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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: MADANG

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1966 - 1967

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MADANG DISTRICT 1966-67

MADANG

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
3-66-67	V.P. Karnups	Para, Yaben, Kare & Saruga CD

USINO

3-66-67	V.P. Karnups	Dumpu/Kaigulan & Naho/Rawo CD
4-66-67	V.P. Karnups	Igoi/Sop CD
5-66-67	T.R. Nixon	Sumau-Garis CD Urigina-Kesawai CD

BUNDI

3-66-67	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Southern portion of Bundi CD
4-66-67	T.R. Nixon	Vua CD

SIMBAI

9-66-67	G.E. McGrath	Part of Kaironk & Wulamer valleys of Simbai Admin. area
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BOGIA

16-66-67	R. Sunderland	Andarum CD
18-66-67	Michael A. Douglas	Lower Ramu, Hansa Bay, Makarup CD



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **MADANG** Report No..... **MADANG No.3/66-67**

Patrol Conducted by..... **V.P.KARNUPS** Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... **PARA, YABEN, KARE & SARUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS**

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

Natives..... **3 R.F.N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 1 A.F.W.**

Duration—From..... **10 / 11 / 19 66** to..... **3 / 12 / 19 66**

Number of Days..... **23**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?..... **NIL**

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

Medical **July / 19 58**

Sketch Map Attached.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... **1) Area study of all divisions 2) Revision of Census 3) Routine Administration**

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

MIGRA	
In	
M	F

GDP/YC

MADANG.

6th January 1967

The Deputy District Commissioner,
District Office,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1966/67

Forwarded herewith is Mr. C.P.O. Karnups' Report on his Patrol to the Para, Yaben, Kare and Saruga Census Divisions, carried out during November last year. Also attached is an area study, the first completed for this region.

As pointed out by Mr. Karnups, these Census Divisions have been neglected by most Administration Departments, a direct result of the lack of communications and poor economic potential of the whole Adelbert Mountain area.

The main point which this patrol report raises is the difficulty of achieving any form of economic progress under the existing conditions. Construction of roads on a self-help basis by the local people is unlikely in view of the rugged terrain and scattered population. Expenditure of Administration funds on such a project at this stage is most unlikely.

Wanuma airstrip, operated by the Lutheran Mission, can only be classed as marginal in spite of the recent extension to 1000 ft, and, as it is solely utilised by the Wren operated by the Lutheran Mission, its effectiveness is severely limited. Any further extension will necessitate a great deal of filling, although the blind rise and the dog leg will remain. I must disagree with Mr. Karnups' statement that Wanuma could be extended to 1600 or 1700 feet with a minimum of work.

It would appear that an alternative airstrip site will have to be selected if any accelerated development is planned. I believe a preliminary survey is planned for the next occasion on which a helicopter is available in the District.

From the Area Study carried out by Mr. Karnups, it would appear that immediate prospects for the establishment of a Local Government Council within this area are not good. Until communications are improved, any such move would be impractical. However, a resolution passed at the recent District Council's Conference at Saidor called for the formation of such a council within the next four years, or of giving the people the opportunity of joining one already established. If staff becomes available, a greater concentration of effort could be directed on this area to carry out this proposal, but there are other areas in the Sub-district which appear to offer a better potential, and which should be given priority.

The recommendation that an Aid Post be established at Konilanta was taken up with the District Medical Officer in my 49-4-1 of 20th December, 1966.

Mr. Karnups has submitted a good report and has carried out well, what was obviously an arduous patrol.

(G.D. Pike)
Assistant District Commissioner



67. 7. 4

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67-7-4



6th June, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL NO. 3 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-2-1 of the 11th January, refers.

2. Mr. Karnups' report is a good one. I have a very clear picture of the area patrolled after reading it.
3. It is a depressed area and cannot anticipate great assistance owing to its very small population. However, the area is more than entitled to one or two Aid Posts, improvements in communications, assistance to commence cash cropping of a suitable nature and, certainly, to two or so patrols a year.
4. Although the entire population of this area is only a fraction of that in your District I feel you should endeavour to implement the points mentioned in your covering memorandum at the earliest opportunity.
5. I note that nearly three years had elapsed between this and the last patrol.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

[Handwritten mark]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 7. 4

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Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-1
If calling ask for FHF/YC
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

11th January 1967

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU, Papua.

Madang Patrol Report No. 3 of 1966/67

Please find enclosed Mr. C.P.O. Karnups' report on his Patrol to the Para, Yaben, Kare and Saruga Census Divisions, an area study for the area covered and covering comments by the A.D.C., Madang Sub-District.

2. The decrease in population is alarming and will have to be arrested by improved medical facilities. The matter of Aid Posts at Kosilanta and Soli has been placed before the District Medical Officer but no reply is to hand as yet. There is also a need for health education in the area and this matter will also be taken up with the D.M.O.
3. When next a helicopter is available in the District a determined effort will be made to locate an airstrip in this rugged region.
4. There is a crying need for more schools in the area, but until communications improve establishment of same will be very difficult.
5. It will be noted that most income in the area is brought in by returning labour and there is therefore a need for the establishment of a cash economy within the area. This will be taken up with the District Agricultural Officer.
6. Mr. C.P.O. Karnups has compiled a lot of useful information in the area study, the first to be done in these Census Divisions. His report has been well done and both this and the area study are indicative of a well conducted patrol.

D. Clifton-Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Sub-District Office

MADANG

13th December 1966

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO.3 of 1966/67

Officer Conducting Patrol: V.P.KARNUPS Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Para, Kare, Yaben & Saruga Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by: 3 R.P.N.G.C.

1 N.M.O.

1 A.F.W.

Duration: From 10/11/66 to 3/12/66

No. of Days: 23

Objects of Patrol: 1) Area study for all divisions.
2) Revision of census.
3) Routine Administration.

INTRODUCTION

The main object of this patrol was to compile a study of an area for the four divisions. These divisions have not been patrolled for some time and it was thought that by compiling area studies would give a greater understanding of their problems and hence make it easier to plan for their future development.

Most aspects of the patrol are fully reported in the area study. Other aspects not covered are fully reported in the formal patrol report section.

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

Also a suitable cash crop will have to be found before the people can hope to progress much further than they have so far.

A realistic health program will do much to give the people confidence in the administration until something more concrete is done.

The only real hope for these people is the formation of a L.G.C.

PATROL DIARY

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Thursday, 10th November

0945 Departed Madang per Council truck for UTU.
1300 Arrived UTU. Engaged carriers.
1345 Departed UTU for ORONGA.
1600 Arrived ORONGA. Arranged patrol program.
Slept night at ORONGA.

