

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Lae

VOLUME No: 5

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1954 - 1955

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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

PATROL REPORT OF: LAE MOROBE ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 5 1954/55 Number of Reports: 11

WAU

PERORT No: MAP	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
1 OF 1954/55 LAE	1-23	A.T. COOTEE P.O.	LAIWA X LAUSIA YARUAP-HATE C.D.	MAP	20.8.54 - 9.10.54	
1	1-10	D.G. CALDER P.O.	SALAMAUA COAST		19.7.54 - 25.7.54	
2	1-12	K.J. HANRAHAN CPO	LAE VILLAGES X ENVIRONS		29.8.54 - 24.9.54	
3	1-18	K.J. HANRAHAN CPO	BUKAUNA	MAP	28.10.54 - 15.11.54	
4	1-35	H.J. MATER CPO	WANTOAT X AWAKA CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	13.8.54 - 7.12.54	
5	1-11	H.P. SEALE A.O.	CHIVASINE - TEREHAN		17.1.55 - 19.1.55	
6	1-20	H.J. MATER CPO	MOAMALIU CENSUS DIVISION	MAP PHOTO	10.1.55 - 31.1.55	
7	1-7	H.P. SEALE ADO	GABENSIS, MARI, WAMPIT X DAGIN		7.2.55 - 9.2.55	
8	1-14	F.J. MARTIN P.O.	WAIN CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	27.1.55 - 11.2.55	
9	1-5	H.P. SEALE	KATAPIT, OCORI X SANEAN		1.3.55 - 4.3.55	
10	1-6	H.P. SEALE	BUSAMA, LOKANU, LABABIA		7.3.55 - 10.3.55	
11	1-5	H.P. SEALE	MAKHAM WILLEY ROAD X ATZERA		19.6.55 - 21.6.55	
	143					

MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1954-55, ~~1955-56~~

WAU

LAE

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Wau 1-54/55	A.T. Oettle	Kaiwa and Musin-Yamap-Mote Census Divisions
Lae 1-54/55	D.G. Calder	Salamaua coast
" 2-54/55	K.J. Hanrahan	Lae villages and environs
" 3-54/55	K.J. Hanrahan	Bukauwa
" 4-54/55	H.J. Mater	Wantocat and Awara Census Div
" 5-54/55	H.P. Seale	Chivasing - Terehan
" 6-54/55	H.J. Mater	Memalili Census Division
" 7-54/55	H.P. Seale	Gabensis, Mari, Wampit and Dagin
" 8-54/55	F.J. Martin	Wain Census Division
" 9-54/55	H.P. Seale	Kaiapit, Orori and Sangan
" 10-54/55	H.P. Seale	Busama, Lokanu, Lababia, Tomiguda and Bukada.
" 11-54/55	H.P. Seale	Markham Valley road, and Atzera linguistic group.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE (IAE SUB-DISTRICT) Report No. 1-1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted by D. G. CALDER, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled SALAMAUA COAST.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

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

Duration—From 19/7/54 to 25/7/54

Number of Days 7.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/Nov. 53.

Medical July 52

Map Reference Refer Map Attached LAE Patrol Report No. 1-1953/4.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PCRT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

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 £.....

Handwritten note on left margin: "Review the notes" and "21/7/54"

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BRITISH NEW GUINEA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/1958

No. 33



Gov. Print—5478/2 54.

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LAE

Office of Origin

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Words

9-21A

Time

SERVICES

MOREBY ---

DS940 PLEASE RETURN NEXT MAIL ONE COPY OF SALAMAUA

PATROL REPORT NUMBER ONE D. CALDER JULY 1954

J80946

DISCOM

Copy of report marked 14/8/54



30-9-198

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

5th August, 1954.

Patrol Report LAE, No. I/54-55

Acknowledgement is made of the above Report submitted by Mr. D.G. Calder, Patrol Officer, together with covering comments by yourself and the Assistant District Officer, Iae Sub-District.

The live situation in Salamua coastal area would appear to be, as you have mentioned, reasonably good at the present time, except for some sub-standard housing. The difficulty of persuading village people to add more coconut palms to their groves by new plantings, for their own obvious benefit is well known, and not peculiar to any one District. It is therefore gratifying to see that after persistent effort the people of some of these villages have decided to do this.

The Patrol would, in view of Mr. Calder's intended posting as Officer in Charge at KAIAPIT Patrol Post, be a beneficial experience for him in a District considerably different from the Western District.

A perusal of this concise Report would indicate that he has carried out effective work at the villages visited and it is noted the instructions given will be checked for performance on a follow up Patrol in the near future.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S.E.N.A.

oul

36/9/199



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



HLRN.RD.

In Reply
Please Quote
No. DS.30/1/21.

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

31st July, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 12/54-55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a
Patrol Report covering a routine patrol to the coastal
villages between Salamaua and Lae, submitted by Patrol
Officer Calder.

Mr. Calder was only posted to this
District a few weeks' ago, and as he has not previously
served in the Trust Territory, he has not yet learned to
speak fluent pidgin. It is my intention to post him
as Officer in Charge, Kaiapit Patrol Post, but in order
to make him au fait with local conditions, he was
instructed to carry out this patrol.

Generally, conditions in the area are
reasonably good, but it has been most difficult trying
to persuade the natives to replant their coconut groves
which were destroyed during the war, and for which they
have been paid War Damage Compensation. It appears
that, at last, our efforts are meeting with some success
and it is hoped that during this year considerable areas
of coconuts will be planted.

