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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: AIOME

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1990

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MADANG DISTRICT

ALONE PATROL POST REPORTS 1957/1958

~~No. 1~~

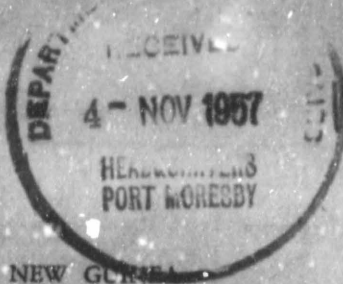
B. Mc BEIDE No. 2 RAO AND BRERI CENSUS DIVISIONS

~~No. 3~~

J. B. BATTERSBY No. 4 ASAI VALLEY ✓

J. B. BATTERSBY No. 5 TINAM AREA, ASAI VALLEY ✓

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*Handwritten: 2. Copy*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

( AIOME PATROL POST)

District of MADANG Report No. 2 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by B. McBride, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled RAG and BRERI census sub-divisions of AIOME.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 4 police,  
3 N.M.O.'s,  
1 personal servant.

Duration—From 1./8./57 to 4./9./57.

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/11/56 to 19/12/56

Medical Part only 1956-57

1634 RAMU SHEET-4 miles to 1 inch

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census revisions, anti-yaws, routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 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 .... £.....



PATROL MAR...  
 KUBO  
 KESU  
 CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

To ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT - HOME No 2 of 1957/58

SCALE - 4 miles is 1 inch

PARADE ROUTE - - - - -

BOUNDARIES =

MAP REFERENCE - MANY STRA SERIES BOGIB AND RAMU

Boyle  
 2/9/57



KEREM RIVER

GUAN RIVER

BUMBEA

NAMBUSSO  
(K... ..)

PARINGIO

NAMBU

FASUNGA

SUTUBU

WONGBU

LINGBU

BRANDU

GRANGU

WASSU

SEUPU

ABISU

GORIO

MASAP

HORBU

LANGITASU

MALETO

WANGBU

KUBURU

WABU

WONDYALU

LITBU

WANGBU

ATUMBU RIVER

ATIBU

(To ... ..)

AUNTA RIVER

ATEMBLE MISSION

ST. HANDEE RANGES

WANGBU

WANGBU

ARME PATROL POST

To K... ..

NO 2 SF 1957/58

Asst. Asst. and R... ..

B... ..  
5/9/57

MINUTE

File No. NA. 30-10-68

Govt. Print. - 328/6.57

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1957/58 - AIOME.

Your attention is invited to Page 12 of this Patrol Report.

*P. 12 copied for  
auth. files.  
E.P.  
6/11/57.*

(T.G. Aitchison/  
A/Chief of Division  
Government and Research)

*PA*



10-30-68

5th November, 1971

The District Officer,  
South District,  
MBAK.

ACTIVITIES - MINDS - MINDS

Below is an extract from Patrol Report No. 1  
of 1971/72 - Mamb, Madang District.

It has indicated that the people  
are beginning to 'WANT', but how motivat-  
ed their efforts are is shown by the  
burning of money by MINDS of the Mamb  
area."

It is noted that the Officer-in-Charge, Mamb,  
has already contacted the Assistant District Officer,  
Mamb, in this matter.

J. K. M  
(J. K. Mamb)  
Mamb, Madang

30-10-63

5th November, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MILNEBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1957/58 : STONE.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

MIRGIS received a mention in Patrol Report No. 7 of 1956/57 from Angoran, where he has also been collecting money.

The remarks in the Patrol Report have been well covered in your memorandum to the Officer-in-Charge, Alomo. I concur in the remarks in your final paragraph on the first page of your memorandum to the O.I.C.

The Patrol Report contains valuable information and shows that Mr. Mirgide is prepared to face up to his problems and make recommendations of the manner in which they may be overcome.

A good patrol report of a well-constituted patrol.

J. K. W.  
J. K. W.  
J. K. W.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/68 ✓

RTG/AB



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30/6

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

29th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report 2 of 57/58 - AIOME.

F. McBride P.O.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of report of patrol by Mr. McBride to the RAO-BRERI Census Divisions, in which was included a short visit to Angoram.

Mr. McBride has submitted a good report and has made some pertinent observations in relation to native activity and possibilities for progress in the area. He has indicated that the people are beginning to "WANT", but how misdirected their efforts are is shown by the garnering in of money by NINGIS of the Angoram area. The fact that their efforts are misdirected constitutes a certain criticism of administrative activity in that we are unable to direct them along lines which will develop a suitable native cash economy for the area. But how the Administration is to do it in the near future, I cannot see.

Certainly the Ramu area is a potentially rich area. There are valuable timber stands and there are many areas where rice and cocoa will undoubtedly grow successfully. But these factors must be considered. There will be no development of timber until a mill is established at some point on the lower Ramu by European enterprise. The Ramu mouth is difficult to navigate and I do not see any early prospects of development in this direction. Rice will grow successfully, but there is a limited market in the area, these being Aiome, Annanberg Mission station and Josephstahl Native Hospital. Some rice is being taken to Angoram, but this involves a long canoe haul for little return. I do not think that we should ever think in terms of air-freighting rice out of the area, for it is not possible that such a scheme could have any permanency. Cocoa, as the last alternative, must be organized along sound lines to have any chance of success, and this means that adequate staff, technical and otherwise, must be available to ensure that suitable areas only are planted, that the correct planting technique is followed and that the requirements of the Cocoa Ordinance are observed. I have contacted the District Agricultural Officer concerning the visit of an Ag. Officer to conduct a survey of the area. He hopes to be able to make one available early in the new year, but holds out no hope for the permanent posting of an Ag. Officer to Aiome.

Summing up, I feel that there is actually little that can be done for these people in the near future. The best we can hope to do with the limited staff available is to continue regular patrols and endeavour to build up their rice output to the limit that it can be absorbed by all three points mentioned above.

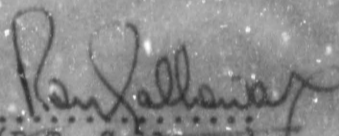
Mr. McBride has included some interesting information on people in the Sahradar Range which will be of value when patrols are able to move into those areas. With only one officer at Aiome now, it will probably be some time before a patrol can be sent there.

With reference to the recruiting position in the RAO-BRERI, I do not intend recommending at this stage that the villages listed by Mr. McBride be closed. Now that the area is re-opened to recruiting, all recruits who have notified their intention to recruit there have given an undertaking that they will be guided by the C.I.C. as to which villages can best afford to release labour and in what numbers. By this means I am hopeful that the percentage absent will remain at a reasonable level. Little would be achieved at this stage by closing the villages listed, since they cannot afford to lose any more labour.

The notes on the RAMU-KERAM Gap were included by Mr. McBride as the result of an inquiry from the D.C. Wewak, who had heard that there was a possibility of a break-through occurring. The report indicates that there is no early danger of this happening.

Mr. McBride has conducted his patrol and prepared his report well and I am sorry to have lost him from the District now that he has proceeded on long leave.

encl.

  
(R. T. Galloway)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

30/6

RTG/AB

Department of Native Affairs,  
Madang.

29th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
EAST NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report 2 of 57/58 - AIOME.

P. McBride P.O.

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Mr. McBride has conducted his patrol and prepared his report well and I am sorry to have lost him from the District now that he has proceeded on long leave.

encl.

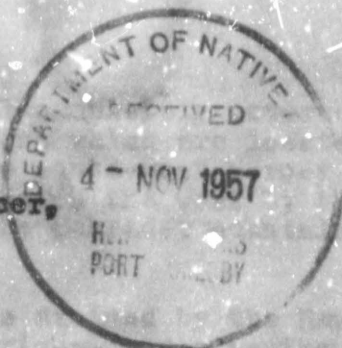
*R.F. Galloway*  
.....  
(R.F. Galloway)  
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Aiome Patrol Post,  
Madang District.

5th September, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.



PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1957/58 AIOME PATROL POST.

PREAMBLE

: Report on a patrol through the  
RAO and BRERI census sub-divisions  
of Aiome Patrol Post area  
conducted by B.McBride, P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

: Census revision, anti-yaws  
injections and routine Native  
Affairs work.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

: Cpl Worus  
Const. Mai'ug  
Const. Wura  
Const. Nargadzang.

N.M.O. Aring.  
N.M.O. Som.  
N.M.O. Kibus.

Personal servant.

Luluai of Animunk (Restricted Area)

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL

: 19/11/56 to 19/12/57 by Mr. B  
Holloway, Patrol Officer.

PERIOD OF THIS PATROL

: 1/8/57 to 4/9/57  
35 days.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL


: Whole area not completed by  
previous medical patrols but  
visits to most villages in 1956-  
57.

MAP REFERENCE

: Area patrolled ARMY STRAT SERIES,  
4 miles to 1 inch. 1634 RAMU SERIES.

RESULTS OF PATROL

: As shown herein.

  
B. McBride  
(Patrol Officer)

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol completely covered the RAO and BRERI Census Sub-divisions which are located in the middle-Ramu valley towards the south-west corner of the Madang District. The area is bounded on the west by the Sepik District border, to the south by the Schrader mountains and to the north by the Ramu river.

The area is drained by the Ramu and Keram rivers and except for a few rises, and a series of small hills towards the headwaters of the Keram, the whole is uninterestingly flat. In the wet season the greater portion of the area is covered by floodwaters from the two rivers and patrolling is not recommended in such season.

Both groups visited are well under control the greater majority of people having been contacted and recruited since pre-war years.

The patrol traversed the whole length of the Keram river to Angoram station as a matter of interest and to get some idea of timber and rice traffic from the Upper Keram to the Sepik.

This was the seventh Native Affairs patrol since 1951 - a routine patrol has visited the two groups each year since then. The patrol was conducted in the dry season when the area is seen at its best.

DIARY:

Thursday 1st August, 1957:

Left AICME 1000 hours and proceeded via ANNEMSI, TIBRITCH and DOBARAT ( AICME GROUP HAMLETS) to the RAMU river near ATIAPI arriving there 1230 hours. By canoes from ATIAPI to DIGUMBI thence on to JITUBU arriving 1600 hours. Census. Anti-yaws already completed by E.M.A.

Friday 2nd August, 1957:

From JITUBU 0730 hours to DIAM by canoe in 1.30 hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
To ANNENBERG by canoe in 1.30 hours. Bulk of cargo left ANNENBERG. Proceeded via NAMBABU and MOIBU to REBU in 1.30 hours.  
Census REBU. Anti-yaws already given by E.M.A.

Saturday 3rd August, 1957:

From REBU via yesterday's route returned ANNENBERG. Census, inspections, anti-yaws MOIBU, NAMBABU, SABU and BURO.

Sunday 4th August, 1957:

Observed at ANNENBERG. Local Priest absent MADANG.



( 2. )

Monday 5th August, 1957:

From ANNENBERG 0700 hours across RAMU to SABU.  
SABU to NADABU by road in .30 hours. Census, anti-yaws.  
By road to VIMVITOBU in 40 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.  
By road to BAIBU in 1 hour. Census, anti-yaws.  
By road to WATUBU in 1 hour. Census, anti-yaws.  
(No rest-houses NODABU, VIMVITOBU or BAIBU)

Tuesday 6th August, 1957:

From WATUBU 0700 hours by canoe to INDOBU in 1.30 hours.  
Census and anti-yaws. The people from ANDAMANGU (on the  
SOGERAM) also came in and were given anti-yaws injections as  
they were missed by the last medical patrol.  
To GRINJABU by canoe in 45 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.  
Met some 20 primitive GUAM natives who were on a  
trading expedition to the RAMU.  
To JRINKIBU by canoe in 45 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.  
To CHUNGREBU by road in 30 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.

Wednesday 7th August, 1957:

From CHUNGREBU 0700 hours to PAKINGIBU by road 1.10 hours.  
Census and anti-yaws PAKINGIBU and MUNGEIBU.  
Returned to CHUNGREBU in 1.0 hours. Thence down the  
RAMU and up the SOGERAM (by canoe and road) to LIMBUBU in 1.30  
hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
By canoe to WENGABU in 1.30 hours. Census, anti-yaws.

Thursday 8th August, 1957:

From WENGABU 0645 hours to SUTUBU by canoe in 1 hour.  
Census and anti-yaws.  
To KORBUNKA by canoe in 30 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.  
To MISINKI by canoes in 1.30 hours. Census, anti-yaws.

Friday 9th August, 1957:

From MISINKI 0545 hours by canoe to TSUMBA in 5 hours.  
Census and anti-yaws.  
To JABIS or YEBIT (ANGORAM AREA) by road in 5 hours.

Saturday 10th August, 1957:

Lined JABIS (ANGORAM AREA) for medical inspection only.  
To BUMBERA by road in 3 hours. Census, anti-yaws.

Sunday 11th August, 1957:

At BUMBERA. General talks with Keram river officials  
who came in to visit me.

Monday 12th August, 1957:

From BUMBERA down KERAM to JINGO by canoe 1.30 hours.  
To MUNGOM in 3 hours. To RONGWIK in 2 hours. To  
ANGISI in 45 minutes. To KEVIN in 2 hours.

Tuesday 13th August, 1957:

By canoe. KEVIN to BUGARAM in 3.45 hours. To YAR  
in 30 minutes. To BOBTEN in 4.45 hours. To POLOMBE (Rice  
scheme) in 35 minutes.

Wednesday 14th August, 1957:

By canoe. POLOMBE to KAMBOT in 4 hours.  
KAMBOT to SUMUNDO in 3.30 hours.

Thursday 15th August, 1957:

By large single canoe. From SUMUNDO 0400 hours to  
MAGENDO on the SEPIK river in 3.15 hours. Down SEPIK to  
ANGORAM in 45 minutes.

Reported to the Assistant District Officer ANGORAM 0830.