Friday, 11th November

0730 Departed ORONGA for SIMUKU/MUSIVANGA.
0805 Arrived SIMUKU/MUSIVANGA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
0920 Departed SIMUKU/MUSIVANGA for MUGUNURAMBU.
0945 Arrived MUGUNURAMBU. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1030 Departed MUGUNURAMBU for OPONGA.
1105 Arrived ORONGA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1345 Departed ORONGA for MARITAMBU.
1420 Arrived MARITAMBU. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1555 Returned ORONGA.
Talked with villagers
Slept night at ORONGA.

Saturday, 12th November

0800 Departed ORONGA for PARAWEN.
1010 Arrived PARAWEN. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1130 Departed PARAWEN for EBENAN.
1205 Arrived EBENAN. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
Talked with villagers.
Slept night at EBENAN.

Sunday, 13th November

Sunday observed at EBENAN

Monday, 14th November

0800 Departed EBENAN for MAGILA.
1100 Arrived MAGILA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1330 Departed MAGILA for IKARINAGRA.
1410 Arrived IKARINAGRA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
Talked with villagers.
Slept night at IKARINAGRA.

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Tuesday, 15th November.

Sent most of cargo on direct to WANUMA.
 0800 Departed IKARINAGRA for BOBORANA.
 1530 Arrived BOBORANA. Hardly any villagers.
 No resthouse. Will sleep in Luluais house.
 Slept night at BOBORANA.

Wednesday, 16th November

Villagers arrived overnight. Census revised.
 village inspected. Talked with villagers.
 0800 Departed BOBORANA for WANUMA.
 1200 Arrived WANUMA. Visited L.M. WANUMA. Inspected
 airstrip and station.
 Slept night at WANUMA.

Thursday, 17th November

0800 Departed WANUMA for MAGILAN.
 1220 Arrived MAGILAN. Census revised. Village of
 ABAIYA now occupies same site as MAGILAN. Census
 revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic
 trees conducted. Talked with villagers.
 Slept night at MAGILAN/ABAIYA.

Friday, 18th November

0800 Departed MAGILAN/ABAIYA for GULKUBRANA.
 1000 Arrived GULKUBRANA. Census revised. Village
 inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 Talked with villagers.
 Slept night at GULKUBRANA.

Saturday, 19th November

Sent main cargo on direct to IDIMAKUMA.
 0800 Departed GULKUBRANA for BARATA.
 0930 Arrived BARATA. Census revised. Village
 inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
 Talked with villagers.
 1130 Departed BARATA for GULKUBRANA.
 1315 Arrived GULKUBRANA ~~XXXX~~.
 1340 Departed GULKUBRANA for IDIMAKUMA.
 1440 Arrived IDIMAKUMA. Census revised. Village
 inspected, survey of economic trees conducted.
 Talked with villagers.
 Slept night at IDIMAKUMA

Sunday, 20th November

Sunday observed at IDIMAKUMA.

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Monday, 21st November

0800 Departed IDIMAKUMA for KOMIARUM.

0900 Arrived KOMIARUM. Census revised. Village inspected. Heard minor complaints and disputes.

1045 Departed KOMIARUM for KOSILANTA.

1145 Arrived KOSILANTA. Village inspected. Census revised. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at KOSILANTA

Tuesday, 22nd November

0830 Departed KOSILANTA for ILLEBEGUMA.

0900 Arrived ILLEBEGUMA. Census revised. Village inspected.

1030 Departed ILLEBEGUMA for ILLIMAMKUTU.

1110 Arrived ILLIMAMKUTU. Census revised. Village inspected.

1400 Returned KOSILANTA.

Village Officials meeting held this afternoon. Attended by KOMIARUM, ABAIYA, MAGILAN, ILLIYA, ILLIMAMKUTU, ILLEBEGUMA, TARINA, GULKUBRANA, YARAWATA, IDIMAKUMA and BARATA. Discussed the establishment of an Aid Post at Kosilanta. All in favour of it and will start work on it as soon as possible. Discussed general Admin. policy for the area.

Slept night at KOSILANTA

Wednesday, 23rd November

0800 Departed KOSILANTA for ILIMA.

0920 Arrived ILIMA. Census revised. Village inspected.

1020 Departed ILIMA for TARINA.

1110 Arrived TARINA. Census revised. Village inspected. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at TARINA.

Thursday, 24th November

0800 Departed TARINA for YARAWATA.

0900 Arrived YARAWATA. Census revised. Village inspected.

1020 Departed YARAWATA for UKURIGUMA.

1135 Arrived UKURIGUMA. Census Revised. Majority of population covered with festering T.U's and suffering from malaria. Will stay here till Monday to give N.M.O. a chance to treat sick properly.

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Spent rest of day assisting N.M.O.

Slept night at UKURIGUMA

Friday, 25th November

Assisted N.M.O. with treatment of sick.

Slept night at UKURIGUMA

Saturday, 26th November

Assisted N.M.O. Village inspected. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at UKURIGUMA.

Sunday, 27th November

N.M.O. TREATED sick. Sunday observed at UKURIGUMA.

Monday, 28th November

Final round of penicillin injections given. Worst appears to be over.

0745 Departed UKURIGUMA for KAGI.

0910 Arrived KAGI. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

1010 Departed KAGI for WAMAS.

1110 Arrived WAMAS. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at WAMAS.

Tuesday, 29th November

0845 Departed WAMAS for BAI.

1045 Arrived BAI. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.

Slept night at BAI.

Wednesday, 30th November

0800 Departed BAI for MURUPI.

0900 Arrived MURUPI. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

0930 Departed MURUPI for SOLI.

1030 Arrived SOLI. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

1130 Departed SOLI for SAMOSA.

1205 Arrived SAMOSA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.

Talked with villagers.

Slept night at SAMOSA.

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Thursday, 1st December

0900 Departed SAMOSA for DAWA.
1300 Arrived DAWA. Took longer than usual as KAVA had to bridge flooded Sapua River.
Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1430 Departed DAWA for SARUGA.
1800 Arrived SARUGA.
Slept night at SARUGA.

Friday, 2nd December

0740 Departed SARUGA for SILAHALA.
0850 Arrived SILAHALA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
0945 Departed SILAHALA for SEVOI.
1100 Arrived SEVOI. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted.
1145 Departed SEVOI for Saruga.
1220 Arrived SARUGA. Census revised. Village inspected. Survey of economic trees conducted. Talked with villagers.
Slept night at SARUGA.

