOP

SEGEN  
 SEHAGA

(SEGEN)  
 YAHENG

KAMAP.

PILIMUNG  
 BOBADU

KAMAP  
 YABOLU

BOKE  
 HAMEP  
 SINA  
 KAPUM  
 SAYU

YASINGLI  
 DOLE

KAMBONG  
 WALAH

NOTE.

YEMLI  
 BRONG  
 DMHO

WASEHAK  
 STEI  
 PEPEHDEBING

MALEM  
 ANIS  
 YAIMA  
 N KESUP  
 SINEK  
 MAS

NOTE

PALANG

BUGASU

TABADING

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BAHIAN AND NEW GUINEA  
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No. 6088. Constable AKASANG.

A constable who has his duty at heart and carries it out very well.

Reg. No. 2068. Constable SODAL.

Keen and conscientious. A good member of the Force.

Reg. No. 6422. Constable BARAIII.

This constable did not join the patrol until the 18th September, and in the short time he showed himself quite capable. He belongs to MOROBE Detachment.

*A.T. Cottle*  
.....  
(A.T. COTTLE)  
Officer of Police.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

MUSIM - TAMAR - HOTE

Govt. Print.—4875/9-52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				
BIABOLI.	17.9.54	1	2			1		1	2	1				2	2		1	1	1	1	4				1		3	23	6	21	3	16	355	24	24	26	28	104
SELEBOP.	18.9.54	3	1			1	1	1						5	3			2	1	7	2	1			1		10	25	6	22	4	19	294	31	19	23	31	115
PILIMUNG.	22.9.54	11	8		1		1	1		1				4	5		2	2	1	1	33	3	3		1	1	29	64	25	54	6	57	392	79	78	40	73	311
BOBADU.	23.9.54	9	14			1	2	1						5	5	1	1	2	1	26	1			2		28	63	27	71	3	75	327	87	92	54	90	352	
YASINGLI.	25.9.54	6	11		1		1							4	1				21	2	10			2		23	65	23	53	5	53	293	68	63	47	69	282	
DOLI.		11	5	3	1			1						2	3		1	1	3	2	8	1				24	4	15	39	2	42	345	62	44	19	41	207	
YEMLI.	28.9.54	7	3	2		1	1							3	3				15	1	7			1		30	49	16	40	1	37	457	72	45	35	53	229	
DRONG.	30.9.54	8	3	3				1						4	3		1	1	10	4			1		14	28	11	22	1	16	395	47	32	18	26	138		
DAHO.	2.10.54	12	11	3	1		1	1	1					3	4		2	1	31	9	5	2				27	55	20	54	9	44	346	68	67	37	55	274	
HOTE.	5.10.54	9	10	1		2	1	1						4	4		1	2	36	15	8			4		20	59	29	53	2	54	343	71	63	37	58	292	
BUGASU.	6.10.54	3	1				1							1					7	1	1					9	17	6	16	-	17	307	20	20	13	21	83	
<b>TOTAL.</b>		86	69	12	4	1	7	10	5	3	2		37	33	1	3	10	4	9	222	41	41	2	1	13	27	74	184	445	36	430	626	547	349	575	238	7	

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/55

KAINA

GOVT. PUBL.—4815/P.23

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS				DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES (excluding absentees)				TOTAL				
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Child		Adults		M	F	M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F
KONIATUM	24.8.54	4	6			1					1	3				4	2					3	5	7	34	1	24	22	20	45	41	140				
PIUBO	27.8.54	4	4								3	5				12	7							12	41	1	18	30	26	28	19	120				
QUADAPASUL	31.8.54	2														8	2					1		8	36	1	11	18	16	19	13	81				
WAIPALI		2	5													19	10							19	42	3	24	38	36	32	33	151				
QUIANBUM	4.9.54	5	8								1	5				14	4							14	31	2	27	38	38	27	35	155				
BUKALO	7.9.54	7	3													11	4					5	6	11	29	4	28	30	20	24	22	123				
RELKEL	9.9.54	2	1													3	4							3	19	1	9	10	13	21	14	64				
WUKNUK	13.9.54	4	1													5	4					1		5	17	2	12	10	11	16	15	67				
BOB DUBI	14.9.54	7	3													8	7							8	29	2	21	26	27	23	24	113				
		39	31	3	3	2	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	12	22	7	13	9	12	67	10	27	3	10	11	84	68	67	74	17	194	236	230	234	246	1018