Friday 16th to Sunday 18th August, 1957:

At ANGORAM.

Monday 19th August, 1957:

( All times up to BUMBERA by large double canoe with  
12 H.P. outboard motor.)

From ANGORAM 1200 hours to SAMANDO in 4 hours.  
To KAMBOT in 2 hours.

Tuesday 20th August, 1957:

Left KAMBOT 0600 hours arrived POLOMBE 2 hours later.  
To BOBTEN in 25 minutes. To YAN in 3.30 hours. To BAGARAM  
in 30 minutes. To KEVIN in 3.30 hours. To ANGISI in 2 hours.

Wednesday 21st August, 1957:

ANGISI to RONGWIK in 50 minutes. To MUNGOM in 1.50 hours,  
To JINGO in 2.35 hours. To BUMBERA in 2 hours.

Thursday 22nd August, 1957:

By road from BUMBERA to NAGRUBU in 2.30 hours. Census  
and anti-yaws NAGRUBU and NANKESO(16). To BAMFU in 35 mins.  
Census and anti-yaws BAMFU and NABRINGI(29).  
To BUNUNGOM in 1 hour by road. Census, anti-yaws.

Friday 23rd August, 1957:

By road to NALISA in 3 hours. Census, anti-yaws.  
By road to GUASINGI in 40 minutes. Census, anti-yaws.

Saturday 24th August, 1957:

From GUASINGI to MAISAN (Catholic Mission Station School)  
by road in 1.30 hours. Met Father Materne of ANNENBERG there.  
By dinghy with Father Materne up "BARAD" from Keram towards  
the RAMU for 2 hours. Cutting most of the way. By bush pad  
to BURO in 40 minutes. To ANNENBERG.

Sunday 25th August, 1957:

Observed. At ANNENBERG.

Monday 26th August, 1957:

With Father Materne across RAMU to inspect area where  
river overflows to Keram in the wet season. Left Father  
Materne and walked for 3 hours over very swampy roads to  
SIOGOL. Census and anti-yaws.

Tuesday 27th August, 1957:

Followed up flooded right hand bank of Keram to MEBETO  
in 1.15 hours. Census and anti-yaws. To WABESA by road in

1 hour 15 minutes. Census and anti-yaws. Work on patrol maps.

Wednesday 25th August, 1957:

By road to BOROKTO in 2.30 hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
By road to KIGA in 40 minutes. Census and anti-yaws.

Thursday 29th August, 1957:

Left KIGA 0700 hours and walked to MUI in 6.30 hours.  
Census and anti-yaws. Six uncontacted mountain men came in to see members of the patrol.

From MUI to NUMARI in 1 hour. Census and anti-yaws.

Friday 30th August, 1957:

Left NUMARI 0645 hours and arrived VIMORO crossing a tributary of the KERAM river- 1130 hours. Thence on through two small hamlets ( of BKTC ) to arrive BOKTO 1530 hours.

Census and anti-yaws.

Saturday 31 August, 1957:

By road to IONGETABU in 1.30 hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
By road to LITUBU in 2 hours. Census and anti-yaws.

Sunday 1st September, 1957:

Observed at LITUBU.

Monday 2nd September, 1957:

By road to WOBU in 1.45 hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
By road to ROROROPI in 2.30 hours. Census and anti-yaws.

Tuesday 3rd September, 1957:

By road to WUNDARAGU in 1.10 hours. Census and anti-yaws.  
By road to AMBAL-ATI in 1.10 hours. Census and anti-yaws.

Wednesday 4th September, 1957:

By road to AIGME PATROL POST in 4.15 minutes.

Patrol terminated.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS,

The native situation in the RAO and BREBI census sub-divisions is satisfactory. Over the past few years there have obviously been steady improvements in general living conditions and welfare and these improvements, I consider, can be mainly attributed to the fact that there have been regular patrols throughout these groups since 1951. The majority of the people are now living in large communities and except for minor upsets now and again they live a law abiding life. No serious crimes have been committed during the past year.

Although climatic conditions place a large environmental drag on the lives of the people this drag is largely offset by the fact that not so very much work is required to enable most to feed themselves. I would estimate that one days hard work on sago would feed the average family for a week. The so called lethargic RAMU native can be, however, a good worker and from what I have seen of them they are very easy to get on with.

It would seem fairly obvious that elements of the community are starting to "WANT". By this I do not mean the usual desire to seek work afield but a desire to develop "work business" in their own communities. The very fact that all villages continue to grow rice although they net little cash return therefrom shows a permanent desire to DO something.

Few, if any, of these people have business sense and since I have been at AIOME numbers have come up with some of the usual get rich quick schemes. For example last January the people of JITUBU ( on the RAMU ) approached me with the request that they be allowed to start a trade store in their village as they had collected £28-14-0 from the sale of rice and wanted to DO something. I tried to point out to them that the idea was not practicable as such little capital was useless, individual income negligible and that stores would have to be airfreighted from MADANG. These people remained unconvinced so I decided to give them a trial run ( to learn the hard way ) on the strict proviso that (1) capital be collected from their own village and under no circumstances from other villages; (2) only one man be left in charge of the store and (3) trading be strictly on a cash basis. However, nothing has come of this scheme to date except that the 'store' has been erected in the bush some miles from the nearest habitation.

Yet another enterprising group of officials from the LOWER RAMU came in with the request that the ADMINISTRATION get a European to start a "BULK STORE" so that sago could be traded for European goods.

#  
Currently the latest idea ( which started about six weeks ago ) has been to collect money and send it to ANGORAM Sub-district where SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS and GREAT RICE SCHEMES were to be inaugurated under the auspices of the native NINGIS of ANGORAM area. Practically all of the natives from the UPPER KERAM and the ANNENBERG area gathered together their 'kuses', sealed them in a box, and took the box down to POLOMBE on the KERAM in the ANGORAM sub-district where NINGIS has a rice project under hand. As far as the natives from the AIOME area were concerned they were not quite sure just exactly what it was all about. As some officials said to me " We do not know we are following NINGIS that's all". Later I ascertained that rumour in the AIOME area had had it that the JUDGE ( actually Mr Hasluck ) had come into ANGORAM by plane and at a gathering of the people there had allegedly said in effect that NINGIS was THE MAN and that those who helped NINGIS stamp out the old customs and assisted him in the establishment of schools and 'work business' would greatly profit therefrom. In effect, as far as the AIOME

natives were concerned, this all meant vaguely that somehow or other their initial capital outlay was to be returned in abundance.

As a result of all this I took some of the more influential officials and people in the AIOME area to ANGORAM with me and talked the matter over with the Assistant District Officer there. Mr. Yoesan informed me that he was well aware of NINGIS'S activities and that in fact he had had him into ANGORAM the previous week to tell him to stop collecting money. The AIOME people were told that NINGIS'S activities were not sponsored by the ADMINISTRATION and that all monies collected from them would be recollected from NINGIS by the A.D.O. ANGORAM and returned through the O.I.C. AIOME. The impracticability of NINGIS'S schemes were pointed out to the AIOME people but it is still probably doubtful if they were fully convinced.

These trends and attempts to try and DO something indicate a changing outlook of the people. Viz., a few years ago their get rich quick ideas were manifest in a series of minor, and one fairly extensive, cargo cult. Over the past years at least part of their energies have been turned towards more concrete efforts as in the production of rice but as this source has brought them little return they are now seeking other outlets. Until the general standard of education in the area is raised and the people realise what can and cannot be done and what the potential limits of their income is they are going to become more and more frustrated in their attempts at development. In the meantime Administration officers are going to have to keep a wary eye out to see that matters do not get out of hand and that monies are not misappropriated by the more astute individuals.

#### INCOME & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Rice is grown in all village groups but the amount of income derived therefrom is very small. On the whole the main cash income into the area continues to come with repatriate labour. Until recently all rice grown in the area was brought into AIOME PATROL POST where it was purchased at 3d per lb and milled for station consumption. There was at no time sufficient rice available over and above station requirements for backloading on pinnies to MADANG. Now the Father-in-Charge of ANNENBERG CATHOLIC MISSION has put in a mill and most of the rice from the ANNENBERG area is purchased and milled there. The natives from the KERAM region have also been given permission to take their rice to ANGORAM as they consider that it is easier for them by canoe on the river than by road to AIOME. All this of course means that in future AIOME will receive very little rice indeed.

Timber is the only other source of income in the area. In the wet season the KERAM people ( and some of the RAMU people who have land bordering the KERAM ) cut timber and raft it down to the mills at ANGORAM. The amount of income derived from this source is naturally limited by the fact that large quantities of timber are also floated down the SEPIK. I.e. the supply by far exceeds the demand and the potential of the mills.

As is well known there are extremely large stands of timber in the RAMU-KERAM region. Garamut, Kwiŕa, Tavah and other hardwoods abound, the terrain is flat and logs could be winched in the dry season with little difficulty to the rivers. Although the RAMU is not navigable at all seasons for deep draught vessels it would be possible to raft timber down all the year around.

I would consider that economic development in the RAMU area could best be started by the establishment of a saw-mill down near the mouth of the stream where boats could probably make passage at all seasons. Once such a center were established consideration could then be given to the commencement of other economic crops, viz., coffee and cocoa, which could be traded downstream through the same center. However, except for timber, I cannot envisage any vast development in the area patrolled as such large areas of it are subject to flooding in the wet season.

As mentioned previously the outlet for the KERAM region is through ANGORAM. It would appear that the upper reaches of the KERAM offer somewhat better prospects for cash cropping than the RAMU area as there are here some small areas of land available above floodlevel. Once again, however, no really extensive development could be undertaken. On the KERAM double-canoes or similar craft could ferry produce down to suitable pick-up points depending on the season.

As has been pointed out under the heading NATIVE AFFAIRS elements of these people are beginning to want development and undoubtedly repatriate labour returning from areas where things are being done are going to foster these ideas. I am therefore inclined to agree with Mr. Holloway who stated in his last report that some start should be made to help them now so that they will have something when their ideas become really advanced. As a necessary preliminary step towards this I would recommend that an Agricultural Officer be appointed at least temporarily to this station to carry out proper surveys.

#### M A G I S T E R I A L,

No major crimes were reported and not one complaint brought forward. It would appear that most minor disputes are settled 'out of court' between the parties concerned. As will be seen under other headings villages sites, sanitation, roads etc etc were mostly satisfactory or good and I did not have need to use the Native Administration regulations - where a few village sites were ~~up~~ not up to standard I left a Constable for several days to effect immediate improvements and, where necessary, issued appropriate orders for improvements.

Health also was good and except for suspected malnutrition cases in rather remote areas children were being well cared for or sent to hospital if sick. Regulation 67(a) was only used on one occasion for extreme neglect of child by a parent who was close to ANNENBERG AID POST. This man was sentenced to three months I.H.L. AIGME.

#### A G R I C U L T U R E,

The main food of the people in the area is SAGO but there are some exceptions which will be mentioned later. The RAG people eat sago every day (many of them eat little else) and such sago is either baked on a broken saucepan or boiled with a few leaves gathered from the bush. Where coconuts are available grated coconut flesh is mixed and cooked with the sago for additional flavour. Sago is also sometimes baked with edible leaves in short pieces of bamboo.

Administration Officers over the past years have encouraged the people to plant gardens to supplement their sago diet and now small gardens are in evidence in all village groups. The main foods grown in these gardens are bananas, taro

and, occasionally, yams. The gardens for the main part however are not extensive nor are they likely to be as the people much prefer sago to other foods and the additional effort required for gardening is also a big deterrent to large gardens.

The usual edible leaves and fruits are collected from the bush and small quantities of greens are grown by some of the people. A few European vegetables also are in evidence here and there but they are not grown extensively or by all groups. The main European vegetables introduced are pumpkins and cabbage. No corn was sighted in the area at all. In season there are also more than abundant quantities of breadfruit available.

Wild game and birdlife abounds in the vast swamplands and although game is collected the whole year round the best hunting season is during the wet when pigs, cassowary, etc. congregate on the mounds in the swamps to escape the encroaching water.

Fish, prawns, and fresh water turtle are also gathered along the rivers. The best time for fishing is in the dry. Small streams are trapped by placing barriers across them and driving the fish into the barriers where they are caught in hand nets. Cane fish traps are in evidence in all river villages and vary in size to trap prawns, fish and small crocodiles. The openings of these fish traps are always pointed upstream. Crocodiles are eaten too. These reptiles are mainly caught in the dry season whilst they are sleeping in the sun on the river bank. Sometimes too natives feel for crocodiles with their feet in the lagoons.

There are still very few bearing coconuts in most villages but over the past two years through the efforts of Mr. Holloway hundreds of young palms are now in evidence. The people were congratulated in their efforts in this regard and have been encouraged to plant further palms as an additional source of foodstuffs.

As has been pointed out in former reports the BRERI people on the lower RAMU are notable exceptions in this area in that they are not basically sago eaters but gardeners; indeed two of the BRERI groups, LIMBUBU and SUTUBU, have practically no sago palms at all. The main crops grown in this area are yams, taro and banana. Yams are stored in houses and eaten when other foods are not available.

Both the RAO and BRERI people state that they are never short of food. They have no 'time hungry'. However, the evidence from past years - the numbers of children found suffering from either undernourishment or malnutrition - would indicate that although the bulk of food is there the diet is not a balanced one. I should point out that as far as I can ascertain most of these cases in children came from the sago eating people of the RAO group. The gradual introduction of goats into the area as a source of milk for mothers and small children would do much to offset this problem.

The only livestock in the area are native pigs and these fare very well indeed. Fowls and dogs are in evidence in all villages.