Saturday, 3rd December

0800 Departed SARUGA for UTU.
1215 Arrived UTU. Visited C.M. UTU. Arranged Hire of truck to Madang.
1530 Departed UTU for MADANG per C.M. truck.
1745 Arrived MADANG.
Slept night at MADANG.

END OF PATROL

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Reception of Patrol:

The Patrol was well received in all villages in all Census Divisions.

Villages:

The standard of housing throughout the area was generally fair only and in many cases the housing was very poor. Most of the houses were either built on the ground or low off the ground. This type of design is, of course, the most suitable for the mountainous country, as it can get quite cold, though its advantages regarding hygiene are doubtful.

The average native building housed some 5 to 6 persons including assorted pigs and dogs. Ventilation was almost nil and of course cooking and heating arrangements were in the normal course of events also included in the one building. The advantages of off the ground type houses were pointed out to the people living in the lower altitudes. In the higher altitudes it was insisted that all beds for sleeping were raised off the ground.

Most of the villages in all census divisions were located on adequate sites although in the mountainous areas the lack of suitable flat ground resulted in some instances of the crowding of housing along one ridge.

The water supply was, in most instances, adequate and comparatively close to the village area. Though in some cases this involved a steep walk up and down the side of the ridge.

Sanitation and hygiene throughout the area was generally poor or inadequate. The latrines were obviously dug for visits by patrols and not for continuous use. Refuse pits were an unheard of thing in most cases. The need for a health education patrol in the near future to the area was apparent.

On the subject of villages it should be noted that it was apparent that the majority of natives spent only about a quarter of their time in the actual village. The greater part of the time was spent in garden houses as, in most cases, the gardens were close to the alleged village site. Once the gardens get too far away from the village to allow them time to clean up the place prior to a visit from a patrol, the village site was moved nearer the gardens.

It was also noted that village sites were changed when a large amount of people died at the old site in a comparatively short time. This was done apparently in the belief that by changing the site the people could avoid sickness.

Village Officials:

Village officials were in most instances adequate considering the infrequency of Government patrols. Village officials did not appear to be particularly keen or energetic though there were a few exceptions to this rule. Their influence was overshadowed by the traditional leaders and the common complaint was that their people would not listen to them. This lack of influence or authority can be explained in part as being due to the fewness of Government patrols. Only by constant and regular patrolling by this Department can the authority of the village officials be increased and consequently their influence extended. Also in this way we could encourage keenness and efficiency as it is hard for them to retain their enthusiasm if the "kiap" comes only once in every 2 years or so.

Recommendations:

Re appointments and terminations see attached Appendix 'A'.

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Political Situation:

This aspect of the patrol is fully reported in the attached Area Study.

Complaints and Courts:

Few complaints or disputes were heard by this patrol. The few that were brought before the patrol mainly involved disputes over women.

It is apparent that in most cases the people settled disputes amongst themselves and only bring the apparently unsolvable to the patrolling officer. All matters brought before the patrol were successfully arbitrated to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. No cases requiring court action were brought before the patrol.

Rest Houses:

A short list of rest houses in the area and comments regarding them is attached as appendix "B".

Carriers:

The obtaining of carriers presented no difficulties to the patrol. The men always volunteered freely and were usually employed on a village to village basis, or more properly, rest house to rest house.

It was, however, necessary to hire women also as there were in many cases insufficient adult male population at the particular village. This problem was particularly relevant to the Saruga and Kare census divisions.

The carriers did not appear to be too willing to carry for prolonged periods or to any great distance beyond the next village.

Health:

Health throughout the area was generally of a very low standard.

All villages throughout the area were medically examined by the accompanying N.M.O. Dwang. All sick were treated on the spot. Some 16% of the population of the area was treated by this patrol. For a break-up of the various illnesses treated and/or seen see attached Appendix "C".

The main types of sicknesses met with by the patrol were malaria and infected sores or tropical ulcers. It was also found that some 1.2% of the population had goitre. The actual count was some 41 persons.

There are no aid posts in the area at the present time and the people have to go to either Wanusa or Utu for treatment which the people are loath to do, not so much from the distances involved, but by the ruggedness of the country to be crossed.

A Village Officials' meeting was held at Kosilanta on the 22nd November, 1966. They decided that an aid post should be set-up by the Administration at Kosilanta to service the villages of:-

Barata	57
Magilar/Abaiya	241
Gulkubrana	68
Idimakusa	107
Komiarum	82
Kosilanta	73
Illebeguma	56
Illimankutu	52
Illima	41
Tarina	43
Yarawata	46

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They are willing to build the aid post and to carry up medicines, etc. from Utu to the aid post. This proposal was discussed with the D.M.O. Madang upon my return who told me that he will be able to staff it if the aid post is built.

Another possible aid post site is at Soli which could serve the villages of:-

Ukuriguma	106
Kagi	29
Wemas	127
Bai	151
Murupi	29
Soli	52
Samosa	46
Dawa	75
Sevoi	32
Saruga	83
Silahala	77
	807

This village is at present the terminus village for the infant welfare patrols conducted by the Sister at Catholic Mission Utu. This could be a good opportunity to consolidate the work already done by the Sister by placing an aid post there. It should be noted that the establishment of an aid post at Soli was not discussed to any great length with the people and a visit to the area will be required to fully ascertain the peoples attitude. It is felt, however, that the people would be very much in favour of its being established.

At the village of Ukuriguma the patrol was forced to spend 4 days there so that the N.M.O could treat the sick properly. Nearly all the village (106 people) had either tropical ulcers or malaria, or both.

Generally throughout the area the people appeared to be rather anaemic and seemed to lack energy. Several cases of malnutrition were seen and sent to the infant welfare sister at Utu. It is hoped that with the early establishment of the aid posts in this area that the health and well being of the people will improve.

It should be noted that for the whole area the latest census figures show a decrease in population of 2.3 per hundred. This figure is only the average as in one division it reached 7% and of the 4 divisions only one reported an increase in population.

Roads and Bridges:

Walking tracks throughout the census divisions were generally poor and had not been maintained by the people. In most instances the tracks had been obviously cut and cleared just prior to the arrival of the patrol. Where the villagers had moved to new sites the tracks were not even cut and one had to follow native foot pads, garden paths etc. Where the track had been graded in previous years sections had collapsed under land slides and had been left making it a hazardous journey for cargo carriers. Instructions re maintenance and grading on patrol were issued to the people of all census divisions. A few small footbridges in the area were in reasonable condition though in most cases the rivers and streams had to be forded.