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

PKM.BCW.

District Office,
L A E.

29th July, 1954.

District Commissioner,
L A E.

copy
701
PATROL REPORT - 1954/1955.

Attached are four copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer D. Calder, dealing with that part of the sub-District known as the Salamaua Coast.

The area has had regular visits over the past eight months by both European and Native staff of the sub-District and the people seem to realize that the Administration is taking more than cursory interest in them, but they still have a lot of work to do in order to bring their villages up to the standard set in other parts of the sub-District.

It is the present sub-District's policy to encourage the people to plant extensive groves of coconuts and it is pleasing to see that an effort is being made to replace old trees and plant new ones. Now that Mr. Mayos has started planting at Salamaua it is hoped that the neighbouring villages will follow suit.

As mentioned by Mr. Calder, housing is generally poor but now that the old wartime materials are practically worn out the people are gradually rebuilding with the customary native materials.

A follow patrol will be made shortly to see if the instructions have been carried out.

The European Cemetery at Salamaua should be cleared by now and the Kila people will be reminded of their responsibilities in relation to it. In the past there have always maintained it without having been told to do so.

As has been previously mentioned the "Councils of Elders" or "Village Advisory Councils" continue to work successfully and are slowly providing a suitable framework on which to base properly constituted village councils.

The Department of Public Health will be asked to replace the Native Medical Assistant from Lababia. The District Policy of leaving domestic cases, such as adultery to the people themselves to straighten out has been explained to Mr. Calder and also that it is the policy to use imprisonment only as a last resort.

Mr. Calder is to be complimented on the prompt submission of his report.

P.K. Moloney
(P.K. Moloney)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30/1/9.21

Sub-District Office,
LAE.
MOROBE DISTRICT.

28th. July, 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted By : D. G. Calder, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. : Salamaua coastal villages of Lae Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol : From 19th. July, 1954 to 25th. July, 1954.
7 Days.

Purpose of Patrol : Routine Administration.

D. G. Calder

D. G. Calder,
Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

- July, 19th. Departed Lae at 8.45 am., in company with Mr. ADO Maloney, per Govt. trawler, "MOROBE". Arrived BUSAMA village at 11.45 am. A complaint heard by Mr. ADO Maloney. Departed 12.30pm. Arrived LABABIA village at 4.15 pm. Landed. Mr. A.D.M. Maloney returned to Lae per "MOROBE" at 4.30 pm. Discussions with Village Officials. Village Officials from nearby SALUS village reported to patrol. Night at LABABIA.
- July, 20th. Inspected village and coconut grove. Inspected Aid Post. Several Complaints heard. One case of Adultery to Lae. Departed by canoe at 11.20 am. Very hot day. Passed the new village of SALUM (Administered by WAU) at 1.20pm. Arrived LOGANU at 3.50 pm. Native Foods purchased. Village Officials from nearby TETTEL village reported.
- July, 21st. Continues rain throughout night and morning. Ceased at 10.45 am. Started to inspect village, but interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain. Inspected village and school during afternoon. Inspected KELKEL village.
- July, 22nd. Departed by canoe at 7.45 am. Arrived LOGUI at 10 am. Inspected village and cemetery. Visited European Cemetery at SALAMAUA. Visited Mrs Mayos. Minor complaints. Discussions with people.
- July, 23rd. Visited Mr. Mayos. Departed 10 am. for KILA. Arrived 11.am. Inspected village. Departed 12.20pm. and arrived ASINI at 1.10pm. Inspected village. Minor complaints heard. Departed 2.30pm. and arrived BUAKAP village at 3.15pm. Inspected village. Visited Lutheran Missionaries, Mr & Mrs Scherle at MALALO. Heavy rain during night.
- July 24th. Still raining this morning. Minor complaints settled. Inspected coconut grove and copra house. Walked to WOMASU village. Inspected village. Talk given to people. Departed 11.30 am. and walked to BUSAMA village, arriving at 12.40 pm. Inspected both villages of BUSAMA. Discussions with people. Minor complaints heard.
- July, 25th. Two complaints from WAKOP village heard and settled. Departed by road at 8.30 am. Arrived LABUTARI at 2pm. 12am. Continued on and arrived LABUMITI at 2 pm. Arrived at the MARKHAM River barge at 2.45 pm. Crossed to Lae by barge at 4.50 pm.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is one of the most sophisticated in this District, and the people seem to have completely rehabilitated themselves from the effects of the war.

The area was last patrolled in October, 1953, but occasional visits have been made to individual villages since then for specific purposes, such as land buying and investigations of land complaints.

There are some villages on this part of the coast which belong to the KATWA linguistic group and are administered by WAU Sub-district.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Only one complaint requiring magisterial attention was reported to the patrol, and this was at LABABIA, where the Native Medical Orderly stationed there had committed adultery with a village woman, and his wife desired to press charges. He has since been sentenced to Three Months I.H.L.

Other minor matters, such as pig trespass and sago stealing were reported and where necessary the offending party was ordered to pay compensation.

As previously mentioned, the area is a fairly sophisticated one, and the control of village life is in the hands of the Village Officials and a group of Village Elders. There are no officially organised Village Councils, but the Village Officials and the Elders appear to be doing a capable job of maintaining harmonious community life.

There are two sources of income in the area, one is by stevedoring at Lae, and the other is by raising pigs. However these sources of income can hardly be hoped to maintain a steady economic level, and the most obvious and suitable way this people have of achieving economic stability is by copra production.