#### ROADS & BRIDGES:

Except between MISINKI and TSUMBU on the extreme lower reaches of the RAMU there are inter-village tracks between all villages. These tracks are mainly used in the dry season during which period it is much quicker

to walk upstream along the banks than it is to travel by canoe. In the dry season the main tracks down the RAMU are in excellent condition but along the KERAM they are somewhat more hazardous due to flash floods which even occur in the dry. Most small streams are roughly bridged and canoes are available in all villages for major crossings.

On the road between NUMARI and WOBU along the foot of the SCHRADER mountains- quick flooding of the KERAM tributaries can be particularly dangerous as the streams are swift and the use of canoes not practicable. In the dry all of these tributaries can be forded.

Two stretches of road, one between KIGA and MUI (6 1/2 hours) and the other between NUMARI and GOKTO (8.30 hours) are particularly difficult to maintain due to the swampy nature of the stretches and the relative small populations in the villages. The bad walking on these two stretches is made even worse by the innumerable leeches enroute. I have never seen these creatures in such abundance before anywhere.

Two new ferrymen have been placed on strength as authorised at ATALPI on the RAMU river. This crossing is used by the lower RAMU people coming into AIOHE.

Although patrols are not usually conducted in the wet season the need for a large dinghy with outboard motor is desirable. Such equipment could be put to particularly good use by the medical patrols which have to run out here and there every few months to check on Mucoping-cough and other allied diseases.

Waterways have already been discussed in former reports.

#### V I L L A G E S & H O U S I N G :

This patrol visited the area in the dry season when villages are seen at their best. The people also received two months advance notice of the intended visit so they had ample time to clean their villages up.

On the whole I was pleased with what I saw as the people had been making genuine efforts at improving village sites. Properly constructed latrines and rubbish pits, complete with lids, were in evidence everywhere, village sites were clean and the surrounding bush fairly well cut. Housing was generally satisfactory though of course below standard dwellings were noted - and the necessary instructions issued - in several areas. Generally speaking housing along the KERAM river was of a higher standard than that in the RAMU area. There is of course really no excuse for poor houses as building materials are in super-abundance everywhere.

The most pertinent feature of villages in this area is their precarious location along the banks of the RAMU river. Every wet season the villages are swamped in water and this of course makes it impossible for the people to maintain latrines etc all the year round. In addition, over the years the odd village site has been completely cut away by the currents of the RAMU river and as the RAMU is such a haphazard stream it is hard for people to find a site near the banks and say that they will remain there indefinitely.

The following villages are exceptions to the general good picture presented to the patrol and are noted here for further action by future patrols if necessary.

URINEIBU. Housing extremely poor and the place over-grown however latrines and rubbishpits in evidence.



(10.)

LIMBUBU.

Constable left for three days to affect improvements.

These people came out of the bush and were initially censused in 1955. General condition still very poor and many houses not lived in.

WENGABU.

No latrines or rubbish pits. Housing very poor.

MUL.

Constable left for three days to clean rubbish away from the backs of houses.

The best kept village was that of RORORUPI just west of AICME. The Tultul of this village (to be promoted to Luluai) is a very keen type and his whole area a credit to him. BUNANDA, the man concerned, was presented with a few trade goods as encouragement for the good work he is doing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Except in the sub-standard villages last mentioned officials are satisfactory. Indeed the odd few have perhaps a little too much drive as far as their people are concerned. Over the past years officials have been well backed by Administration Officers and the people now hold considerable respect for their badge of office.

Medical Tultuls have been appointed for most groups and considering their limited degree of training are doing a fair enough job. Their main utility value lies in seeking out the sick and seeing that they get to the nearest aid-post. Medical tultuls are fairly well on the ball due to the good work done by the European Medical Assistant Aicme.

All officials were encouraged to visit the government station as frequently as possible and at least once every three or four months to report on village affairs.

The following changes are recommended for new appointees please?

- (1) Tultul PORI of KORBUNKA is very old and has a bad leg. He wishes to resign and the man SAKA is recommended by popular consent to replace him.
- (2) There is no Luluai at MELITO. The tultul GAGEAI here is doing a good job and he is recommended for the position.
- (3) Luluai OROMINGIN of BRUKTO has died. Tultul AVAGUMERI is recommended to replace him.
- (4) RORORUPI has no Luluai. Tultul BUNANDA is recommended for this position.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

There is only one mission in this area and that is located at ANNENBERG on the RAMU river. This station, a station of the ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION OF THE HOLY GHOST, has been established since about 1934 and currently the Reverend Father Materne, a German, is in charge. The mission has a main station school at ANNENBERG and a number of outstation schools which are placed in strategic points throughout the RAO and BRERI groups. Considering the mission has been established such a long time they have in reality achieved little outside the religious sphere.

None of the Catechists, including those at the main station, are very well trained as far as secular education is concerned. Their main efforts are directed towards religious education. Some rudimentary schooling is given in the three R's but the intensity of instruction is such that only one or two children from the larger villages eventually learn to read and write a type of Pidgin English. The Father at ANNENBERG pointed out to me that at present he is unable to improve matters in the secular sphere due to the shortage of trained staff (trained coastal Catechists from coastal areas do not like to stay long in the RAKU) and the large area he has to cover.

The undermentioned figures denote mission "Schools" and attendances as obtained from the Priest at ANNENBERG. Father Materne states that attendances are around 80% in the dry season but that in the wet these fall off to very low percentages indeed.

Location	Boys	Girls	Local Teachers	Coastal Teachers
Annenberg	59	39	2	1
Watabu	17	15	2	-
Grengabu	25	17	1	-
Sutubu	55	49	1	1
Misinki	19	13	-	1
Wobu	22	15	1	-
Imngitabu	20	19	1	-
Wabesa	16	12	1	-
Mui	14	13	1	-
Maisan	20	15	1	-
Nagrubu	15	13	-	1
Bumbera	12	13	1	-
Wundabagu	16	12	1	-
Jitibu	13	12	1	-
Rebu	10	12	1	-
Pakingibu	20	15	1	-
Totals:-	353	283	16	4

From the RAO and BRERI people there are twentytwo (22) boy students and fourteen (14) girl boarding students attending the Aiome Government School. The Aiome station school is at present staffed by three Native teachers and a European teacher is arriving within the next ten days.

#### REST HOUSES & POLICE BARRACKS:

All but a few of these were spacious enough and being well maintained. The best rest house by far is the old station house built of native material at Annenberg. This building is constructed of first rate hardwoods, mainly Kwila, and should last for many years yet. This house has been standing since 1951 and is indeed a credit to Mr. Graham Taylor who built it.

#### C E M E T R I E S:

There are proper burial grounds in all villages but for the main they were not well maintained. Appropriate instructions were issued where it was considered necessary. The people of Jabis (or Yebit) in the Angoram area burn their dead as they

... that in the wet bodies are washed out of the ground. The people in the RAMU overcome this difficulty by building a strong roof over the body before covering it with earth.

X ABSENTEE NATIVES, CARE OF CHILDREN & BRIDE PRICE:

The provisions of C.I. No 25-48/49 were brought to notice in each village visited, particular stress was placed on the care of children as the families of absentee natives were being well cared for. In only one case did I find it necessary to reprimand the wife of an absentee policeman, she was not feeding the child properly and it had to be taken to hospital for treatment of numerous small sores.

Bride price is very low throughout the whole area and in many instances it is not even 'paid'. Brides are sometimes given away to friends but usually brother-sister exchange is still the most common practice. It is not at all uncommon to find men of 40 years and over married to girls of 14-15 years. This of course has repercussions when the girl does not want the man or becomes tired of him. Adultery is very common and numerous individuals are forever changing wives- in a few instances cases were noted where brothers changed and rechanged their respective wives with each other every few years. Although mission influence has been spread over the area for a number of years cases of polygamy are found in all villages. The most wives noted for any single individual was five but there are numerous cases where men have three wives. This all complicated life very much for the local priest as numbers of these men and women have been baptised Catholic Christians and even married in the Church. X

REBU LAGOON:

Some six miles to the east of the Panu river and ANNENBERG MISSION STATION ( about 2 hours by track ) is located a lagoon which was formerly the course of the main river. In the wet season the RAMU river overflows into this area and the water is well stocked with fish, duck and crocodiles. The lagoon is a large one and is sufficiently deep to allow FLYINGBOATS to land there. This was done on several occasions during the war.

FLAG( BLUE ENSIGN):

The Flag was flown at all rest houses visited and village officials were invited to participate in the ceremony of lowering it at sunset each day. Full dress uniforms were carried by the Constabulary accompanying the patrol for this ceremony.

RESTRICTED AREA NATIVES:

Before I left on this patrol I requested RAMU natives along the foot of the SCHRADER mountains to establish contact with mountain people who trade with them and to get some of them to come in and visit the patrol. Most, if not all, the people in the SCHRADERS to the west of WUNDABAGU have not been contacted by patrols to date.

I am therefore recording some general information here as it may be of use to initial patrols into this area.

Right at the headwaters of the arms of the KERAM river just before crossing over the divide to the JIMMI river fall there is population located. I have flown across from the KAIRONK over the SCHRADERS and down the headwaters of the UROM tributary which breaks out onto the flat near LITUBU and established that there is a small group (approximately 200) located far up towards the divide. A small group of mountain folk dwelling in the ranges just at the back of Litubu state that these people at the head of the valley are of the AENAI group the main part of which is located in the KAIRONK itself. Some of the mountain folk near LITUBU understand the AENAI language and they in turn can speak some RAO. However, these people on the headwaters proper could be best contacted by travelling down the KAIRONK, to where the river turns and cuts through the BISMARCKS, thence crossing over the range to them. There would be population and good contacts all the way on this route whilst by travelling up from the Raza flats a patrol would have from two to three hard days carrying through unpopulated country.

On the other main arm of the KERAM, which arm comes down onto the flats in the unpopulated section between NUMARI and GOKTO, and on the headwaters of the river which runs down past MUI and NUMARI to join the KERAM in ANGORAM territory there is also uncontacted population. (Natives further down the KERAM in ANGORAM area also state that mountain folk similar to those in AIOME territory come down the river to trade with them occasionally.) Whilst in the MUI-NUMARI area a half dozen men from the ranges came in to visit the patrol. They indicated that their group name was WABARUNG and that their people were located on the headwaters of the KERAM itself and some of them extended over to the JIMMI fall. These people stated that it took them approximately three days to reach their homes from NUMARI. A NUMARI man named JONGWILA understands the language of these people very well and although he himself cannot talk PIDGIN ENGLISH practically everyone else in NUMARI can. This group appears to be a fairly extensive one and therefore a short vocabulary list was obtained for use if necessary. The list is indicated hereunder:

Schild	Jadgingera	Tomahawk (Iron)	Yiwo
Spear	Flario	Arrow	Yimo
Bow	Auda	Friend	Andawiya
K ukau	Charambai	Banana	Amlu
Taro	KLao	Water	Nyinko
Firewood	Huno	You come(s)	Yabakaro
You come(p)	Kwagagain	You go(s)	Fagendumbula
You go(p)	Dumdilau	Pig	Chanaku
Hungary	Singar	Sit down	Himina
Stand up	Umbinawei	Good	Morokesgin
Bad	Korkora	Kina	Angwon
Stop	Terin'in'gerave.		

The men of WABARUNG who made the long trip in to see us were given a few small ~~gifts~~ gifts as a token of good will. I have indicated to them that it would be desirable that some of their young men come into AIOME to learn Pidgin English and they readily accepted the idea. It still remains to be seen however if they do come in.

There are also a number of very small uncontacted groups in the extremely rugged AUNJA valley at the back of WUNDABAGI. Three ex Administration interpreters, Kumbiagen, Winigi and Tonsiguour are available here for patrols.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

A complete census revision was carried out in the BRERI and RAO census sub-divisions and relevant sheets are attached to the back hereof. There are two copies for Headquarters, Port Moresby. The village of WUDABAGU shown on the patrol map was censused too but is not shown in the census figures. This village consists of a small group of mountain folk who came out to live on the Ramu flats a number of years ago. The main group of these people is located in the rugged AUNJA valley and most of them have not been contacted as yet. Census has always been conducted in this village during the RAO-BRERI patrol as the people are located on the main road back to AJOMBE, and it helps bolster their morale. These people are now moving back to a new site in the foothills of the Schrader mountains and will in future be included in Restricted Area figures.

C E N S U S

<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Migrations</u>	<u>Increase/Decrease.</u>
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( RAO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION )

141	105	Plus 33	Plus 69
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( BRERI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION )

21	25	Plus 2	Minus 2
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L A B O U R

The overall figures show that 21% of the RAO and 28% of the BRERI male labour potential (16-45 years) are absent from their villages at work. These figures indicate a slight increase of absentee workers over last years figures although the area has been closed to recruiting for work outside Madang Central Sub-district. The reason for this increase is that men themselves have gone out to seek employment, most of them within the Sub-district. No recruiters have been into the area.

I would recommend that the following villages be restricted for recruiting and agreements for a further year.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Absent at work now</u>	<u>Labour Potential 16-45 years</u>	<u>Approx % absent</u>
<u>(BRERI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION)</u>			
Korbunka	18	45	40%
<u>(RAO CENSUS SUB-DIVISION)</u>			
Baro (Kragabu)	9	13	69%
Indobu	8	18	44%
Grangabu	17	26	65%
Chungrebu	9	8	100% plus
(some boys under 16)			

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

One of the primary purposes of this patrol was to complete the ANTI-YAWS work in the controlled area of the AIGME PATROL POST. All villagers were given ample warning of the patrols intentions and expected time of arrival and the injection team of N.M.O'S from AIGME carried out this work without any difficulties. The relevant sheets concerning anti-yaws injection have been handed to the European Medical Assistant Aigme for onmovement. Under the heading "Numbers accidentally absent" is included wives and families of absentee workers, these have been indicated in brackets ( and included in the totals) as in all probability they have received injections together with their husbands at their husbands place of work.

AID POSTS.