In the Saruga area the natives had cut reasonable bridle paths to allow the infant welfare sister to patrol the area on horseback. The advantages of building a bridle path to Kosilanta for infant welfare patrols were pointed out to the people and also at the Village Officials' meeting at Kosilanta the people expressed their willingness to build these roads, though I feel some sort of supervision may be necessary.

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Personal Tax:

Only one census division is taxed under the Personal Tax Ordinance; this is the Saruga Census Division. It was last taxed in the 1962/63 financial year, since then no personal tax has been collected. No tax was collected by this patrol.

Census:

Census was well attended in all villages in all census divisions. No new names were recorded and it appears that the people had settled down to the acceptance of this semi-annual event. The ~~low~~ actual absentees from the village as opposed to absent workers or students, was very few.

Personnel:

A report on the conduct and efficiency of patrol police, is attached as Appendix "D".

The M.M.O. Diwang accompanying the patrol performed his duties in an efficient and competent manner and his personal knowledge of the area was of great assistance to this patrol. He is an asset to P.H.D.

The Agricultural Field Worker Erunt also performed his duties in an efficient manner and was of great assistance in compiling the survey of economic trees from the area. He was of little practical use to the people of the area mainly because of the lack of a clear-cut policy for the area by D.A.S.F.

Comments and Conclusion:

The area patrolled is one because of its comparative inaccessibility and remoteness which has been neglected by all departments. As noted in the preamble the last patrols by D.D.A., P.H.D., and D.A.S.F. in this area were 1964, 1958, and 1960 respectively, thus one cannot expect a high degree of Administration influence or a great support of the Administration if Government Patrols are so far and few between.

The obvious solution is to establish at least a base camp in this area. I suggest that this post could be set-up at Wanuma mainly because of the availability of the airstrip. This post could then administer the whole of the ~~Wanuma~~ Adelbert region, not only the area surveyed, as it is in the geographical centre of the Adelbert Ranges; but it could also be the centre of Adelbert Local Government Council as the airstrip could, with a minimum of work, be extended to 1600' or 1700'.

For the present, however, more intensive patrols more often by all Departments would do much to bolster the peoples confidence in the Administration especially by P.H.D. and D.D.A. as D.A.S.F. would have little to work with until the area becomes a little more accessible to markets.

The inaccessibility of the region is the main stumbling block for its further economic development and it is hard to see any major development taking place without the building of access roads as there are apparently no suitable airstrips sites within the boundaries of this region. Road building in this area is hampered by the ruggedness of the country and by the many rivers and streams to be bridged. But these problems will have to be solved if this area and indeed the whole of the Adelbert region is to be developed to its full economic potential.

APPENDIX A

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

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VILLAGE	NEW OFFICIAL	OLD OFFICIAL	RANK	REASON FOR CHANGE
Magila	MUNANGA/NINGIPAI	IDABURA/MANANGI	LULUAI	Old luluai died.
	ADAT/SIRIGWABI	MUNANGA/NINGIPAI	TULTUL	Old tultul elevated to luluai.
Tarina	KOBADA/GARADIN	BIANDI/IAGOLI	TULTUL	Old tultul died.
Yarawata	BEI'AURI/KARAWAN	MENKA/KUTUTA	LULUAI	Old luluai died.
	No replacement	BEI'AURI/KARAWAN	TULTUL	Old tultul elevated to luluai.
Barata	NAMBIA/WUMBAI	WUMBAI/BAMTABOL	LULUAI	Old luluai died.
	No replacement	WIAGEL/MURINA	TULTUL	Old tultul died.
BGBORANA	BAGAMU/UMAGA	UMAGA/MUNINGAM	LULUAI	Old luluai retired because of old age.
Gulkubrana	No replacement	MAGINAWANU/UJUGU	Old tultul	died.
Idimakuma	WAI'ABU/IAGABU	KOI/BUBURA	TULTUL	Old tultul died.
MAGILAN	KALAGASI/YEBU	PANIO/TIRANGA	LULUAI	Old luluai died.
Dawa	GASIGINDAU/DELIWA	NINGAI/IARIGAI	LULUAI	Old luluai dismissed (has been absent from village for last five years and is still absent)
Saruga	No replacement	ZAGORU/NAIVA	TULTUL	Old tultul died.
Silahala	GUVIL/FAIN	MAWATUP/SUMAN	LULUAI	Old luluai has gone round the bend and is incapable of carrying out his duties.

APPENDIX B

RESTHOUSES

24

Village	Remarks
Ebenan	Resthouse quite good.
Ikarinagra	Adequate but to be improved.
Illebeguma	No resthouse, close to Kosilanta.
Illima	" " " " Tarina
Illimankutu	" " " " Kosilanta.
Kosilanta	Quite good.
Magila	No resthouse, close to Ikarinagra.
Parawen	" " " " Ebenan.
Ukuriguma	Adequate but due for replacement soon.
Yarawata	No resthouse, close to Ukuriguma.
Abaiya	" " shares with Magilan.
Barata	" " , close to Gulkubrana
Boborana	No resthouse. New one to be built.
Gulkubrana	Quite good.
Idimakuma	Adequate.
Komiarum	No resthouse, close to Kosilanta.
Magilan	Resthouse adequate but due for replacement.
Dawa	Quite good.
Maritambu	No resthouse, close to Oronga.
Mugunurambu	" " " " "
Musivenga	" " " " "
Oronga	Good.
Simuku	No resthouse, close to Oronga.
Bai	Quite good.
Kagi	No resthouse close to Wamas.
Murupi	" " " " Soli.
Samosa	Quite good.
Saruga	Good.
Sevoi	No resthouse, close to Saruga.
Silahala	" " " " "
Soli	Adequate.
Wamas	Adequate.

APPENDIX C

73

HEALTH REPORT - LIST OF CASES TREATED.