All villages were strongly advised to build up new coconut groves and to properly maintain their existing ones.

Only one village, BUAKAP, is at present producing copra, and the people of this place have produced 11 bags, which they will shortly be bringing into Lae for sale.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials have been appointed in all villages except WOMASU. This small village is controlled by the Officials from BUAKAP village.

All Officials appear to be doing their jobs well, and are a definite power in the area. As previously mentioned, the Officials work in conjunction with a group of Elders, and no decision relating to the village would be made without the Officials being at first consulted.

In the case of WOMASU village, the Officials of BUAKAP complained that these people would not obey their orders in regard to housing. A talk was given to the WOMASU people, and they were told that until such time as their village was large enough to warrant their own Officials, they were under a legal obligation to obey the Officials of BUAKAP in regard to their housing and village cleanliness. At present the population of WOMASU is only 40, and does not warrant the appointment of Officials, even if suitable men were available.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Village Clinics are established at LABABIA and ASINI villages. These are staffed by graduates from the Malahang Medical school. New Clinics are being built at KELKEL and LOQUI villages, and will shortly be in operation. Existing Clinics were inspected and full use of them is being made by the people. As previously mentioned the N.M.O. from LABABIA Clinic was sentenced to Three Months I.H.L. for Adultery, and no doubt a new N.M.O. will be sent there from Malahang, when available.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE Cont'd.

Medical attention is also available at MALALO Mission, and with the new Clinics established, the people of this area should have sufficient medical attention for their minor ailments.

The health of the general population seen was good and no open sores were sighted by the patrol.

Satisfactory sanitary arrangements exist in all villages visited.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages visited were clean, but the houses seen were mainly poor. This is due to the fact that old wartime relics, such as rusty roofing iron, are mainly used in their construction.

Purely native type houses seen were far better and neater than these "patch-work" type.

Another fault with the houses of this area was that sago thatch was occasionally used for walling. This type of walling is neither neat or weather-proof.

Numerous instructions for the repair of houses were made, and entered into the Village Book. All owners of houses, requiring repair were given a certain time, depending on the amount of the repairs required, to have same effected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are tracks linking each village, but, weather permitting, all travelling is done by canoe.

The tracks from LOGUI village to BUAKAP were fair, but in some places required cutting. Where necessary, instructions were given for the maintenance of village roads. The road from BUSAMA to the MARKHAM River Barge was in good order, and would be suitable in most parts for bicycle travel.

There are no bridges in the area, due to the tidal creeks which intersect the roads. These creeks, when in flood, so I understand, carry away all before them.

The European Cemetery at SALAMAUA was also visited, and was very over-grown and neglected. The KILA people, who have the task of maintaining this cemetery, were told to get onto the job immediately of cleaning it and cutting the track leading to it. For this work they receive payment.

MISSION AND EDUCATION.

There is only one mission operating in the area, and that is the Lutheran Mission with its area headquarters at MALALO. Mr & Mrs Scherle are in charge of this mission.

There is a very strong mission influence in the whole area, and big preparations were being made by the villages visited for the Annual Baptism at MALALO, which is to be held on August 4th.

Mission schools have been established in most of the big villages. All teaching is done by native teachers in the YABIM language. The schools were visited by the patrol and in each case the buildings were a credit to the villages concerned.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The diet of these people consists of fish, wild pig coconuts and garden produce such as taro, sweet potato and bananas.

At LABABIA, the people have cleared an area for the planting of peanuts, and seed will be made available from Lae.

As previously mentioned the people of these villages were encouraged to ~~grow~~ plant new coconut groves for the production of copra, but as yet BUAKAP is the only village actually producing. The Village Officials and men of this village appear to have the matter well in hand, having built a small smoke-house, and to date have ~~in~~ produced 11 bags.

~~At~~

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Cont'd.

At LOGANU village, the people are storing all dry nuts they can gather for the planting of new groves.

The old coconut grove at LABABIA is practically worked out, the trees being stunted and the nuts few and small. ~~It~~ However a new grove has been planted, and the people were advised to enlarge it.

Pigs were numerous in the area and some good blood has been introduced from the ERAP Agricultural Station. These pigs, however cause havoc to the roads and gardens, as they are permitted to run wild. The people were advised to build pens and to regularly feed their pigs.

RESTHOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Resthouses exist in all villages and are in good repair. At ASINI the people are engaged in constructing a new resthouse, which was not finished at the time of the patrol.

Police Barracks exist in all villages, except LABABIA, and are in fair repair. At LABABIA, the people advised that they will construct a police-barracks.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

(a) GENERAL.

Nothing of anthropological interest was noted on the patrol.

(b) SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR TERRITORIAL MUSEUM.

NIL.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was well received in all villages.

D. G. Calder

D. G. Calder,
PATROL OFFICER.

28/7/54. L.M.E.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 6777. Constable JULAINGAM. - Capable. Worked well.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Spec/Report No. 2 1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted by K.J.Hanrahan C.P.O.

Area Patrolled LAE villages and environs.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Four

Duration—From 29/8/54 to 24/9/54 (not inclusive—broken dates)

Number of Days 17 Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19.....

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Clearing of coconut groves
(2) Check on housing and hygiene

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

8/10/54

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

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

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

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30-9-209

13th October, 1954


The District Commissioner,
Korobe District,
L.E.

Patrol Report LAE No. 2 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer K.J. Hanrehan, regarding his recent short special Patrols to villages near Lae for the purposes of clearing and establishing new coconut groves, and improving housing and village hygiene where necessary.