The only such post is at ANNENBERG and this post is centrally located to the bulk of the population in the area. I intend suggesting to the E.M.A. AIGME that if he has the staff available he post another man to this area so that he may carry out regular inspection patrols down the RMU,

MEDICAL TULTULS.

As mentioned elsewhere these men are generally fairly well up to the mark due to the good work of the E.M.A. here.

GENERAL HYGIENE.

Latrines, rubbish pits and well cleaned villages were the rule rather than the exception. It is very hard for these people to maintain these standards as the whole area is subject to flooding and villages are literally swamped in water in the wet.

N.M.O'S ACCOMPANYING.

ARING, the senior N.M.O. at AIGME. A very good worker who uses his head and handles people very well. Has had well over 20 years in the game and is getting too old for walking. Conducted himself well and did an excellent job.

SON, yet another very keen type. A good worker, always happy and one of the cleanest natives I have ever met.

KIBUS, a junior N.M.O. who has accompanied me on all my patrols from AIGME. A good worker and conscientious.

ARING, the senior N.M.O. handled all the anti-yaws work and checked the population for sores and sickness in each village. A list of complaints he dealt with is shown hereunder.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Treated Patrol</u>	<u>To AIGME</u>	<u>To ANNENBERG</u>
Yaws	4	5	9
T.U.	1	3	2
Pneumonia		7	
Scabies		1	10
Eye Complaints		18	
Hernia		3	
Abscess		2	1
Spleen(Children)		3	
T.B. Suspect		1	
Malnutrition suspects(chldn)		12	

RAMU - KERAM GAP

M.14/1/3 dated 1st August refers.

During the course of my patrol in the RAMU- KERAM region I inspected the area adjacent to the two rivers and the gap between them and now submit the following notes for your further information.

(a) The distance between the two main streams is approximately five miles.

(b) The rate of erosion on the KERAM is negligible. The RAMU, however, is cutting in towards the KERAM at the rate of approximately fifty to eighty yards each wet season. This has been well indicated from photographs taken from ANNENBERG Mission nearly two years ago. Father Materne of ANNENBERG holds these photographs which show the marked change in course of the stream.

(c) In the event of a breakthrough ( and if the bulk of RAMU waters flowed into the KERAM) the following villages would be very seriously affected as in the wet when the KERAM floods they are in up to three feet of water. Indeed, if the main stream broke through these villages would be underwater all the year round.

AYUMI. Guasingi, Nalisa, Bunungom, Nagrubu. Other villages are located or rises well above flood level.

ANGORAM. Jingo, Mungom, Hozgwik, Angisi, Kavin, Bugaram, Yar, Bobten, Rambat, Sumundo.

Total population approximately 1,300.

(a) In the event of a joining of the two streams undoubtedly a vast quantity of RAMU water would flow into the KERAM in the wet season as the RAMU floodwaters already flow in such direction. However, without making a proper engineers survey it would be impossible to predict just how much water would flow through and what the eventual outcome would be.

To give you a better idea of the situation as I see it I submit the following points for your consideration.

(1) There are no hills or even minor rises in the gap between the two rivers but it would appear that the ground slopes gently from the KERAM up towards the RAMU. This is confirmed by the fact that even when both rivers are in flood RAMU waters flow into the KERAM and not vice versa.

(2) Mr. P. Elchem of ANGORAM and local RAMU natives have indicated that, in flood, the RAMU waters have been flowing into the KERAM since pre-war days. This would indicate to me that there is little difference in levels between the banks of the two rivers as there has been little erosion in the gap to date. ( Even the KERAM tributary which "rises" near the RAMU is very much overgrown and although deep is not cleanly scoured - is. it is practically covered in vegetation.

(3) In the wet season it is possible to canoe through from the RAMU to the KERAM. Father Materne goes by outboard motor.

Some 200 yards in from the RAMU towards the KERAM floodwaters marks would indicate that in the wet a stream approximately six feet deep flows to the KERAM. About a quarter of a mile in further towards the KERAM these flood marks are slightly higher ( 8 feet ) but this may be due to a small depression between the two streams.

(4) There is a tributary ( if it could be called such ) which rises about a quarter of a mile in from the RAMU and flows into the KERAM near the mission station at MAISAN. I cannot satisfy myself as to how this tributary could have been formed - ie. whether it has been formed from natural catchment or from over-flow RAMU floodwaters. Obviously, however, it has been there a long time. When the KERAM is in high water ( it was within three feet of the banks this visit ) this tributary is full of water and it is possible to travel by canoe or dinghy ( as did Father Materne and myself ) for about three quarters of the gap distance between the two main rivers. It would perhaps have been possible to go even closer to the RAMU except for dense vegetation covering the stream - as it was we had to cut through in places on the 1.30 hour trip.

It is into this tributary that RAMU floodwaters flow to reach the KERAM.

The very fact that KERAM waters flow so far in towards the RAMU would again indicate to me ( considering the country is 'flat' ) that there is little difference in heights between the banks of the two rivers.

(5) The KERAM is a much smaller stream and floods much more frequently than does the RAMU. During the course of this patrol rises and falls of up to ten feet were noted in the KERAM after extremely heavy rains in the mountains.

Although I have not seen the RAMU at its' lowest or highest level ( the stream still has much more water than usual for this time of the year ) it would appear that this river rises between twentyfive and thirty feet from low to high water mark. Eg., it floods over up to eight feet and is now, although not really low, some fifteen feet below the banks at ANNENBERG airstrip which is on the same level as the bank of the stream.

All this of course means that it is impossible to say what the normal water level of the two streams is.

(6) As aforementioned without a proper survey it would not be prudent to make any definite statements but from what I have seen I would give my opinion as follows:

If the RAMU continues to cut in on its' present course and at its' present rate it will join with the KERAM tributary within the next five years. ( I should point out here that there appears a possibility that the RAMU, not a very stable stream, will re route its' course further upstream from ANNENBERG which result will mean that erosion towards the KERAM will cease.) In the event of the RAMU cutting into the KERAM tributary I would consider that although a large channel would be scoured through in the wet that the bulk of RAMU waters would continue to flow in the main RAMU channel. I base this assumption on the direction of flow of the RAMU and the point that I consider that the bulk of Ramu water would be at a lower level than the Keram waters.

In conclusion I would say that I doubt very much if the RAMU will join with the KERAM tributary this year or the next due to the distance it still has to cut through. However, Father Materne of Annenberg has indicated that he will keep a close watch on the "break-through point" next wet season and advise us of further developments.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Alipone / MADANG

RAC 60

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females & Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
IBU	1.8.57	3	4					1						1	2	2	3	9	10	2			2			1	2
TAM	2.8.57	1	1																1								
BU	2.8.57	1	2	1		2		1								9	6	2	2			1			1		
IBU	3.8.57	5	2	1										1				26	23			4					
PAGU	3.8.57	1	1											1		1	2	2	5	3					1		
RO	3.8.57	2	2	1												1	3	3	7	1		9			2		
BU	3.8.57	2				2						1				3	2	1	5			3			1		
ABU	5.8.57	5	4	-	2	2		-	1	-	1					7	10	5	3	1		5			1		
ITABU	5.8.57	4	3	1				1						1		17	24	5	8	1							
BU	5.8.57					1										12	13			2							
ABU	5.8.57	-	2			1	1	1	1									1	1	2		2			2		
DBU	6.8.57	1												1		4	3	3	2	5		3			1		
GABU	6.8.57	1	1					2								7	6	2	3	17						1	
HIBU	6.8.57	2	2	1				1								1	6	6	4						1	1	
GREBU	6.8.57	1	2											1	1	6	3			9		1					
IGIBU	7.8.57	2	1	1														1	1	4		1					
KIBU	7.8.57	2	1	1	1											6	3	1		3					1		
UNOI	22.8.57	1	2			1	1											4	1								
FU	22.8.57	1	1	1		1		1										1	5	1		1					

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Sheet No 1

HONGI/MADANG

RAO

Census Sub Division

Govt. Form - 200/10-56

DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMILES		TOTALS (excl. long absentees)		GRAND TOTAL							
1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females	Progenies	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adult				
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
				1	2	2			3	9	10	2		2		1	2				2	83	8	37	2	25	1.6	26	16	32	45	684	
											1											3	8	1	7		6	2.2	11	5	10	8	226
1									9	6	2	2		1		1					8	23	12	29	3	16	2.3	27	26	28	37	38	
							1				26	23		4			3				8	24	7	27	1	22	2	28	21	25	37	5743	
							1		1	2	2	5	3			1					9	19	7	23	1	16	1.6	19	19	26	32	122	
									1	3	3	7	1		8		2	2	3		9	15	12	13	1	12	2	20	30	19	35	551.58	
									3	2	1	5			3			1			9	15	12	13	1	12	2	20	30	19	35	113	
1									7	10	5	3	1		9		1				14	16	3	16	2	12	1.8	11	16	25	29	49.50	
									17	24	5	8	1								15	33	15	26	5	23	1.9	40	39	58	69	88	
									12	13		2						1			11	30	6	25		19	1.8	26	27	42	41	100.97	
1											1	2		2		2					3	11	3	10		3	1.5	11	9	18	18	201	
									4	3	3	2	5		3		1				4	21	5	22	1	18	1.7	17	17	26	26	201.57	
2									7	6	2	3	17			1					7	23	8	18	3	11	2	17	11	19	23	201.57	
1									1	6	6	4			1	1					13	25	11	26	1	20	1.7	31	37	43	49	178	
									6	3		8			1						3	7	4	11		8	1.7	7	11	10	15	22.127	
									6	3		4			1						1	2	4	8		6	1.3	17	21	22	19	49	
									1	1	4				1						5	19	4	17	4	8	1.5	16	11	19	20	201.57	
									6	3	1	3			1						5	19	4	13	4	10	1.9	14	12	16	18	201.57	
									4	1											1	6	2	8		5	1.6	9	7	6	7	29	
1									1	5	1										5	16	4	22		15	1.8	30	12	20	28	42.46	



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Sheet No 2

AIOMI / MADANE

RAO

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.-7405/10.55

DEATHS				MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL								
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males			Females		Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	
								1	2				3					4	11	4	10	1	9	1.6	10	10	15	15	28722			
																														739		
								1	1	3	3	2	1	4		4		1												65759		
										6	4																			123		
																														20713		
								1	1	5	8	1	2			3														33		
																															52781	
										4	2																				113	
																															33753	
																															106	
																															72711	
																															153	
																															61772	
																															133	
																															30730	
																															60	
																															40766	
																															66	
																															34738	
																															62	
																															24722	
																															46	
																															20727	
																															65	
																															53741	
																															74	
																															62746	
																															30	
																															24776	
																															167	
																															70737	
																															14732	
																															75765	
																															147	
																															25734	
																															48	
																															14779	
																															33	
9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	115	28	10	10	10	10	54	22	14	8	4	26	17	6	22	17	68	54	676	132	96	25	3609
																												18347	1775			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

*Aiome / Akdane*

BRERI 6

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK														
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13			Over 13		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.								
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
NGABU	7.9.57	1	2					1						2	1			3	3	5	6			3									
PAJBU	7.9.57	3		1			1	1						1	1			4	4	1	1	2		3									
TUBU	7.9.57	1	2		2	1	2							1	2			4	6	9	5			5			1						
BEUNDA	7.9.57	2	5			2	1		1					1				7	2	3	3			12			1						
UNAT	7.9.57	1	3											2	1			1	1			10											
TOTAL	1957	9	12	1	2	3	4	3						1	7	4		19	16	18	15	12		29			2						



H. Q.

VILLAGE POPULATION RECORD

YEAR 1957

AIOME MADANE

P.A.O

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		G					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M							
IBU	1.9.57	3	4					1							1	2	2			3	8	10	2			2				
TAM	2.8.57	1	1																							1				
TBU	2.8.57	1	2	1		2		1												9	6	2	2			1		1		
IBU	3.9.57	5	2	1											1							26	23			4				
IBABU	3.9.57	1	1											1						1	2	2	5			3				1
IRO	3.9.57	2	2	1																1	3	3	7			1		8		2
BU	8.9.57	2				2							1							3	2	1	6			3				
ABU	5.9.57	5	4	-	2	2	-	1		1										7	10	5	3			1		3		1
VITABU	5.9.57	4	3	1				1							1					17	24	5	8			1				
BU	5.9.57					1														12	13					2				
TABU	5.8.57	2				1	1	1	1													1	1			2		2		2
QBU	6.9.57	1													1					4	3	3	2			5		3		
SHBU	6.9.57	1	1					2												7	6	2	3			17				
EIBU	6.8.57	2	2		1					1										1	6	6	4							1
ORIBU	6.8.57	1	2											1	1					6	3					8		1		
NGIBU	7.8.57	2	1		1																	1	1			4		1		
SLIRO	7.8.57	2	1	1	1															6	3	1				3				1
RINOI	22.8.57	1	2			1	1																1							
IFU	22.8.57	1	1	1				1		1												1	5			1				1







# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Sheet No. 2

Piome / Madang

RAO

Census

Sub-Division

Govt. Print. - 7103/18.50.