Disease	PARA	YABEN	KARE	SARUGA
Malaria	39	17	10	21
Diarrhoea	4	9	4	10
Influenza	11	7	6	6
Bronchial-				
Pneumonia	4	2	1	3
Tropical				
Ulcers	36	15	10	30
Infected Sores	-	46	24	21
Eye Infection	3	4	4	-
Ear Infection	-	-	-	-
Other Sickness	16	10	13	13
Goitre	11	6	-	24

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APPENDIX D

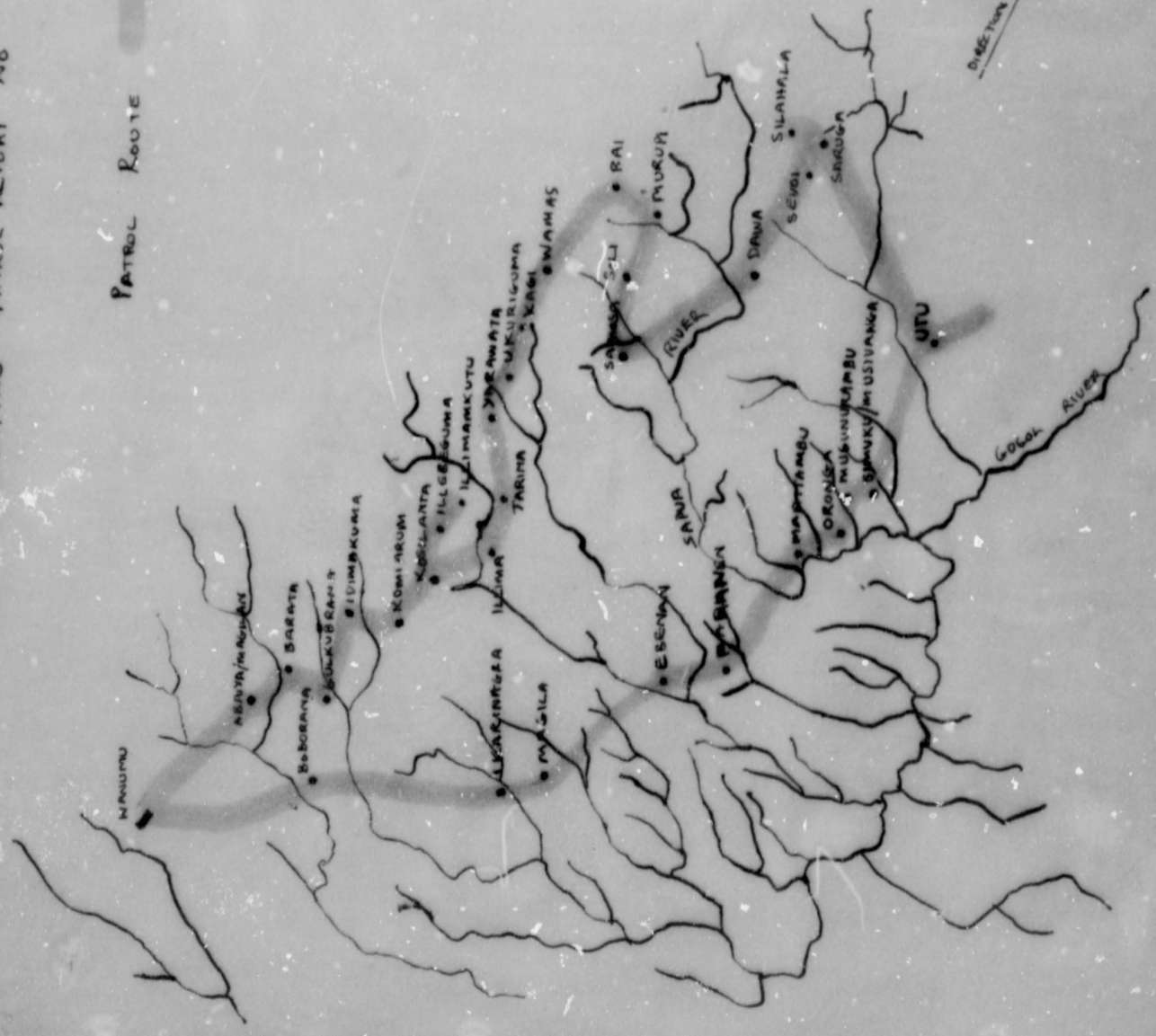
REPORT ON MEMBERS S.R.P.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

71

Reg. No.	Name	Comments
6938	MUGALIONG	A good N.C.O. Does his job efficiently and well. A good type.
8071	KAPOK	Reliable. Tends to be a bit lax in his duties.
9977	ASNAI	Reliable. A steady worker. A good constable.

MAP ACCOMPANYING PATROL REPORT NO

PATROL ROUTE



DRAWN BY U.S. MARINES LPO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

70

AREA STUDY - PARA, KARE, YABEN

and

SARUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS .

(A) INTRODUCTION:

(a) Geographical, Climate etc.

The area described in this survey consists of the entire PARA, KARE, YABEN and SARUGA Census Divisions which are situated in the southern portion of the ADELBERT Ranges behind Madang.

The country is rugged and mountainous being made up of deep valleys and razor-back ridges. There is very little level ground and gardens in some areas appear to be on an 45° - 50° slope. The mountains however are not particularly high rising only to some 3000 - 4000 feet. This area of the Adelbert Range is a dividing range. S.W. running into the Gogol River and S.E. running into the Gilagil River. Most rivers and streams in this area are drained by the Gogol River.

Soils in this area are a medium brown friable top soil, depth 6" - 9" running into light red clay. This top soil is easily eroded where all vegetation is removed.

The whole region is typical rain forest country and at the bottom of valleys where sunlight is blotted out, trees are moss covered with heavy creepers and vines. Patches of kunai are few.

The climate is normally quite pleasant with warm days and cold nights, however, during the wet season it rains heavily and continuously with thick fog settling down on the ridge-top villages. The area would have an average rainfall from about 100 to 140 inches per year.

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(b) Access, Location to Headquarters etc.

The area lies in a generally WNW direction some 30 airmiles from Madang.

It is accessible from the small mission airstrip (1000 x 75 feet) at WANUMA in the north or from the roadhead at UTU in the south.

There are no wharves or shipping points in the area as it is entirely landlocked.

(c) Administration Contact, Cargo Cults etc.

The first Administration patrols to the area would appear to have been in the early 1930's though they only penetrated mainly the Saruga and Kare areas. The top half of the area was still uncontrolled territory in the post war period and initial census was conducted and contact consolidated in the early 1950's. A Patrol Post was established at Kosilanta at this time but had been abandoned by 1955.

The area did not appear to have been greatly affected by the late war except by occasional Japanese forays into the lower half to obtain labour.

Thus it could be said that Administration influence has been firmly established in the top half of the area for at least twelve years and in the bottom half for at least 30 years.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration varies from division to division but generally it is fair only due mainly to the infrequency of Government patrols to the area in recent years.

Cargo cults activities do not appear to have made much impression in the area due mainly to its relative isolation and inaccessibility from the coast. One or two

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isolated instances have been recorded but these have had no significant effect on the area as a whole.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Village population Register Forms

A total population of 2228 in the area surveyed, consisting of 33 villages of which 5 have a population of over 100 and 12 have a population of less than 50.

V.P.R. forms attached for all four census divisions.

(b) Roads and Tracks

All villages are linked by walking tracks (see attached map and J (a)).