These short Patrols to nearby villages are without doubt a very good way of giving initial field training to a young officer, with opportunities for him to use his own initiative, and at the same time ensuring that some useful work is carried out properly by the native inhabitants of the villages visited, for their own benefit.

He should continue to be careful when burning off dead kumai grass, where possibly unlocated explosives might lie, to keep everyone well away from the immediate vicinity of the fires, for obvious reasons.

 *Sm*

13/10

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

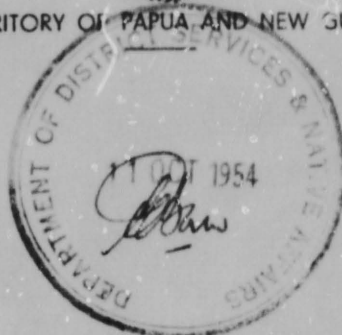
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30/9/209

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30.1.23

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

8th October, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE - NO. 2 OF 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Hanrahan covering three small, special patrols to the villages in the vicinity of Lae. Patrols were mainly for the purpose of furthering our policy of planting up coconuts, and attention to village hygiene.

It will be seen that each village patrol was for one or two days only. The main idea was to give this young officer, who has only had a few months' experience, practical experience in making contacts with natives in their villages, as part of his training. He was under the direct supervision of the Assistant District Officer practically the whole time. Within the next few days he will accompany the Assistant District Officer to the same villages to be shown how to check the census and carry out normal Administration patrolling.

This direct supervision by an officer materially assists in the natives enlarging their coconut groves, and better results can be obtained than by issuing instructions without an officer to do the supervising.

(H.L.R. Hall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The A.D.O. Lae.
Morobe District.
New Guinea.
27TH. September 1954.

Special Patrol Report No. 2 54/55

Area patrolled-----Yalu, Gabsnkek, Munum and Labu
villages.
Patrol conducted by-----K.J. Hanrahan C.P.O.
Natives accompanying patrol-----MANDO reg.no. 5499. 29TH. August..
..... 3RD. September
JULAKUM reg.no. 6777. 7TH. Sept..
..... 11TH. September. 13TH Sept..
..... 17TH. Sept.
YAINGON reg.no. 127. 20TH. Sept..
..... 24TH. Sept.
Duration of patrol-----29TH. August..... 24TH. September.
17 Days.

Objects of patrol.

1. To undertake and supervise the clearing of secondary undergrowth from proposed coconut groves.
2. To check thoroughly the housing and hygiene conditions of the villages visited.

Ken. J. Hanrahan

K.J. Hanrahan. C.P.O.

Special Patrol Report No.

Area patrolled-----Yalu village.

European Officer-----K.J.Hanrahan.C.P.O.
Native Constable-----MANDO.Reg.No.5499.

Objects of patrol.

1. To supervise the clearing of the secondary undergrowth in the two areas previously indicated for the purpose of planting coconuts.
2. To check on hygiene and housing of the Yalu village.

Duration of patrol----29TH.Aug.1954--- 3RD.Sept.1954.-5 days.

Sunday 29TH.August.

Departed Lae at 2.30.PM.and arrived Yalu village at 3.30.PM. Inspected the progress made in the cutting and clearing of kunai and found that a good 30% of the work had been finished. The luluai was instructed that all natives would be required to assemble at 7AM.next morning to continue the work.The luluai also reported that a woman had died while giving birth to a child on the 27TH.and was buried the following day.The child had survived,appeared to be healthy and was being cared for by relatives.

Monday 30TH.August.

Raining.Work commenced at 8.30AM.The area of land adjacent to the main road was cleared of kunai and a start made on the opposite allotment.During the day's work,the natives encountered a number of bombs,unexploded or otherwise,I cannot say but which should be investigated by the Bombs Disposal Division.The location of these explosives was distinctly marked.

Tuesday 31ST.August.

Raining.Work begun at 8AM.and carried on in a light drizzle all morning.The day's effort resulted in the complete clearing of the areas set down in patrol instructions.However incessant rain has prevented the burning off of dead kunai.Anticipating no break in the weather,this work will have to be left to the luluai later on.Cutting on a new area will be commenced tomorrow.

Wednesday 1ST.Sept.

Weather fine.Work begun at 7AM.and kunai all cleared by dinner. Afternoon spent in felling trees on cleared area.Visited Munum at the request of luluai to inspect new "lotu" under construction.

Thursday 2ND.Sept.

Natives were instructed to clean up and tidy their houses and gardens.Following this a general hygiene inspection was made of all dwellings. Afternoon spent in clearing excess trees and brush from and around village site.

Friday 3RD.Sept.

Natives reminded of duties remaining after the patrol's departure.These included the burning off of all dead kunai and trees from the cleared areas,excluding those harbouring bombs mentioned previously.Departed Yalu by jeep at 3.30PM.arriving back in Lae at 4.30PM.

Proposed Coconut Plantation.

All areas having been cleared, the work remaining consists of the marking and actual planting itself. Should the young coconut palms for Yalu be procured as soon as possible, they could be planted before the kunai grass has had a chance to grow again. The co-operation of the natives in completing the week's work was satisfactory.

Village Hygiene and Housing.

The condition of the dwellings and village site was surprisingly clean and except for occasional scattered fruit peelings and uncovered latrines, could not be faulted. The villagers were instructed that, to avoid sickness, a high standard of hygiene should be adhered to at all times.