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of children born-out		Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-25	10-15	16-25				Pregnant	Number of children born-out	M	F		M	F
							1	1	2					3							4	11	4	10	1	9	16	10	10	15	15	28+25	
																																	58
							1	1	1	3	3	2	1	4	-	4	1				9	33	2	34	4	28	16	27	16	29	32	65+5	
										6	4										2	11	1	9	2	5	6	6	2	14	11	25+13	
							1	1	1	5	8	1	2			3			1		6	22	2	22	2	22	16	18	24	30	37	52+61	
1										4	2									8	18	6	16	16	18	26	21	26	32		53+53		
	1									1	3							3	1		14	37	9	46	7	16	17	22	27	44	56	72+81	
										4	5			8	1			1		9	30	7	31	3	2	15	19	28	33	43		153	
							2			2	3			3		1		1		3	17	4	15	2		14	9	11	15	9		30+30	
							1			1	2	1	4			1		1	1		7	20	3	13		9	16	6	18	13		40+6	
							2			1	2	4	2							7	14	2	13	3	9	17	14	10	11	18		46	
										2	2	1	4	2						5	14	2	14		9	14	9	8	13	14		34+28	
										2	2	1	1	2						4	13	4	8		6	14	6	10	20	17		46	
							1			4	4		1		5					6	25	6	15	2	11	16	16	11	31	30		33	
							2				1	2	2		4					4	20	9	27	2	20	15	22	25	36	44		91	
1							2			4	2	1	6		4			1	1	25	40	11	33	2	24	17	30	21	50	54		64+65	
1							2			4	4	2	1	5				1		9	33	9	32	4	28	17	22	19	42	53		130	
1	1						4			1	10	7	2		2		1	1		11	35	10	35	2	25	18	30	18	41	46		130	
										3	3	3	3	3		2				3	10	2	6		5	14	8	6	11	17		26+24	
										1	1	2								2	4	4	5		4	1	2	6	10	12		49	
9	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	115	128	101	109	100	X	59	X	22	14	8	4	261	286	220	255	68	630	676	632	965	1125	3609	1831+1775	

# VILLAGE POPULATION RE

YEAR 1957

Atome / Palang

BREI

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM WORK					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
NGABU	7.8.57	1	2						1						2	1		3	3	5	6				3
BUBU	7.9.57	3	1				1		1						1	1		4	4	1	1	2			3
TUBU	8.8.57	1	2	2	1	2									1	2		4	6	9	5				5
BUNUH	8.9.57	3	5			2	1		1							1		7	2	3	3				18
ANKI	8.8.57	1	3												2	1		1	1			10			
AL	1957	9	12	1	2	3	4		3						1	7	4	19	16	18	15	12			29

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

AIOME / PADANG

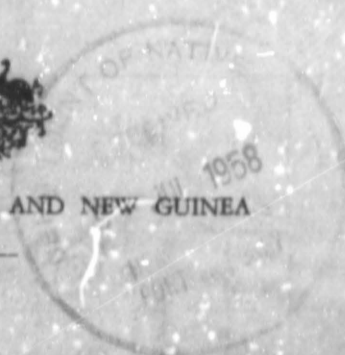
BRERI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print. - 7403/10.16.

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F												
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults								
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-14	15-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F							
	1					2	1	3	3	5	6		3							9	37	9	29	6	25	17	19	29	40	34	62	63						
	1			1	1			4	4	1	1	2	3							9	22	1	15	2	7	2	19	14	22	21	46	3						
					1	2		4	6	9	5	5	1						14	34	11	25	5	23	2	3	28	28	36	35	70	63						
	1				1			7	2	3	3	18	1						20	42	15	45	6	37	3	4	56	37	45	53	147	90						
					2	1		1	1		10								15	29	12	26	2	22	2	3	30	26	33	37	77	63						
3				1	7	4		19	16	18	15	12	29	2					67	164	48	140	21	114	1	15	134	176	180	684	370	314						



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



36-10-83

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 4 of 57/58 AIOME

Patrol Conducted by J.B. Battersby, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled ASAI VALLEY, RESTRICTED AREA, SCHARFER RANGES

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 8 R.P.&N.G.C., 1 N.M.O., 1 Personal Servant,

Duration—From 3./3./1958 to 25./3./1958  
1 Interpreter, 44 Carriers

Number of Days Twenty three (23) days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1957

Medical Nil/19.....

Map Reference Army Strat Series. Ramu Sheet 1634

Objects of Patrol (i) Extension of Administrative influence; (ii) Census

Revision; (iii) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Rough Mountainous Country

ANZA

• GUYEN

• YANBELIM

• GURUNDI

• KIBITA

• MUAZKI

• YEMBE

• CINAH

• KULUNDI

• LARON

• ARUGA

SIMBAI RIVER

ELSMACK RIVER

BANAG

ASAI VALLEY

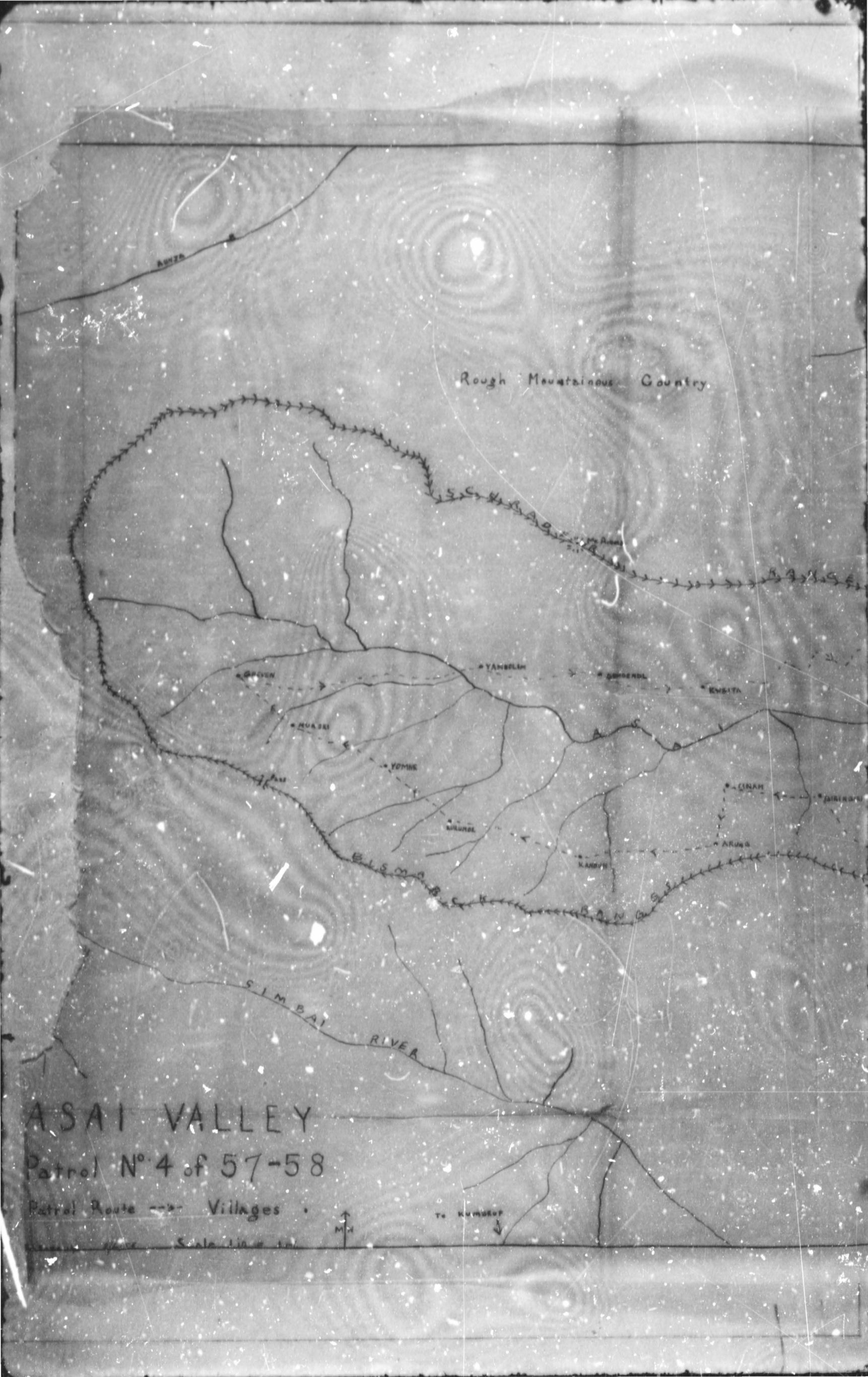
Patrol N° 4 of 57-58

Patrol Route --> Villages

MM

To KUMORUP

Scale 1:100,000





Over 13  
M F

30-10-61  
30-10-61

Department of Native Affairs  
Darwin

14th July, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

Federal Reports Nos. 1 and 5, 1957/58 - MOW.

Receipt of the abovementioned Reports is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately deal with the matters contained in the Reports.

I am most gratified to note the results of Mr. Battersby's persistence. However, you should advise him to be careful in the sending out of parties not accompanied by a European Officer when areas are in an unsettled state.

A favourable comment has been placed on Mr. Battersby's personal file as a result of his good work reported in the two Federal Reports.

I can assure that Headquarters is acutely aware of our limited field staff resources but can see no relief until early next year.

(S. J. [Signature])  
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. M.30/6

Department of Native Affairs,  
**MADANG.**

8th. July, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
**PORT MORESBY.**

Aiome Patrol Reports Nos. 4 & 5  
of 1957/58 to the Restricted Area  
of the Asai Valley.


Attached hereto please find copies of the  
above named together with covering remarks by the Assis-  
tant District Officer, Madang.

I have little to add to the Assistant  
District Officer's remarks with the exception that  
as he points out, the task of bringing the Aiome  
restricted area under any sort of firm control is  
impossible whilst there is only one officer stationed  
at Aiome.

Very little of a concrete nature I feel  
will be accomplished until such time as an officer  
is stationed within the restricted area itself. With  
the staff position as it is however, I can see no  
prospect of posting an additional officer to the Aiome  
area for some considerable time to come.

It would be appreciated if the provision  
of an officer for the establishment of a post in the  
Aiome restricted area be kept in mind.

The Patrol Report has been submitted in  
the old form as per Section C, paragraph 9 of Circular  
Instruction No.267.

  
(D.J. Parrish)  
Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DPS/ES

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. M. 30/6

District Office,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

30th June, 1958.

District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

District Officer,  
AIOIA.

HOME PATROL REPORTS NOS. 4 AND 5  
Q. 1957/58 TO THE RESTRICTED AREA  
OF THE ASAI VALLEY.

Attached please find the abovementioned patrol reports, together with claims for camping allowance. It is convenient to deal with the reports jointly, as the second is a short follow up patrol of the first.

The reports reveal that Government influence is still obviously limited and will remain so until a Patrol Post can be opened in the vicinity of the airstrip in the SIMBAI valley. This is provided for in the 1958/59 estimates.

Administration of this area has been retarded over the years through the sheer inability to post more than one officer to Aioia. Consequently, officers stationed there have been placed in the invidious position of having to place prohibitions on these people that they could not permanently enforce. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and I feel will remain so until the Simbai post is opened.

Although the patrol encountered no obvious signs of tribal fighting or hostile natives, it is evident from the attitude of the TINAM group that the area is still unsettled.

It is interesting to note, however, that there has not been any physical obstruction of Administration patrols nor, indeed, have any other unescorted European miners or missionaries been molested. They seem to have complete freedom of movement in perfect safety.

The Anglican mission have already established two schools in the restricted ASAI area, under Samoan teachers, and these should greatly contribute towards settling the area.

Mr. Battersby displayed considerable patience in endeavouring to re-establish friendly contact with these disaffected people. However, until these people come under full administrative control and understand the policy of the Administration, Census figures will continue to remain unsatisfactory.

(D. P. SHEPKEY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AIOME Patrol Post,  
MADANG District.

12th April, 1958.

District Officer,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No 4 of 57/58 - AIOME PATROL POST.

PREAMBLE

: Report of a patrol through the  
ASAI Valley in the Restricted  
Area of the SCHARDER Ranges.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

- : (i) Extension of Administration influence.
- (ii) Census revision.
- (iii) Routine Administration.

PERIOD OF PATROL

: 3rd March, 1958 to 25th March, 1958.  
Twenty-three days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

- : No8467 Constable TURA (s/NCO)
- No8523 Constable MOSA
- No8528 Constable ABA
- No8563 Constable WAINORU
- No8704 Constable NUGAE
- No9637 Constable MARGUDZANG
- No9814 Constable RAPANG
- No8506 Constable TABI (13 days)
- No8849 Constable GOWA (2 days)

N.M.O. ATEMBAS

Interpreter SIEP of GEVEN, SIMBAI Valley.

Personal servant

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL

: March/April, 1957

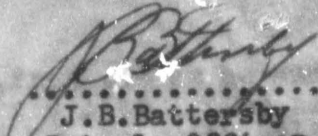
MAP REFERENCE

: Army Strat Series - 4 miles to  
1 inch, 1634 RAMU Series

Map of AIOME Patrol No 6 of  
56/57

RESULTS OF PATROL

: As shown herein.

  
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J.B. Battersby  
Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol was the ASAI Valley which lies five miles to the south of the AIOME Patrol Post. It lies wholly within the Restricted Area. This region has been patrolled since the establishment of the AIOME station in 1952. The last intensive patrol was in March-April, 1957 when the conducting officer had cause to remark that "Government influence is still very limited in the ASAI Valley; only the groups of APENAM, MOMBASA and ANIMUK along the Range overlooking the RAMU can be considered as fully under control. The degree of influence varies considerably from group to group but the overall attitude is one of indifference, intermingled with some fear, and a wish that we would not interfere in their politics." This patrol observed no change for the better in the area.

Contact was established with the GREVEN group of the Upper Asai who had avoided the previous patrol because of fighting. However the TINAM group in the centre of the valley and lying astride the main AIOME-SIMBAI (Krumbruf goldfield and Simbai airstrip) road refused to contact the patrol and after the patrol's departure burned down the Rest House and Police Barracks. Apart from this incident no hostile natives were encountered.

DIARY.Monday 3rd March 1958.

Departed AIOME at 1420 hrs to reach APENAM on the banks of the ASAI River one and a half hours later.

Tuesday 4th March 1958.

Census. Asai in flood and spent three hours erecting a rough bridge. Climbed to MOMBASA in two hours. Census. Heavy rain late afternoon and early night. Constable GOWA ill with high fever.