(c) Absent Workers

PARA C/D	16%	absentees 16-45 male adult age group.
KARE C/D	84%	ditto
YABEN C/D	14%	"
SARUGA C/D	60%	"

It is quite apparent from the above figures that the longest contacted divisions are grossly over recruited and the least contacted almost under recruited. Most of the absentees are employed within the district.

One can hardly blame them leaving the area as there is absolutely no economic incentive for them to stay.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

(a) Distinct Social Groups

The main social grouping is the village or hamlet which forms part of a larger, more loosely knit grouping, the language group.

The members of a village form a political entity in that they act together in matters affecting their common interests. They are also a territorial unit with well

17

defined land boundaries.

(b) The Functional Unit

The operational or functional social unit is normally the patrilineage i.e. those that can trace their clan relationships by directly remembered patrilineal descent.

(c) Language Pattern

There are some eight distinct language groups in the area. In obtaining this information it was found that the natives appeared to quite ignorant of the name of their language and in some cases I have used the name given to the people by adjacent groups. It is interesting to note that in three of the four census divisions (PARA, KARE and YABEN) the division boundaries and the linguistic boundaries almost correspond.

The YABEN Group consisting of the villages of MAGILAN, ABAIYA, GULKUBRANA, BARATA, IDIMAKUMA and KOMIARUM.

The KARE Group consisting of the villages of ORONGA, MARITAMBU, SIMUKU, MUSIVANGA, MUGUNURAMBU and DAWA.

The PRAVEN group consisting of the villages of EBENAN, PARAWEN, MAGILA, IKARINAGLA, KOSILANTA, ILLEBEGUMA, ILLIMA, TARINA, ILLIMAMKUTU and YARAWATA.

The KOBUAN Group consisting of the villages of UKURIGUMA and KAGI.

The KATAR Group consisting of the village of WAMAS.

The ATEI Group consisting of the villages of BAI, MERUPI and SILAHALA.

The KARI Group consisting of the villages of SOLI and SAMOSA.

.../

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The NARU Group consisting of the villages of SARUGA and SEVOI.

The village of BOSCRANA belongs to the WANUMA group of languages.

(d) Relationships between component Social Groups

The relationships between the component social groups, the village or hamlet, lies mainly within the larger language groups. This is mainly for such social events as sing-sings etc. Otherwise the degree of cohesion is limited to inter-marriage and some trading.

They seem however to identify themselves mainly with the village i.e. they say they belong to such and such a village rather than such and such a language group. Thus the degree of cohesion even within the language groups is not great and the village is the largest group most of the people come in contact with.

(e) Relationships with Adjacent Social Groups

These are limited to the finding of wives and a little trading but other than that there is little of any significance.

(D) LEADERSHIP:

(a) and (b)

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

(c) Changes in Leadership

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

Their control over village life appears to be

15

almost total and their power almost absolute. The source of their influence appears to be their control over the lineage lands and by their possession of traditional wealth i.e. shell, pigs, wives etc. The young men solve their problems by leaving the village and going out to work.

It should be noted however that the basis of wealth and hence influence is changing and as it is the younger men who have this new wealth so their influence will assert itself. The young men who have already returned from work are making efforts to have themselves heard but the majority of the people take little or no notice of them. It will be some time before the reactionary influence of the old order wanes and the progressive one takes over.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) Traditional Systems

The traditional system of land tenure is vested mainly in the lineage rather than the individual.

Inheritance is primarily through patrilineal succession though not always strictly so.

(b) Individual leases from the Administration

There are no individuals who held land on lease from the administration.

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

(c) Communal and Individual Cash Cropping

There is no cash cropping in the area.

(F) LITERACY:

(a) Schools

There are no schools either Administration or

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Mission. There are however two fairly large primary schools in the areas immediately adjacent to the area under survey.

They are:-

Wanuma Primary 'T' School

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Preparatory			
1	6	9	15
2	31	9	40
Standard			
1	20	12	32
2	21	9	30
3	24	10	34
	<u>102</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>151</u>

Utu Primary 'T' School

Preparatory	34	16	50
Standard			
1	15	20	35
2	18	10	28
3	12	8	20
	<u>79</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>133</u>

Both the above schools draw some students from the area under study. Both are run by Missions.

There are also some Mission run village schools which dispense a very basic sort of schooling in pidgin.

There are six of these type schools in the area.

(b) Literate Adults

There are approximately 35 adults literate in pidgin english in the area. This represents approximately 1.5% of the total population of the area.

As far as could be ascertained there are two literates in english both of whom reside outside the area and work for the mission.

14

Mission. There are however two fairly large primary schools in the areas immediately adjacent to the area under survey.

They are:-

Wanuna Primary 'T' School

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Preparatory			
1	6	9	15
2	31	9	40
Standard			
1	20	12	32
2	21	9	30
3	24	10	34
	<u>102</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>151</u>

Utu Primary 'T' School

Preparatory	34	16	50
Standard			
1	15	20	35
2	18	10	28
3	12	8	20
	<u>79</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>133</u>

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As far as could be ascertained there are two literates in english both of whom reside outside the area and work for the mission.

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(c) and (d) Higher Education

There are no people in the area who could be termed to be doing higher education.

As far as could be ascertained there are no students studying overseas.

(e) Interest in Newspapers, Radios etc.

There appears to be little interest shown in newspapers etc. mainly because of the small number of literates.

No particular interest was shown in radios as such. There are no radios owned by the people themselves.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING:

(a) Housing, Sanitation, Clothes etc.

The standard of living generally is very low. Housing for the most part is poor and sanitation is almost non-existent.

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

Personal health throughout the area is generally low.

(b) Diet

The staple diet in the area is taro, supplemented by yams, bananas, tapioca etc. Little or no use is made of sweet potatoes. Some use is also made of such introduced vegetables as pumpkin, cucumbers, melons. Some European potatoes are grown in the Kasilanta area. Some tomatoes, chinese cabbage and onions were also seen.

The meat diet consists of game birds and small

(17)

bush animals supplemented by the occasional pig or fowl.

(c) Community Centres etc.

There are no community centres or organizations in the area.

The people do not appear to be particularly interested in sport.

(H) MISSIONS

(a) Missions operative in the Area.

There are two missions operative in the area but neither is based within the area being surveyed (Refer attached map).

All villages in the Yaben and Para Census Divisions with exception of Yarawata are controlled by the Lutheran Mission based at Wanuma.

Yarawata and all villages in the Kare and Saruga Census Divisions are controlled by the Catholic Mission based at Utu.

There do not appear to be any outward signs of tensions or conflict by the two groups but as the two groups have little or no contact with each other this is to be expected.