Police Constable MANDO.

The experience, advice and assistance of this officer was greatly appreciated and he was reliable, at all times, in the performance of his duties.

K. J. Hanrahan

K. J. Hanrahan. C. P. O.
6TH. September 1954.

*Coconuts being picked all for the kitchen mess. This
mess. On 13/9.*

Special Patrol Report No.

Area patrolled-----Gabsonkek village.

European Officer-----K.J.Hanrahan.C.P.O.
Native Constable-----JULYKUM.reg.No.6777.

Objects of patrol.

1. To supervise the clearing of undergrowth from a large area, previously indicated by the A.D.J., for the purpose of planting coconuts.

2. To inspect hygiene and housing conditions of Gabsonkek village.

Duration of patrol----7TH.Sept.1954----11TH.Sept.1954-----4 days.

Tuesday 7TH.September.

Departed Lae at 8.45AM. and, after several interruptions in transit, arrived Gabsonkek at 12.30PM. After dinner, inspected the area required to be cleared and found that the greater part of the work had yet to be completed. By this time, unfortunately, the afternoon was almost gone and decided it would not be worthwhile to line the village and commence work immediately. The luluai was instructed that all natives would be required to assemble at 7AM. the following morning.

Wednesday 8TH.September.

Work commenced at 7.30AM. and a considerable area was cleared during the day, following which the dead kunai was burnt off. Natives had lunch on the clearing to avoid the long trek back to the village. As at Yalu, explosives were found in the tall grass and these were duly marked. Cutting was dis-continued at 5PM.

Thursday 9TH.September.

Work begun at 7.30AM. and continued until 4.30PM. I estimate that the area being worked at present should be completely cleared after tomorrow's effort. However, there is an area beyond the road to the airfield that would, when levelled, lend itself quite favourably to the planting of coconuts. This block, perhaps, could be attended to some other time.

Friday 10TH.September.

Natives informed that a hygiene inspection of all houses and gardens would be made the following morning and were instructed to clean up and tidy their respective areas. Cutting was commenced at 7.30AM. and the work completed in the course of the morning. As is customary, the people visited the village garden in the afternoon to replenish their food supplies.

Saturday 11TH.September.

A thorough hygiene inspection was carried out with particular emphasis placed on cleanliness of latrines. Luluai reminded of work remaining i.e. burning off of dry kunai. Departed Gabsonkek 10.30AM. arriving back in Lae at 12.30PM.

Coconut Plantation.

Again I must mention the fact that kunai grass grows very swiftly and the young coconut palms should be procured with alacrity if the completed work is to suit any useful purpose. Native co-operation was satisfactory only when under strong supervision.

Village hygiene.

Natives responded well to instructions on general cleanliness and house sites were in a very satisfactory condition. Latrines were a little below average but the offending natives were spoken to and the position seemingly rectified.

Police Constable JULYKUM.

This officer's conduct left nothing to be desired and he performed his duties ably.

K. J. Hanrahan

K. J. Hanrahan. C. P. O.
12TH. September 1944.

*Bomb disposal already known about the bombs.
Accounts not available at Lethbridge mission.*

Ch. 13/4

Special Patrol Report No.

Area patrolled-----Munum village.

European Officer-----K.J.Hanrahan.C.P.O.

Native Constable-----JULYKUM.reg.no.6777.

Objects of patrol.

1. To undertake and supervise the clearing of undergrowth for the purpose of planting coconuts.
2. To check on hygiene and housing of this village.
3. To investigate the unauthorised cutting of timber outside the timber lease.

Duration of patrol.....13TH.Sept.-----17TH.Sept.1954.-----4days.

Monday 13TH.Sept.

Departed Lae 2.30PM.and visited Yalu village.Luluai instructed that ten natives would be required to report to the District Office the following day to collect coconuts from the Lutheran Mission.The tul-tul,part-owner of the block of land where the corner trade store is located,was told to report to the A.D.O. to collect his rent.As regards the unauthorised cutting of timber by a european,nothing definite could be ascertained but luluai was told to consult the native who made the report and the matter will be further investigated on the return journey.Arrived Munum at 4.30PM.and inspected the coconut area.Unlike the other villages,Munum has no large strips of kunai and I surmise that work will be on a small scale only.Natives will assemble at 7AM.tomorrow and various strips of land,which I have selected along the road,will be cleared.

Tuesday 14TH.Sept.

AT 7.30AM.began cutting an area adjacent to the main road and work continued throughout the day until 4.30PM.As it was mostly heavy undergrowth,progress was slow.As regards the finding of a meri from Munum in Finschhafen,the matter was investigated and those concerned will be brought to Lae on friday.

Wednesday 15TH.Sept.

Natives assembled at 7AM.and were informed that the morning would be devoted to cleaning up the village which had become particularly dirty after the recent sing-sing.Following this a hygiene inspection of houses and latrines was made.The afternoon was spent in completing the construction of the "baby clinic"that had been commenced previously.

Thursday 16TH.Sept.

Raining.Continued cutting throughout the morning and completed the work.As it was still raining heavily after dinner,work was suspended for the remainder of the day.

Friday 16TH.Sept.

Hygiene inspection carried out in the morning and luluai instructed to burn off the dead undergrowth as soon as possible.Departed Munum at 2PM. and at Yalu,picked up the man who had information re the cutting of timber outside the lease.He directed me to the area in question which can be located by taking the side^{road} to the right immediately before Whittaker's plantation,on the journey from Lae.Arrived back in Lae at 4PM.