Wednesday 5th March 1958.

GOWA still ill so returned to AIOME. Patrol descended for half an hour before climbing for two hours and then descending to MONDONGOI, the first village in the valley proper. Carrying time was nearly four hours. Census postponed as only 16 people approached the patrol. Heavy rain.

Thursday 6th March 1958.

At MONDONGOI. Self and police out to attempt to find the people. Little success and only 27 people in today. Census attempted.

Friday 7th March 1958.

Descended steeply before climbing to KARAP in 2 1/2 hours. A good reception but heavy rain spoilt the census. Mr T. Watson the Anglican Mission Brother from AIOME arrived in from CIRINGIRI at 1600 hrs. He reported that Bishop Hand was at the latter place.

Saturday 8th March 1958.

Mr T. Watson returned to GIRINGIRI, from whence he and Bishop Hand proceeded on to the SIMBAI airstrip site. The patrol climbed around the western wall of the AIYAU Ck to reach CALAI in three hours. Another good turnout for census. Rain at night.

Sunday 9th March 1958.

Descended steeply over a poor track to cross the AIYAU Ck

DIARY (cont.)

and then followed a steady climb to reach IUWAM in three hours carrying time. Very few in so census postponed until tomorrow. Light rain during the afternoon followed by a very heavy storm at 1930 hrs.

Monday 10th March, 1958.

At IUWAM. Sixty-five eventually came in and census was conducted in light rain in the late afternoon. Three people sent to AICOME for medical treatment.

Tuesday 11th March, 1958.

Descended for one hour to cross a tributary of the AIYAU and then climbed for half an hour to reach AIGRAM. Census. Rain at night.

Wednesday 12th March, 1958.

Descended to cross the AIYAU for the last time and then ascended through light rain to cross the divide leading back into the ASAI Valley proper. Descended to GIRINGIRI. Carrying time was 2½ hrs. Census.

Thursday 13th March, 1958.

Patrol descended and then crossed over a ridge before climbing to TINAM. Natives seen and rest house and site badly overgrown. Only one TINAM family visited the camp site and this family had been threatened by the remainder of their group. A group of ARUNGS brought some food to the camp.

Friday 14th March, 1958.

Self and police with an interpreter moved about among the scattered houses attempting to establish contact with the inhabitants, but did not even sight anyone. Mr J. MacKinnon passed through the camp site on his way to AICOME from his gold claim and airstrip site in the SIMBAI Valley.

Saturday 15th March, 1958.

Still no sign of the TINAMs during the morning so the patrol moved on up the ridge for two hours to reach ARUNG. A good reception and turn-up for census which was conducted in rain.

Sunday 16th March, 1958.

Descended to cross a series of small creeks before ascending to KANDUM. An excellent reception from a friendly crowd barred only by the fact that the census had to be conducted in light rain.

Monday 17th March, 1958.

The patrol climbed slightly before descending to cross a creek and then climb steadily for some time. The patrol then descended gradually to reach KURUMDE in 2½ hrs carry. Only half the people in and census attempted in heavy rain, which fell for most of the afternoon and early night.

Tuesday 18th March, 1958.

Descended to cross a gorge and then climb to YOMNE in one and half hours. Census.

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DIARY (cont.)

Wednesday 19th March, 1958.

The usual descent to cross a creek and then climb out of it up a ridge to reach MURIKI in two hours carrying. The probationary luluai with twenty one others departed from here this morning to hide in the bush until the patrol's departure. A new man appointed on trial. Census as usual was conducted in light rain.

Thursday 20th March, 1958.

One hour carry over poor tracks to GREVEN. This group is part of the larger NAGUAR group but they were split by internal fighting around Christmas 1956. They could not be contacted by Mr B. McBride, P.O., when he spent five days in the area this time last year. Forty-nine were present and a new book was issued to them.

Friday 21st March, 1958.

Descended along the ASAI River for 1.15 hrs to cross it. The patrol now climbed steeply and then descended gradually to reach YAMBOLIN on the banks of the ASAI in three hours. Heavy rain started falling as the patrol reached the camp site. Census.

Saturday 22nd March, 1958.

Crossed three ravines to reach GUMSHADL in a little under three hours. Census. Sent four police out to attempt to establish contact with a small group of the TINAMs who live in a garden hamlet on this side of the river. The police reported that the houses have not been occupied for two nights. A native with a bad compound fracture of the lower left leg was sent into AIOME.

Sunday 23rd March, 1958.

Descended to cross a creek, climbed a little before descending further to cross another creek. The patrol then climbed to reach KVIBTA in a little under 2 hours. Census.

Monday 24th March, 1958.

A solid 4 1/2 hours carry across numerous small ravines and on a very poor track to reach GOLMANTRE. Census in the rain.

Tuesday 25th March, 1958.

Climbed to cross the top of the divide leading to the RAMU flats and then descended to KOGAM. Here the ANIMUKs lined as this is a hamlet of ANIMUK. The patrol continued to descend to reach the flats at ANIMUK and cross these to reach AIOME Patrol Post. Carrying time was approximately five hours.

Patrol Terminated.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Administration influence is very limited in the area visited and only the three groups of MOMBASA, APENAM and ANIMUK on the northern fall of the SCHARDER Range being fully under control. The overall native situation in the ASAI Valley is not satisfactory and has shown little if any improvement since the last intensive patrol twelve months previously. There were no sign of tribal fighting and no killings were reported to the patrol. Only two incidents were reported to the patrol - one of threatening behaviour and one of attempted wounding - both originating from members of the one group. The patrol encountered no hostile natives.

Some twelve hundred of the estimated twenty-five hundred people in the valley were sighted and this figure represented nearly 66% of the total number of natives whose names were recorded by this census patrol. This percentage is not satisfactory but compares more than favourably with the 50% sighted by the last patrol.

Administration is made difficult in this area because the members of each group are scattered throughout its area, living in garden homesteads - there being no villages in the accepted sense. The ground of one group is often dispersed and situated in the ground belonging to other groups. To further complicate the situation, people who have migrated into or who have married into a group - more especially males of the latter classification - still identify themselves with their original group and therefore do not present themselves for census. This and other patrols have attempted to explain to all the groups that the Administration expects everybody to appear to have their names recorded for census and that for the sake of convenience of all parties, a person should line with the group in which he has made his permanent home.

The groups of APENAM, MOMBASA, KARAP, GALAI, AIGRAM, GIRINGIRI, KANDUM, KURUMDE, YOMNE, GREVEN, YAMBELIN, GUMBENDL, KWIBTA, GOLMANTE and ANIMUK received the patrol reasonably well; an occasional group like KANDUM giving an enthusiastic welcome (for the area, that is.) However, MONDONGCI, a listless dispirited group which appears to be on the verge of disappearing completely, showed no interest whatsoever; IUWAM showed disdain and were only interested in assisting the patrol on its way; MURIKI provided a good welcome by half the people but the probationary Iulua and some score others ran away and hid in the bush at the top of the ASAI-SIMBAI Divide on the patrol's approach; NAGUAR (the half not recorded by this patrol as GREVENS) and MARENGAR have been broken and dispersed by tribal fighting reported by the last patrol; and finally the TINAM group refused to have anything at all to do with the patrol. The latter group has never shown much co-operation with the Administration but their attitude on this occasion was by far their worst display. They deserted their houses and gardens and dispersed into the bush at the patrol's approach and all attempts to establish contacts with them in the next couple of days were unavailing.

The attitude adopted by this group was perhaps due to the two incidents, mentioned above, involving members of it and their fear of Administration action in them. The first of these incidents occurred towards the end of last January when five TINAM males, WOMBANK, TUMDUWAL, KANGIG'GI, GUGURUM and PLAU'AWAI, surrounded a garden house belonging to the KWIBTA group and fired several arrows at two women sitting down outside this house. The shafts only of two of these arrows are said to have struck the women. This action evidently over the fact that a KWIBTA woman, MAINGUT, who had married GIG'GI of TINAM, died and was buried by her brother TAMNALT. TAMNALT now demanded payment for MAINGUT's death but the TINAMS accused him of causing his sister's death by 'sanguma' for the specific reason of claiming compensation. They now took

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont).

direct action to avenge her death by attacking the two women as described above. The women were wives of the brothers of TAMBALT.

The second incident and perhaps the one attributing most to this group's current behaviour occurred while the patrol was in the area. It was immediately reported to the patrol by the victim, KUMBOI. Like the one above this was also a 'sanguma' based incident but was an intra-group dispute involving no outsiders. Some five months ago KERA, a brother of KUMBOI, died and his death was attributed to 'sanguma' preformed by a member or members of another TINAM clan. KOIVAU'UN, a member of this clan now died and his death, naturally for these people was attributed to KUMBOI. This happened just prior to the patrol's departure from AIOMEA. On the afternoon of the 7th March, TUPONK? JUNGWAI, MINGINYINI and KAMARAI, relatives of the dead KOIVAU'UN, surrounded KUMBOI in his garden house with the evident intention of murdering him. However KUMBOI managed to evade them by slipping into the surrounding bush, and made his way to the patrol where a very frightened man reported the incident to me.

When the patrol moved into their area a few days later, the whole group dispersed and hid in the heavy forested slopes that cover the divide between the ASAI and the SIMBAI Valleys. A couple of days was spent in attempting to contact these people but they were not even sighted. As it would have proved a long arduous task to contact them in their present nervous state and as the patrol was not equipped for an indefinite stay it was thought best to continue the patrol and to return to this area at a later date. A further incident occurred a week after our departure when a group of TINAM men burnt down the rest house and police barracks, evidently as a demonstration of their defiance. However, it has been reliably reported to me at AIOME, that they have reconsidered their hasty action and are now busy rebuilding the rest house at a different site. A patrol will be returning to the area almost immediately to settle this group down.

The tribal fighting of the "NAGUAR-MARINGAR" area as reported by Mr B. MacBride, P.O., last year has ceased and no further incidents have occurred since that patrol. Two of the groups involved have not returned to their home grounds since their night evacuation over twelve months ago. The MARENGAR group are reported to have settled down on the RAMU fall of the SCHARDER Ranges above WUNDUBAGU, west of AIOME. The NAGUARS (the section not contacted at GREVEN and now census under that name) are said to be now settled in the bush above KANDUM and spreading over the divide to the "Cookin Salt" area of the SIMBAI Valley. The latter two groups were not contacted, but a group of some forty-nine GREVENS, who had formerly been lined in the NAGUAR book, were contacted. This group with their allies, were the strongest element in the tribal fighting and were responsible for the driving out and the keeping out of the other two groups. These people quite willingly and seriously informed the patrol that it was necessary for them to kill a member of the NAGUAR group in order to avenge the death of one of their numbers during the fighting. When they had accomplished this they would be happy to have the Administration arrange compensation payments, the paying of which would end hostilities. They were duly warned that any action along this line would be viewed very seriously and that serious action would be taken by us. No action was taken in the dispute as all the principals and a large number of those involved in a less serious way are scattered from the RAMU to the KAIRONK and it would be a long task to contact all and to settle the dispute satisfactorily. With the staff situation at AIOME being what it is and with the necessity of concentrating on patrolling the RAMU area for the rest of the year for the compilation of census and tax returns, it was considered advisable to leave this dispute to settle itself and that future action should be concentrated on preventing a renewal of the conflict.



REST HOUSES.

Rest houses, generally of a very poor standard, are to be found in fourteen of the villages visited. Only those at APENAM, MOMBASA and TOGUM were roofed good enough to keep out the weather and in all cases a canvas fly had to be placed over the roofs to make them watertight. The houses were roofed with kunai grass, which is a new roofing medium for these mountain people and as they have never been shown the correct way to use it they invariably put it on too thinly and too far apart.

Most of the rest houses evidently had received very little or no attention since the last patrol. Rest houses commenced by the previous patrol a year ago were never completed by the villagers and were still in a half completed state. However, some groups on the patrol's approach had collected timber for the erection of tents which was appreciated by the patrol personnel particularly on the afternoons the camp had to be erected in rain. It is intended to send police into parts of the area to guide the people in the erection of suitable rest houses.

AGRICULTURE.

The height of the garden land in the valley varies from 400' on the floor of the valley at the eastern end to over 5000' on the slopes at the western end. This diversity in altitude allows for a wide range of crops to be grown.

In the lower ASAI Valley the main foods purchased were taro, yam, banana, sweet potato with a little sugar, native pitpit, cabbage, tapioca and beans. The first three were the main foods purchased at this time but sweet potato would appear to be the most important food staple at other times of the year. Here, the valley is narrow and the walls fairly precipitous. Gardens cling to almost impossible slopes as little level ground is available. Consequently soil erosion and land slips were observed. The soil is black and shallow, filled with pieces of slate and shale rock, which forms the underlying parent rock. Such a rock itself is susceptible to slipping and with the assistance of man, who has removed the forest cover and broken up the top soil, thus allowing water to penetrate more deeply, this tendency has been accelerated considerably.

In the upper ASAI Valley the main foods purchased in order of importance were taro, kongkong, bananas, sweet potato, sugar, native cabbage with some pumpkin, pitpit (two varieties) and taro. Sweet potato would be the staple food for the major part of the year. In this area the valley is wider than it is lower down and the slopes are more gentler. Hence the gardens are not made on such precipitous slopes and the soil is deeper and would appear to be richer. Soil erosion and land slips although noticeable are not as bad as in the lower valley.

The people of this valley, unlike their neighbour to the north, the RAMUs, show considerable interest in gardening. All gardens are fenced against wild pigs. On some of the steeper slopes a type of contouring was practised, in that every six or eight yards feet, the smaller timber, undergrowth, grasses and rocks are laid across the slopes in lines. This retards the rate of rain run-off and helps to prevent slipping of the top layers down the slopes. However some of the slopes cultivated were so steep that I believe nothing would prevent this from happening. Each garden area is used for only the one harvesting of a root crop before being abandoned. Bananas, sugar cane and pitpit may be harvested from these areas for another couple of years.