(b) Services provided and Personnel Employed by Missions

The Catholic Mission at Utu provides an Infant Welfare service to their area of influence, the furthest point reached so far being Seli village. This service has been going for about 18 months and at present employs one European sister.

(11)

It is hoped that with the establishment of an aid-post at Soli will consolidate this work and the Kasilanta aid-post will extend it into the upper half of the area.

Apart from the above the Missions provide only a sprinkling of catechists and evangelists to the area.

Only very few people from the area under survey are employed by the missions; the proportion could be said to be negligible.

(c) Attitude of the People to Missions:

The attitude of the people toward the mission appears to be quite favourable. I think this is mainly because it is the mission with which the people have the most contact rather than any deep religious feeling. In fact it appears that the church aspect of the missions have little or no effect upon the people.

It is the neglect by the Administration and the services provided by the missions that are the basis of mission influence in this area.

Both missions appear to have the same amount of influence within their own areas but I would say that the Catholic Mission is the stronger mainly because of the fact that it has been there the longest.

(I) NON-INDIGENES:

(a) Plantations

There are no plantations in the area.

(b) - Not applicable.

(c) - Not applicable

(d) - Both missions operative in the area purchase a small amount of native tobacco from the area. This would not exceed \$440 per annum.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads

There are no vehicular roads in the area. The need for vehicular roads to and from the area is acute. Further economic development is stifled by the lack of roads to bring any cash crop to markets.

The nearest road head is at Utu but the terrain of the area is such that it is doubtful whether the natives would be willing to carry any sort of cash crop to this roadhead.

The building of roads into this area would be hampered by the ruggedness of the region and by the many rivers which would have to be bridged. However, until a road is built it is difficult to see any form of development taking place.

(b) Sea

Not applicable.

(c) Air

There are no airstrips within the area being studied. No possible landing sites were seen by this patrol.

The only airstrip at present near the area is at Wanuma. This at present is only 1000' x 75' and is used exclusively by Lutheran Mission planes such as the Wren. The mission is now attempting to extend it to 1600' but is meeting with an apathy from the people surrounding the site. The people from the area under study have not been approached to work on the extension.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

As far as could be ascertained there are five drivers, 1 tractor driver and 1 mission trained nurse in the area under survey. There are no clerks etc

(9)

from this area.

(L) STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

As far as could be ascertained the people from this area have not progressed to any noticeable degree in the political field.

The community is still fragmented, this occurring even at the village level.

Their comprehension of the actual machinery of the present form of government is limited to the extreme. They still equate the government to the "kiap" and have no idea of the form of any government beyond the Luluai - Tultal concept.

Their conception of the House of Assembly is very meagre and hardly anyone knew enough to vote at the recent elections. A tremendous amount of political education will again be necessary for the next elections.

Their attitude toward non-natives and Administration is quite favourable mainly because they have little contact with them.

8

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) Number of economic trees in the Area.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COCONUT TREES</u>		<u>ARABICA COFFEE TREES</u>		
	<u>MATURE</u>	<u>IMMATURE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF YEARS OLD</u>		
			1-2	3-4	5-6

PARA CENSUS DIVISION

EBENAN	-	93	-	84	-
IKARINAGRA	-	10	-	-	-
ILLEBEGUMA	-	-	-	-	-
ILIMA	-	2	-	-	-
ILLIMAMKUTU	-	-	-	-	-
KOSILANTA	1	7	476	-	51
MAGILA	-	2	-	-	-
PARAWEN	-	29	-	-	-
TARINA	8	11	-	-	-
UKUBIGUMA	-	2	-	-	-
YARAWATA	-	10	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	168	476	84	51

YABEN CENSUS DIVISION

ABAIYA	-	1	-	210	-
BARATA	-	4	171	-	-
BOBORANA	-	-	-	-	-
GULKUBRANA	-	2	29	-	197
IDIMAKUMA	-	3	25	33	-
KOMIARUM	-	3	-	49	-
MAGILAN	-	5	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	18	225	292	197

(7)

KARE CENSUS DIVISION

DAWA	16	26	-	-	-
MARITAMBU	-	34	-	-	-
MUGUNURAMBU	-	32	-	-	-
MUSIVANGA	-	-	-	-	-
ORONGA	28	207	-	-	-
SIMUKU	-	72	-	-	-
TOTALS	43	371	-	-	-

SARUGA CENSUS DIVISION

BAI	69	73	-	-	-
KAGI	6	29	-	-	-
MURUPI	16	41	-	-	-
SAMOSI	3	8	-	-	-
SARUGA	120	80	-	-	-
SEVOI	26	17	-	-	-
SILAHALA	21	19	-	-	-
SOLI	21	21	-	-	-
WAMAS	12	67	-	-	-
TOTALS	294	355	-	-	-

GRAND TOTALS

346 912 701 376 248

(b) Actual Total Production

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

The coffee trees in the area are from seed given to the people by the last Agricultural patrol to the area (1960). Since then the people have replanted and replanted as there are practically no market within easy reach of them. The Wanuma Mission does buy and encourage coffee plantings but it is done only in areas immediately adjacent to the station.

6

(c) Not required

(d) Market Gardening

There is no market gardening taking place in the area under survey.

(e) Cash Earnings by Labourers and other Cash Sources (Annually)

Sales of Native Tobacco	440-00
Agreement Labourers: 163 @ £40	
less 50%	3260-00
Miscellaneous	200-00
	3900-00
	=====

I would think that agreement labourers would bring back at least 50% of their earnings to the area.

(f) Co-operatives

There are no co-operatives in the area under survey.

(g) Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts.

As far as could be ascertained there are no bank accounts held by the people from this area.

(h) Entrepreneurs

There are no native entrepreneurs in the area under study.

(i) Difficulties in Paying tax

No tax has been collected in the only taxed census division (Saruga) since 1962/63. No apparent difficulty was experienced by the Saruga people at this time.

(j) Average per Capita Income

Based on a Total area income of £3900-00 and a population of 2228 for the area, the average per capita income would be approximately £1.44 per annum.

(S)

This would be indicative of only the Saruga and Kare divisions as the majority in the Para and Yaben would not earn anything at all.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) Arable land for Tree Crops

There are thousands of acres of arable land available for the planting of treecrops such as coffee etc., but until better marketing facilities are developed it is doubtful whether these could be utilised to any extent.

(b) Market Gardening

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

(c) Wage Earnings

This could be only increased by the introduction of private enterprise into the area.

(d) New Cash Crops and/or Activities

As far as could be ascertained the only apparent "new" cash crop for the area would be coffee but with present world prices and the D.A.S.F. embargo on new plantings it is doubtful whether this could be planted on any scale.