Coconut Plantation.

The areas that have been cleared will be located around the entrance and along the side road leading to Minum. Co-operation of the natives in clearing the ground was very satisfactory.

Housing and Hygiene.

The housing situation was quite good, there being several new houses under construction at the moment. An average standard of hygiene was observed throughout the village.

Police Constable JULYNUM.

This officer worked diligently on all occasions.

Ken. J. Hanrahan

K. J. Hanrahan. C. P. O.
18TH. September 1954.

Special Patrol Report No.

Area patrolled-----Labu villages.

European Officer-----K.J.Hanrahan.C.P.O.

Native Constable-----YAINGON.reg.no.5127.

Objects of patrol.

1. To check on the housing situation and construction of new dwellings in the four Labu villages namely, Butu, Lupu, Miti and Tari.
2. To inspect the progress made in the clearing of the coconut groves.
3. To supervise the marking of both sides of the road from Markham Point to the Gabensis boundary in preparation for the planting of coconuts.

Duration of patrol.....20TH.Sept.-----24TH.Sept.1954.....4days.

Monday 20TH.September.

Departed lae 10.30AM.arriving at Labu Butu at approximately 12 noon. Quarters established at this village and,after dinner,work was begun on marking both sides of the main road.Work was dis-continued at 4.30 and an inspection was then made of the village,checking on instructions left by the previous patrol.The building programme here is progressing very slowly and explicit instructions were given that all work was to be completed within a month.

Tuesday 21ST.September.

Raining heavily.At 8AM.village men continued the work of marking along the road under the supervision of the police boy.Walked to Labu Miti,accompanied by tultul,and inspected that village,finding a lagging building programme.Instructions issued by last patrol were checked and villagers told to complete all minor repairs before Friday.As I will be passing through Miti again on Thursday,will have an opportunity to see that orders have been carried out to the letter. Inspected the coconut grove,shared by Miti and Tari,and the undergrowth has been cleared,but not burnt.Accordingly,the luluai was instructed to burn off the dead brush as soon as the weather would allow. Returned to Butu and supervised the marking,which has now reached the village garden area.Work suspended at 4.30PM.

Wednesday 22ND.September.

Journeyed to Lupu with luluai and inspected housing which was in a reasonable condition.Repairs yet to be effected were noted in the village book and instructions were given to construct four new latrines before Friday.A native,Kibi,inspite of several warnings from the luluai,has not been sending his child to the school at Butu and he will be brought back to Lae.Returned to Butu and continued the inspection of houses begun on Monday.The marking should be completed sometime tomorrow.

Thursday 23RD.September.

Travelled to Miti and made a rapid inspection of the work ordered on Tuesday.Continued on to Tari,viewing all dwellings and latrines and issuing instructions to the effect that

1. All minor repairs were to be finished within a week.
2. All partly built houses to be completed in two months at the most.

A complaint from a native concerning pigs ruining his taro garden was settled amicably by the owners of the pigs compensating the native to the extent of five pounds.Instructions given to individuals and the village in general were noted in the village book and then commenced the return journey to Markham Point.

Friday 24TH. September.

During the morning the natives worked on the building of their unfinished houses, the marking of the road to the Gabensis boundary having been completed yesterday afternoon. Police boy sent to Lupu to check on the four new latrines and also to bring back the native Kibi. The houses on the side of the river opposite the barge landing were inspected and instructions given to build five new latrines and also a pig enclosure. The Butu-Lupu coconut grove has only been partly cleared and luluai was told to have the job finished before next Friday. A native from Tari, who has made no progress on his new dwelling for almost six months, will also be brought to Lae. Departed Labu on the 20'clock barge arriving back in Lae at 2.30PM.

Coconut Planting.

Coconuts required for the road to the Gabensis boundary amount to approximately 2,500 and the luluai states that he has only a small quantity on hand. This number does not include those that will be needed for the coconut groves.

ERROR. dit 3 miles @ 176 per mile

Housing.

Provided instructions issued are carried out efficiently, the housing position at the Labu villages may be regarded as satisfactory. A Tari native, Tiguasu, has been living close to the Miti village for quite some time and the previous P.O. requested him to build a new house. Being an old man, this was a little beyond him and the responsibility fell upon his fellow villagers. No work has been done as yet. The Tari people complained that he was causing a good deal of inconvenience as regards food etc. and stated that they were quite willing to build him a new house provided he returned to the village. In respect to his age, I would suggest that plans for the new house be abandoned unless he returns to Tari.

Police Constable YAINGON.

This officer performed all that was asked of him in a satisfactory manner. However he does not have exceptional control over natives under his supervision.

Ken J. Hanrahan

K. J. Hanrahan. C. P. O.
25TH. September 1954.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Morobe Report No. LAE 3 - 1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted by K.J. Hanrahan. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BUKAUA Coastal Villages.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives One Constable RP & NGC.

Duration—From 28 / 10 / 54 to 15 / 11 / 54.

Number of Days Nineteen (19) Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4 / 4 / 19 54.

Medical 19 / 10 / 19 54.

Map Reference Huon Gulf Special, 4 Miles to the inch.