All the valley except the higher slopes, which are now being gradually cleared, has been under gardens at one stage or another. The original forest cover has been replaced by stands of secondary growth or by large continuous areas of kunai, the latter more particularly on the lower slopes towards the river.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The majority of the tracks followed by this patrol groups were poor and in most instances no attempt had been made to improve or even clean them. The remarks made under this section in Aicme Patrol Report No 3 of 57/58 are still pertinent. It would be a hopeless task to have these people build roads unless assistance is forthcoming in helping them grade them and in the actual supervision of their construction. At present, this assistance is impossible to give.

CEMETRIES.

Cemeteries as such are non-existent. The customary practise of placing bodies on platforms in the bush or gardens, until the body is decomposed completely and then burying the bones is still practised. The skulls of all but the infants are not buried with the bulk of the bones. They usually are placed in a little elevated skull box in the bush. After some months they, too, are buried. All these phases are accompanied by killing of pigs or the eating of the flesh of wild game. No attempt was made to curb this practise, as yet, as the Administration has not sufficient control in the area to enforce the burying of the bodies.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All the officials in the area are probationary "luluais" and as such have only but the vaguest idea what duties they are expected to carry out. The "luluai" of IUWAM had died and his brother IUWORIN was appointed in his place. The luluai of MURUKI, who had hidden in the bush, not only for this patrol but for the previous one too, was relieved of his office and a younger man, BUNG, was appointed in his place.

Otherwise no changes were made in these prospective village officials and I make no recommendations that they be confirmed in their positions until they obtain a better idea of the responsibilities such positions entail.

CARRIERS.

A permanent line of RAMU carriers with a half dozen mountain men to assist carried throughout the patrol. I would recommend that a permanent carrier line be used for patrolling into this area for some time yet as some of the groups are small and the likely turn up for census is uncertain. However in routine patrols many more mountain carriers could be used as the patrol was frequently approached by these natives asking for a position on the line. However all patrols endeavouring to settle disputes or to catch murderers should have all RAMU carriers.

WEATHER.

The mornings as a general rule were fine and dry but about mid-morning everyday the valley became enshrouded in low lying cloud with rain falling most afternoons and at night. The wet afternoons did not encourage good census figures, especially in this area where the people are inclined to remain away in any case.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The patrol totalled 1745 names which is less than the two previous patrols - 1776 and 1835. Of this number nearly twelve hundred were seen by the patrol. The TINAM group of 742, the MARENGAR and half the NAGUAR group were not censused as contact could not be made with them. If these three groups, some 220 odd people had been censused, the final figure would have been greater than

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.(cont)

any of the previous patrols. However some of the latter two groups have reputedly migrated out of the valley

As mentioned by previous officers census revision in this region is indeed trying, requiring considerable patience to coax some of the natives into remembering their names or whatever aliases they gave the previous officer. Duplications and names that are unknown are common. People who have been shown as migrated out suddenly return as large as life and cannot understand why their names were not called out. All this adds to the general confusion which is reflected by the village books.

Approximately 180 names of people who claim that they have never been censused before were recorded. Many more males than females have come forward to have their names placed in the books. Females from six years to twenty years are very conspicuous because of their absence - some of the villages having no females in this age group. Considering such points as the surplus of males over females (162 in the 10-16 age group and a total of 403 in the overall analysis), the fact that several small clan groups have failed as yet to line anywhere and the fact that not everyone in any one group has been registered, I agree with the previous officers estimates that a final figure of 2500 people for the ASAI Valley is not unlikely.

Some nine natives from the three close villages of MOMBASA, APENAM and ANIMUK (TOGUM) were prosecuted under Regulation 113 of The Native Administration Regulations for failing to appear for census. Census evaders in the ASAI Valley proper were not prosecuted and until the staff situation improves at AIOME I believe it will be best not to even attempt to take action against them.

NATIVE HOUSING.

There has been no change in this since the last report.

TRADE.

Beads were by far the most popular trade item and an average of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound a day was used. Salt was the next most popular. Against previous experience in the area eight green snail shells were traded for a similar number of fairsized pigs. In fact the shells were more in demand than were tomahawks and large knives. Mother of pearl shell was not even considered by the people. Matches and razor blades proved a useful subsidiary trade items and on one occasion a small pig was purchased for a 6"x4" mirror. Face paint, particularly red, also proved popular. In all 14 pigs were purchased which appears to be a change of heart for the people of this valley. On all but three or four of the days sufficient food was purchased for the fifty odd people in the patrol and on these days rice was issued.

Beside the more serious and valuable trade carried out by these natives in their capacity as middle men between the RAMU and the Highland proper (see AIOME Patrol Report No 3 of 57/58) considerable small trading is done by these people with the RAMUs. In this trading the mountain people always travel to the RAMU villages. Their main trade item is the mountain grown tobacco, which is highly prized by the river dwellers. It is exchanged mainly for coconuts and sago, although birds of paradise plumes, and calico are sometimes exchanged.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only mission operating in the area is the Anglican Mission. It has two schools in the area staffed by two Papuan teachers in each. These are situated at GIRINGIRI, with 23 children and at MOMBASA, with 33 children. The majority of the children are day pupils.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS. (cont.)

There were thirteen children absent from their villages attending school. Seven of these were at GIRINGIRI, three at the Anglican Mission School at Aiome, two attending the Government school at AIOME and one at the mission school at MOMBASA. The Anglican Mission teachers at both villages appear to have settled down well and are having no trouble with the locals. They do not mix very closely with the locals tending to mind their own business. Although not in this area it is mentioned here that another school has been opened by the Anglicans in the SIMBAI Valley at TSUNGUP and is staffed by three Solomon Islanders.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT.

The prospect of European settlement in the Asai Valley is very poor as there is very little suitable land for economic development and such ground that may be suitable is needed by the indigenies for food crops.

RECRUITING.


Some thirty one natives are shown as working inside the district. While some of these are at work in MADANG the majority are working for Mr J. MacKinnon, prospector, at either of his two camps in the SIMBAI Valley - KOMERUP, the site of his gold lease or at GAVEN, where he is building an airstrip in order to develop his lease more fully. Most of these natives are only temporary employees who work long enough to obtain a piece of steel before returning to their villages.

CONCLUSION.

To bring the ASAI Valley under control would entail a large amount of work. However, if an officer could be spared thus allowing him to spend a great deal of his time amongst them I believe that the area could be brought under a large degree of control within twelve months.

The present hit run method of yearly census patrols does little to help. With frequent long visits to the area and the commencement and adequate supervision of roads, the establishment of one and possibly two medical aid posts and the possible opening up of the area to recruiting (perhaps government controlled) would rapidly settle down the people and help them to lead a more stable and secure way of life than at present.

Unless such measures are taken I can foresee that the actual bringing under control of the area is going to be a long task.

  
 .....  
 J.B. Battersby  
 Patrol Officer.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

THE health in the area appears to be satisfactory on the whole. Of the twelve hundred people seen only about forty cases of yaws were seen. Many more were treated for small tropical ulcers. One large T.U., one bad burn, one bad wound caused by a stick piercing the foot, one leg ripped by a pig and one double compound fracture of both bones of the lower leg were sent into the Native Hospital in AIOME for more skilled treatment. All other ailments were treated by the Native Medical Orderly, ATEMNAS, who accompanied the patrol throughout.


The patrol personnel, with the exception of three, enjoyed good health throughout. Constable GOWA was returned to AIOME on the second day, cut suffering from an attack of pneumonia. One RAMU carrier was also returned to AIOME with a badly gashed leg caused by a sharp falling piece of shale. Another carrier had very high temperature for a couple of days (105.2) and he only recovered after being given chloromycetin - the malarial drugs and penicillin seemingly having no effect. After taking the chloromycetin his temperature was down to normal within ten hours.

I consider that an Aid Post should be established at GIRINGIRI in the lower middle section of the valley as soon as an Aid Post Orderly is available to do the job. The people in this area have indicated that they are willing to construct the aid post. I feel that it would be well patronized because it is not uncommon to see these mountain people carrying in sick people to the AIOME Hospital. It is felt that if the post was established in the valley those who are not willing to face the long arduous trek over the mountains into AIOME would come into it for treatment. Further such a post would be good for the area tending to bring the Administration more close to the people than at present.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

- No 8467 Constable TURA : Acted as N.C.O. Quiet, preformed his duties satisfactorily. Discipline good.
- No 8523 Constable NOSA : A good patrol constable. Efficient and cheerful. Discipline good.
- No 8528 Constable ABA : An excellent patrol constable who shows ~~inixtive~~ initiative. Is NCO material. Discipline good.
- No 8563 Constable WAINORU : An average patrol constable - inclined to be a "loud mouth". Discipline fair.
- No 8704 Constable NUGAK : An average constable not over endowed with intelligence. Discipline good.
- No 9637 Constable NAI UDZANG: An average constable, still a little young. Not over industrious. Discipline fair.
- No 9814 Constable RAPANG : Quiet, still young and not too sure of himself. Should improve. Discipline satisfactory.
- No 8506 Constable TABI : Joined the patrol for the alet 13 days. An average constable. Discipline good.
- No 8849 Constable GOWE : Returned to AIOME after two days with pneunomia. No comments.

  
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J.B. Battersby  
Patrol Officer

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
ASA	4.3.58																												
P	7.3.58	1	4											1		1	3	2	2	3									
EGIRI	12.3.58	1	1				1					1		3		4	1	16	13							1	4		
	15.3.58		1				1			1		1	1	2		9	5	6	2										
TH	16.3.58	5	4	1									3	1		8	11	12	11	3									
MDE	17.3.58	1	1											2		11	5	4	5	4									
E	18.3.58	1	1											1		30	12	6	6	3								1	
KI	19.3.58															4	1			2									
OLIN	21.3.58		2					1	1			1	2	2		11	9	4											
ENDL	22.3.58	1	3													25	11	4											
AM	11.3.58	1	2						1				2		7	4	16	27								3			
M	20.3.58	1	2				1	1				1	8	2		3	-	28	16										
I	8.3.58	2	1					1						1		9	3			1						1	1		
ONGOI	6.3.58																1	8	5										
AN	4.3.58	1			1								2	1		1	1	1		1									
UK	25.3.58		1										2		7	6	1		4										
ANTE	24.3.58		2										1		17	10			1								2		
TA	23.3.58		1		1									1	1		3		8	1	2								
EN	20.3.58	3	3							1			3	2		36	17	18	9	1									
		18	29	2	1			3	3	2	2	3	2	26	16	1	199	105	139	101	32			2		11			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print. 740/10.55

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age		Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15				16-45	M	F	M	
									13	5										12	36	3	17	-	16	1	9	42	19	58+28	
									1	3	2	2	3							7	21	8	18	1	14	2	23	21	26	23	86
							1		4	1	16	13					1	4	1	9	22	1	17	1	15	1.4	12	8	33	22	40+44
									9	5	6	8								5	16	-	13	-	13	.9	9	4	21	19	45+30
									8	11	12	11	3							20	38	8	41	3	37	1.6	47	26	58	52	75
									11	5	4	5	4							23	42	2	20	-	20	1.6	33	15	28	29	30+23
									30	12	6	6	3							17	27	2	15	3	13	1.4	24	12	38	19	53
									4	1			2							12	23	4	16	1	12	1.8	18	10	30	19	105+78
									11	9	0	4								13	48	2	29	-	26	2	43	21	59	35	183
									25	11	4									13	34	2	24	-	23	2	23	25	43	31	80+44
									7	4	16	27						3		10	27	1	10	-	10	1.8	17	9	35	19	133
									3	-	28	16								16	28	4	21	-	22	2.1	28	16	31	25	62+31
									9	3			1				1	1	9	29	1	9	-	8	2.2	17	8	32	15	93	
									1	8	5									4	7	3	7	-	8	2	8	15	8	9	48+29
									1	1	1		1							4	12	-	6	-	5	1	5	-	19	12	77
									7	6	1		4							4	23	5	19	-	21	.66	11	5	24	23	80
									17	10			1				2		14	23	-	19	-	17	1.7	28	10	28	24	69+41	
									3	8	1	2								7	35	3	18	-	20	1.9	16	11	40	22	100
									36	17	18	9	1							13	27	1	15	-	12	1.9	24	11	31	20	49+23
3	2	2	3	2	26	16	1	199	105	139	101	32				2	11	1	212	318	50	33	9	312	126	42	236	54	43	1739	





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absenter)				GRAND TOTAL							
5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt. Students		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F	M	F			
<p>of TINAM, MARENGAR, and half of NAGUAR not censused as people ran away.</p>																																		
<p>TINAM 147</p>																																		
<p>MARENGAR 23</p>																																		
<p>NAGUAR 55 (60 of the 115 were recorded in new book, GREYER)</p>																																		
<p>Censused Villages 1739</p>																																		
<p><b>FINAL TOTAL 1964</b></p>																																		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30-10-58

# PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 5 of 57/58 AIOMS Patrol Post

Patrol Conducted by J. A. Dattersby F.O.

Area Patrolled TINAM Area of the ASAI Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 55

Duration—From 23 / 4 / 1958 to 4 / 5 / 1958

Number of Days 12 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 / 1958

Medical NIL / 18

Map Reference Map accompanying Patrol Report No 4 of 57/58

Objects of Patrol (1) Consolidation of Administration influence

(11) To re-establish contact with the TINAM Group which had evaded the previous census patrol.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MOESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

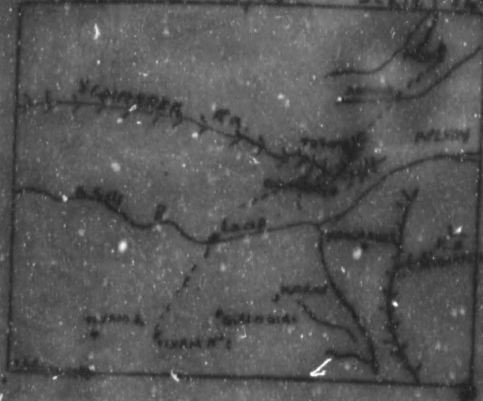
District Commissioner

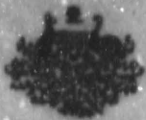
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .. £.....