It would require a full Agricultural patrol to the area to ascertain what cash crops other than coffee could be introduced to the area.

The main difficulty in introducing any new cash crop or activity is the problem of marketing. Until this problem is overcome I see little point in encouraging the people to make an effort which is doomed to disappointment.

4

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

Any programme to increase cash earnings in the area would meet with the support of the people once they are convinced that it will benefit them quickly. I think that a scheme with a long term view i.e. in excess of four years would have little support.

As they have been ignored for so long they are naturally suspicious of any sudden interest in them and they will have to be shown quickly that it is possible to make money in a relatively short time before one could get the support of the majority of people.

The natural conservatism of the traditional leaders will also hamper any rapid economic development.

They seem to realise that it is useless to do anything unless a suitable arrangement re the marketing is provided (in their view a road or at least a decent airstrip).

(c) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

As far as could be ascertained the people have no views whatsoever on local government. They are still getting used to the Luluai-Tultul concept of government.

It should be noted however that they are aware of local government councils in areas adjacent to them (especially the Saruga and Ware Divisions) and seem to feel that the council could be a good thing, though they prefer to wait for the Gal-Utu area to come under councils first.

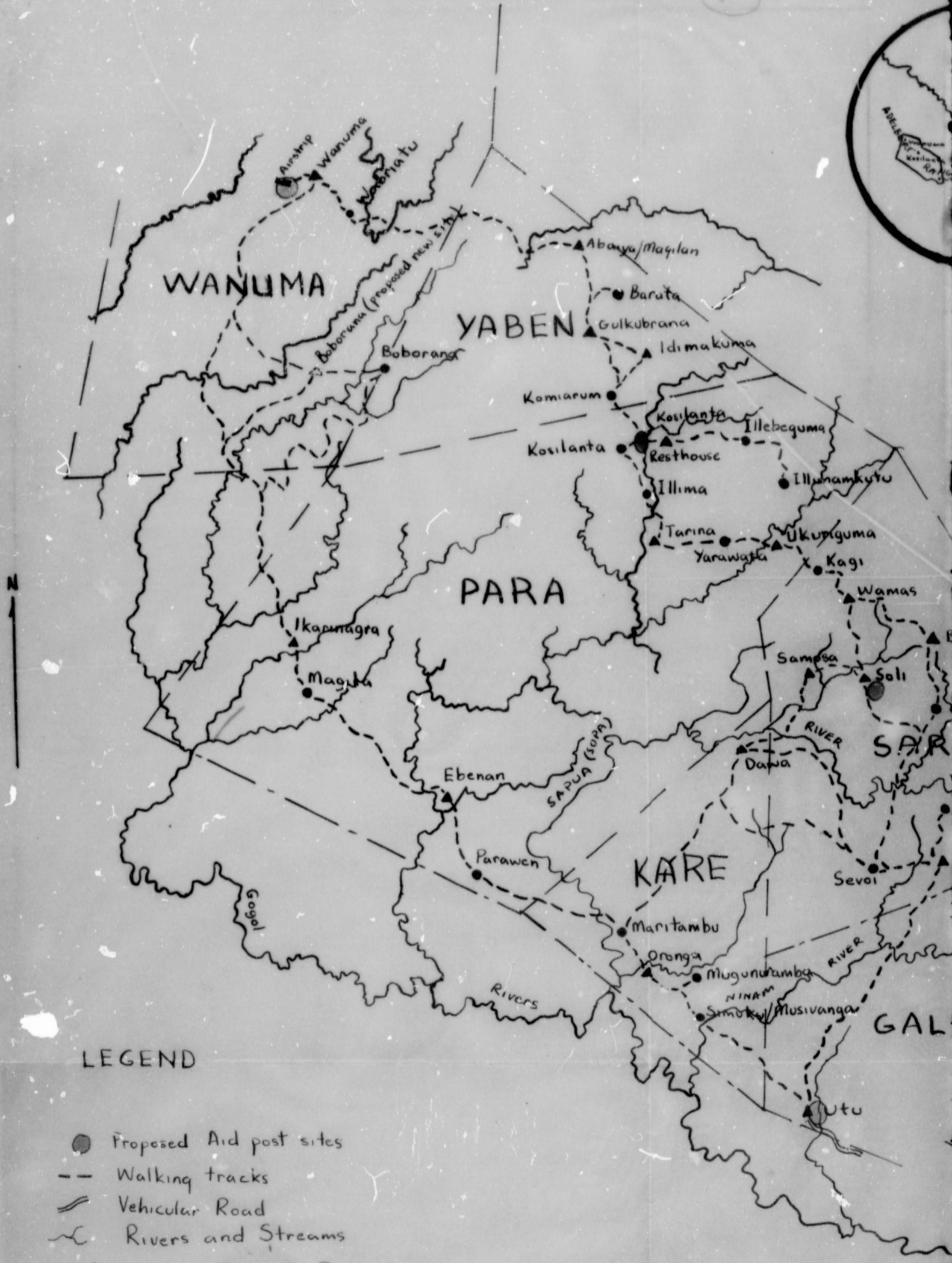
(3)

No doubt in a few years time if closer and more intensive contact is made they will be in favour for the establishment of a local government council in their area.

I feel that at the present time these people are not ready for a council in their area and will not be for at least two years.

V.P. KARNUPS

(V.P. KARNUPS)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

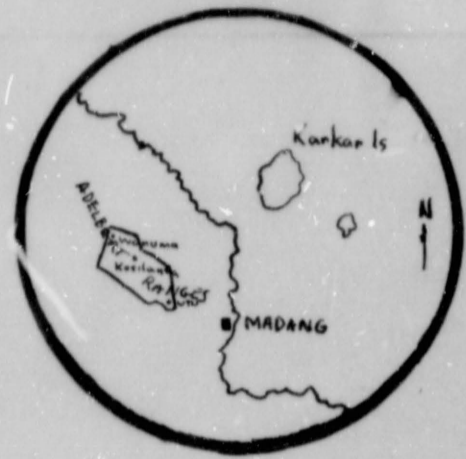


LEGEND

- Proposed Aid post sites
- - - Walking tracks
- Vehicular Road
- ~ Rivers and Streams
- - - Census Division Boundaries
- ▲ Ebenan Village with Resthouse
- Mission Station
- ⋄ Resthouse to be built.

Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles

Locality Sketch



post sites
Streams
ion Boundaries
with Resthouse
ation
be built.

Scale: 1 inch = 2 miles

Drawn By V.P. KARNUPS CPO