Objects of Patrol Census revision and general Administration, also to check on economic development.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

[Signature]

.....
District Commissioner

24 / 11 / 1954

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Popul

Year... 1954/1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
ULUGUDU	29.10.54	2	2																1
TAMIGUDU	29.10.54	7	6													2		1	
BUA	1.11.54	5								1					1	1		1	1
BUGANG	1.11.54	1							1									2	
BUENG-GIM	2.11.54	12	5					1							2				
E-E	3.11.54	9	3					1								1	1		
WIDERU	4.11.54	6	5												1	2			
YAMBO	5.11.54	4	4		1										2				
MUNDALA	6.11.54	6	3					1										2	2
AWADI & UKIIM	6.11.54	3	3				1											1	
BUKAVA	6.11.54	3														1		1	
BUHARU	8.11.54	5	5		1										2			2	2
BUSO	9.11.54	2	2					1								1		1	
WAGANLUHU	9.11.54		3																
ALUKI	10.11.54	1																1	
APO	11.11.54	3	2							1					1			1	
TALI	12.11.54	2	2				1									1		1	
TICKERING	13.11.54	2	1				1									1		2	
		73	46			2	3	2	2	1	2				12	6	2	10	10

30-7-213

29th November, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report LAE No. 3 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer K.J. Hanrahan, following his Patrol of BUKAIA coastal villages.

Mr. Hanrahan has provided an informative and well-written Report which is well above the average for one who has so recently become engaged in field patrolling on his own.

The efforts being made to increase the economic prosperity of the native people both coastal and inland dwellers, is impressive. Persistence is, of course, necessary to influence them to effectively carry out such projects for their own future benefit. The regular patrolling which this area has been receiving has, as is usual, improved the general situation in this coastal area considerably.

These people, with the adequate medical facilities provided, are according to the census statistics thriving at the present time.

(Handwritten initials)

AAR
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

30/9/213 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. DS. 30.1.24

HLRN.RD.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E

24th November, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAE NO. 3 OF 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Hanrahan, covering a patrol of the coastal BUKAUA area. The patrol was a purely routine one for the purpose of checking census and mainly to supervise and inspect the work that the natives are carrying out in connection with the economic development scheme in the District. As you have already been advised, most of our native administration efforts are at present directed towards the planting of economic crops so that the standard of living will be greatly improved. In the coastal areas emphasis is being made on the planting of coconuts, and when the palms are sufficiently grown, these will be inter-planted with cocoa.

In most of the Lae and Finschhafen Sub-Districts the natives are working well, but the Bukaua people are not showing the enthusiasm displayed in other Sub-Divisions.

Mr. Hanrahan is a Cadet in his first year of service and is being used to carry out these short patrols in fully controlled areas, both as part of his training and to further a developmental programme. A perusal of this report will show that he has paid good attention to his duties, and both he and the natives will benefit from this patrol. Generally speaking, conditions in the area are good and normal village affairs such as housing, sanitation, etc., are well up to standard. Although a considerable amount of copra was produced last year there is not yet nearly sufficient to ensure that these natives can have a good living standard.

The percentage of natives absent from their villages is higher than I would like, but when larger coconut crops are planted, I think we will find that the natives will prefer to obtain revenue from their own lands rather than seek outside employment. The incidence of births over deaths is very good, and we can look forward to a considerable increase in this population.

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

HPS.BCW.

30. 1. 24
District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L.A.E.

20th November, 1954.

District Commissioner,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT 3/1954-1955.
C.P.O. HANRAHAN.

I present this patrol report for your comments and routing to the Director please.

This report is well written, neatly compiled and informative.

Progress though slow in the group has at last been made. This is manifest if this patrol report and that of Mr. P.K. Moloney (3 of 1953/4) are read in conjunction.

In all, this area has been visited three times in the past year and once medically visited. In addition, I have made three visits to various important sections, and the result of this activity are now apparent.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. I am a little disappointed at the small number of new coconuts planted - there are only 1720 in all, but you will notice that each village group has cut new areas for planting up and I intend to send Corporal BIAL, Constables MANDO and BUSIL to APO, BURAU and LAMIGUDU areas respectively immediately after the new year to supervise correct planting of new coconut palms.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. I am sure I can influence Mr. Chapman of Singaua, the natives of AVO, TICKERING, TALI and ALUKI to assist in constructing a road from the BUSU River to ALUKIA Village when you so desire.

VITAL STATISTICS. These figures indicates an overall increase of 131 since the last census taken in November/December 1953 and present a healthy picture.

CONCLUSION. I am more than satisfied with Mr. Hanrahans initial patrol report.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. SEALE)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Sub-District Office

L. A. E. New Guinea.

19th. November 1954.

The Assistant District Officer,

L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted by:

K. J. Hanrahan, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

Bukaia Coastal Villages.

Duration of Patrol:

28th. October to 15th. November 1954.
19 Days.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision.
 2. General administration.
 3. Check on economic development throughout the area with emphasis on coconut planting and copra production.
-