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

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

ADDIE N° 2-57/58





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply

Please Quote

No. 30-10-84

Department of Native Affairs,  
Port Moresby.

14th July, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Mekong District,  
MEKONG.

Patrol Reports Nos. 4 and 5, 1957/58 - Mekeo.

Receipt of the abovementioned Reports is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately deal with the matters contained in the Reports.

I am most gratified to note the results of Mr. Batterby's persistence. However, you should advise him to be careful in the sending out of parties not accompanied by a European Officer when areas are in an unsettled state.

A favourable comment has been placed on Mr. Batterby's personal file as a result of his good work reported in the two Patrol Reports.

I can assure that Headquarters is acutely aware of your limited field staff resources but can see no relief until early next year.

(J. L. McCarty)  
Acting Director.

P/R 1105  
30-10-58

M.30/6

DJP:cm

9 - JUL 1958

Department of Native Affairs,  
MEDANG.

8th. July, 1958.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Aiome Patrol Report No. 185  
of 1957/58 to the Restricted Area  
of the Asai Valley.


Attached hereto please find copies of the  
above named together with covering remarks by the Assis-  
tant District Officer, Medang.

I have little to add to the Assistant  
District Officer's remarks with the exception that  
as he points out, the task of bringing the Aiome  
restricted area under any sort of firm control is  
impossible whilst there is only one officer stationed  
at Aiome. ✓

Very little of a concrete nature I feel  
will be accomplished until such time as an officer  
is stationed within the restricted area itself. With  
the staff position as it is however, I can see no  
prospect of posting an additional officer to the Aiome  
area for some considerable time to come.

It would be appreciated if the provision  
of an officer for the establishment of a post in the  
Aiome restricted area be kept in mind. ✓

The Patrol Report has been submitted in  
the old form as per Section C, paragraph 9 of Circular  
Instruction No.267.

  
(D.J. Parrish)  
A/District Officer

DPR/SS

M.30/6

District Office,  
Madang District,  
MADANG.

30th June, 1958.

The District Officer,  
MADANG.

AIOMO PATROL REPORTS NOS. 4 AND 5  
OF 1957/58 TO THE RESTRICTED AREA  
OF THE ASAI VALLEY.

Attached please find the abovementioned patrol reports, together with claims for camping allowance. It is convenient to deal with the reports jointly, as the second is a short follow up patrol of the first.

The reports reveal that Government influence is still obviously limited and will remain so until a Patrol Post can be opened in the vicinity of the airstrip in the SIMBAI valley. This is provided for in the 1958/59 estimates.

Administration of this area has been retarded over the years through the sheer inability to post more than one officer to Aiomo. Consequently, officers stationed there have been placed in the invidious position of having to place prohibitions on those people that they could not permanently enforce. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs and I feel will remain so until the Simbai post is opened.

Although the patrol encountered no obvious signs of tribal fighting or hostile natives, it is evident from the attitude of the TINAM group that the area is still unsettled.

It is interesting to note, however, that there has not been any physical obstruction of Administration patrols nor, indeed, have any other unescorted European miners or missionaries been molested. They seem to have complete freedom of movement in perfect safety.

The Anglican Mission have already established two schools in the restricted ASAI area, under Samoan teachers, and these should greatly contribute towards settling the area.

Mr. Battersby displayed considerable patience in endeavouring to re-establish friendly contact with these disaffected people. However, until these people come under full administrative control and understand the policy of the Administration, Census figures will continue to remain unsatisfactory.

  
(D. F. SHERKEY)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AIOME Patrol Post,  
Madang District.

18th May, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,  
Madang Central Sub-District,  
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO 5 of 1957/58 AIOME PATROL POST.

PREAMBLE

: Report of a patrol to the TINAM group of the ASAI Valley in the Restricted Area of the Scharder Ranges.

OBJECTS OF PATROL

: (1) Consolidation of Administration influence.  
(11) To establish contact with the TINAM Group which had evaded the previous census patrol.

PERIOD OF PATROL

: 23/4/58 to 4/5/58.  
12days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

: No7609 Constable BAKANLIE  
No8108 Constable GABIO  
No8506 Constable YABI  
No8528 Constable ABA (acting NCO)  
No8523 Constable NOSA  
No8704 Constable NUGAE  
No8768 Constable GENEH  
No8563 Constable WAINORU  
No8849 Constable GOWA  
No9615 Constable MOWA  
No9814 Constable RAPANG (4 days)

N.M.O. ANDRIAS

Interpreter SIEP of SIMBAI Valley  
Interpreter URAGABOIM " "

Personal Servant.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL

: MARCH, 1958

MAP REFERENCE

: Map of AIOME Patrol No 4 of 57/58

RESULTS OF PATROL

: As shown herein.

*J.B. Battersby*  
.....  
J.B. Battersby  
Patrol Officer.



INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was a special patrol with the main object of attempting to re-establish contact with the troublesome TINAM Group of the middle ASAI Valley. This group is situated some nine or ten hours strenuous walking from the AIOME Patrol Post and is half way up the southern wall of the ASAI Valley. The ground of the group covers the slopes of two kunai ridges shown on the accompanying map as TINAM No 1 and Tinam No 2. These ridges rise sharply from the river to the top of the watershed between the ASAI and SIMBAI Valleys. This divide is heavily timbered and is extremely rough. The Tinams also own a small area bordering the river and rising up the lower slopes on the northern side of the ASAI River. This latter land is known locally as WATABUNG.

A patrol spent two days in the area in the middle of March and failed to contact them. As reported the Tinams had run away and hid themselves in the heavy forest at the top of the Asai-Simbai Divide. After that patrol had departed from the area they had returned to their group, burnt down the rest house and police barracks and cut down the bridge across the ASAI River. On the present patrol's arrival it was found that both the bridge and rest houses had been rebuilt.

Two incidents involving members of this group - one of threatening behaviour and one of assault with bow and arrow - were required to be investigated.

Combining the above points with the fact that the TINAM Group lies astraddle the main AIOME-SIMBAI Valley road as used by unescorted Europeans (Anglican Mission and Mr J. MacKinnon, gold prospector) it was considered necessary to move into the area to establish reasonable contact with the natives.

The patrol was well received by all other groups near the patrol route and by nearly 50% of the TINAM Group. No incidents of any kind occurred.

DIARY.Wednesday 23rd APRIL, 1958

Carriers departed AIOME at 1200 hrs for TOGUM. Self departed at 1500 hrs and reached TOGUM nearly two hours later. The road crossed the flats, crossed the TIGANANSI River and then climbed up a kunai covered ridge to TOGUM. Sufficient food purchased.

Thursday 24th April, 1958

The long climb to the top of the Scharder Range took two and a half hours and the descent to WATABUNG took another three hours. A bush camp on the banks of the ASAI River. Little food purchased and rice was issued. Guard.

Friday 25th April, 1958

It took a good half hour for the carriers to cross the ASAI over a poor bridge, before beginning the one and a half hour climb up the a kunai ridge and over a badly overgrown track to reach the new rest house site at TINAM No 1. Greeted by the Luluai of TINAM and some dozen other natives. A rest house and police barracks of a type had been erected to greet us.

DIARY (cont)SATURDAY 26th to MONDAY 28th April, 1958.

Sent interpreters, accompanied by local natives to call out to the majority of the TINAM GROUP who were in hiding and to attempt to persuade them to visit the patrol at its camp. This met with very little success for at the end of this time a head count revealed only 37 natives out of the 147 recorded by the last patrol but one. The interpreter reported that they could not engage any of the TINAM natives in conversation.

Sufficient food was purchased for each day from the small section of this group who visited the patrol each day.

Tuesday 29th April to Friday 2nd May, 1958.

Police parties, accompanied by groups of carriers were sent out each day to the houses and gardens of the TINAM Group and into the surrounding bush, in an endeavour to bring in the runaways. This met with little outward result for when final figures were counted only 62 could be mustered. However it did keep these people on the move and made life generally unpleasant for them.

During this interval, luluais from the neighbouring groups of MOMBASA, MONDONGOI, GIRINGIRI, KWIBTA, GOLMANTE, ARJUNG, GUMBENDI, GALAI, KARAP and KANDUM paid visits to the camp. The closer ones almost daily. Invariably they brought in food to be purchased.

Every day the carriers and police not out looking for the TINAMS were employed in the construction of a rest house and police barracks.

Saturday 3rd May, 1958

Census revision. Only 62 of the 132 names recorded, <sup>were</sup> present. Talks given. Away to a late start and descended over the track used 8 days previously to again cross the ASAI and camp at WATABUNG. Sufficient food purchased.

Sunday 4th May, 1958

Departed at 0600 hrs and climbed steadily to reach the crest of the SCHARDER Range in two and a half hrs. Descended through TOGUM and ANIMUK to cross the flats to AIOME which was reached at 1330 hrs. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As mentioned in the introduction the purpose of this patrol was to re-establish firm contact with the TINAM Group and to investigate some incidents which involved members of this group.

Firm and reasonably friendly contact was made with the Luluai and about half of the group. On the patrol's arrival the luluai and about twelve men, women and children were present at recently constructed rest houses at the new site of TINAM No 1 which is approximately half way between GIRINGIRI and the Old site at TINAM No 2. It would be a little under an hour walk from both places. This small group appeared to be a little apprehensive at the patrol's approach. However after preliminary talks explaining that the main purpose of the patrol was to have the people visit the camp only, the atmosphere visibly became easier.

As over one hundred people have absented themselves it was decided that the first two or three days that the two patrol interpreters and the natives of this and neighbouring groups should endeavour to contact them and attempt to persuade them of the patrol's peaceful intentions. As expected this brought little result and at the end of three days only 37 people had put in an appearance. However it was ascertained that the runaways were not sleeping in their houses nor were they regularly coming down to their gardens.

It was now fairly certain that everybody who was going to visit the camp had done so and those who had not were going to remain hiding in the bush until the patrol returned to AIOME. Police parties were now sent out to thoroughly comb the gardens and bush land of the TINAM Group. These parties were accompanied by small groups of carriers to assist them in their work and to allow a more thorough search to be made. Although this did not produce spectacular results another two dozen natives were brought into the camp. One of these was one of the three natives needed for the attacks on the two KWIBTA women sometime last January.

Although the police parties were constantly moving through the gardens and bush lands they very rarely sighted any of the census evaders. These people were kept on the move, any temporary shelters erected by them in the bush were destroyed when found. After five days of this census was held and a count of 62 was recorded out of 133 in the book. Of the 71 absentees it was estimated that approximately 22 of them were away on the normal extended visits to relatives in other areas - a practise which is very common to the whole valley. The remaining 39 had definitely avoided the patrol. The number of still unrecorded names would be considerable, for even in the present restless state 11 names of people, previously, unlined, was recorded.

Because the time available for the patrol to spend in the area was limited and the time required to satisfactorily contact everybody, the patrol returned to AIOME when it appeared that things were at a stalemate. The basic task of the patrol, that of re-establishing contact with the TINAMs although not completely satisfactory, was sufficiently firm enough to settle the group down. It is the first time in this area that a patrol has moved into the valley with the express purpose of contacting one group. The fifty percent contacted expressed their intentions of behaving themselves in the future and assured the patrol that they would do their utmost to persuade the remainder to do likewise.

A legacy of the patrol's visit will remain with these people for some time. At the patrol's approach, many natives

NATIVE AFFAIRS(cont).

hastily evacuated their houses and departed to the bush. They unfastened their pigs and abandoned them to their own devices. Most of them broke into the gardens and before the patrol left many of the gardens had been ruined both by the ravages of these and wild pigs.

The patrol was always well supplied with food both from the Tinams and neighbouring groups. A few pigs were also purchased.

Before leaving ANOME word was sent out that if a new rest house was erected and that the person or persons responsible for the burning down of the ~~old~~ one, no action would be taken. This was duly done, the culprit being the luluai himself. The bridge was cut down by the three people involved in the KWIBTA incidence reported in Patrol Report No 4 of 5/53. However only three people were participants in incident and not five as there reported. These were WOMBANK, NUMBA and ASCP, the latter being arrested and is now serving a gaol sentence in Madang.

The other incident concerning the threatening of KUMBOI (also reported in the above patrol report) was not further investigated as the culprits were among the runaways.

The patrol was visited by the luluais of MOMBASA, Mondongoi, GALAI, GOLMANTER, KWIBTA, GUMBENDI, ARONG, KARAP and GIRINGIRI. The latter two almost daily during our stay at TINAM. They were all friendly and brought in food, some carrying for long distances. They all reported that they were building or about to build new rest houses and that their group's affairs were in order. The visits of these luluais, some from a day's walk away, shows that these people are gaining confidence and interest in the work of the Administration.

REST HOUSES.

A new rest house was erected by the patrol personnel during our stay at TINAM. The rest house erected by the natives was converted into a police barracks and the second building into quarters for carriers.

CARRIERS.

A permanent line of RAMU carriers was used and they performed creditably.

CONCLUSION

It is the opinion of the writer that this group will settle down a little after this patrol stay, if only, to avoid such close contact with a future patrol. The group most closely connected with the luluai is inclined to be friendly towards the Administration. However the group at the head of the YAH Ck Ravine may still be a little flighty and may still have to be handled carefully.

*J. Battersby*  
 J. Battersby  
 Patrol Officer