Patrol Diary

- Thursday 28th. Oct. 1954. Departed LAE 1.30 PM. by launch, arriving HAMISCH harbour at 10.30 PM.
- Friday 29th. Oct. 1954. ULIGUDU lined and census revised. Inspected coconut groves and supervised the initial stages of construction of new copra drying shed. Viewed village housing and sanitation. New village book compiled.
- Saturday 30th. Oct. 1954. TAMIGUDU lined and census figures revised. Housing, sanitation and gardens inspected. Coconut groves and copra sheds examined. New village book compiled. Rev. Mr. Baer in village for weekend to officiate at confirmation ceremony.
- Sunday 31st. Oct. 1954. Lunched with Mr. K. Toss and wife. Moved to BUA.
- Monday 1st. Nov. 1954. BUA lined and census taken. Inspected housing, sanitation and gardens and coconut groves viewed. Compiled new village book. BUGANG lined and censused. Inspected housing, sanitation and coconut grove. New village book compiled.
- Tuesday 2nd. Nov. 1954. To BUENG-GIM. Village lined and census revised. Housing and sanitation inspected. Coconut grove examined. New village book compiled.
- Wednesday 3rd. Nov. 1954. To E-E. Lined and census figures revised. Housing and sanitation viewed. Inspected coconut grove and copra drying shed. New village book compiled.
- Thursday 4th. Nov. 1954. To WIDERU. Village lined and census taken. Inspected both hamlets. Examined coconut grove and clearings. New book compiled.
- Friday 5th. Nov. 1954. To YAMBO. Census revised and housing and sanitation viewed. Visited coconut grove and new copra shed. Compiled new village book.
- Saturday 6th. Nov. 1954. To BUKAUA. The three groups, MUNDALA, AWADI & UKILIM and BUKAUA lined and census figures revised. Inspected all housing and latrines. Viewed the three existing coconut groves and inspected progress made on the new area. Visited copra drying sheds. Compiled new village book for Ukilim.
- Sunday 7th. Nov. 1954. Lunched with Rev. Mr. Baer and family at HOPOI.
- Monday 8th. Nov. 1954. To BUHARU via canoe to BULU and thence by road. Village lined and census figures revised. Housing and sanitation viewed and coconut area inspected.
- Tuesday 9th. Nov. 1954. To BUSO. Village lined and census taken. Housing and sanitation inspected. WAGANIJHU assembled and census figures revised. Inspected housing and latrines.

Wednesday 10th. Nov. 1954.

To ALUKI. Village lined and census figures revised. Inspected housing and latrines and village gardens. Settled minor complaints.

Thursday 11th. Nov. 1954.

To APO. Village lined and census figures revised. Housing and sanitation inspected. Viewed coconut grove, copra drying shed and cocoa patch.

Friday 12th. Nov. 1954.

To TALI. Village lined and census revision made. Housing and latrines inspected. Viewed coconut grove. Compiled new village book.

Saturday 13th. Nov. 1954.

To TICKERING. Lined and census figures revised. Housing and sanitation inspected. Coconut area viewed. Supervised the clearing of the track from TALI.

Sunday 14th. Nov. 1954.

Guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapman at SINGAUA Plantation.

Monday 15th. Nov. 1954.

To MALAHANG and thence by vehicle to LAE arriving at 2 PM.

INTRODUCTION:

The BUKAUA coastal area consists of eighteen villages, stretching from ULIGUDU, near the FINSCHHAFEN sub-district boundary, along the coast in a westerly direction to TICKERING, not far from LAE, altogether a distance of approximately forty five miles.

Two District Services patrols have visited the area during the past twelve months, the first a census patrol in December 1953 and then a "follow up" patrol in April of this year. In addition to these, the Assistant District Officer, LAE, has made several short visits to the area for the purpose of checking on the observance of instructions of the two previous officers.

Instructions were to visit all villages for the purposes of

- (1) Revising the census figures.
- (2) General administration.
- (3) Checking on economic development throughout the area, paying particular attention to coconut planting and copra production.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The BUKAUA natives are a contented, peaceful living people who, by more rigid observance of health and hygiene essentials and also by the development of their economic potential with the inauguration of various cash crops, are gradually improving their standards of living.

The men along this coast have long been regarded as first class seamen and as such are in strong demand for employment. The area also supplies a large number of Mission evangelists and teachers and has quite a few representatives in the RP & NGC. This, no doubt, accounts for the majority of absentees from the villages, the total of which has increased since the previous census. The number of births amounts to 119, while deaths for the year total 32 so it can be readily seen that the population is steadily increasing.

The proposed purchase of a sawmill from the Mission by the three villages TAMIGUDU, BUGANG and BUA is still in the offing, sufficient capital having not been realised. To date, the scheme has been all talk and the people don't appear to be over enthusiastic about it. It was suggested that the officials of the villages concerned meet in the new TAMIGUDU council house and come to a decision, one way or the other, on the matter.

The combined ULIGUDU and EBABANG (FINSCHHAFEN sub-district) copra producing project has not yet begun to produce in spite of the fact that the coconuts have commenced to fall. With the new copra drying shed now almost completed, it should not be long before the scheme is functioning. The agreement, briefly, is that the two villages share the labour on the grove, which is located on ULIGUDU ground, and consequently halve any profits. The people were advised to make sure of the terms of the partnership before any pecuniary return is realised.

Several large and recently constructed canoes were sighted along the coast and these were brightly painted and decorated with carvings. However the number of canoes in proportion with the male population appears insufficient and the menfolk were exhorted to build more. This was particularly evident in the BUKAUA group, where the four villages could raise only five serviceable canoes.

Mr. K. Toss has a small trade store near ULIGUDU and deals in the usual trade commodities. The store appeared to be quite popular with the natives. There are four native trade stores in the area, three of which are operating on a very small scale only. SAMASAM of BUKAUA has quite a good store in the village and runs his business on a shareholder basis.

The re-organisation of the BUKAUA group of villages is almost completed and the three groups are now referred to as MUNDALA & BUGARUNG, BUKAUA & AWADI and UKILIM. BUKAUA & AWADI is composed almost entirely of w houses and was the most attractive village seen in the area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The village officials in the area have been in office for some time now and most are performing their duties satisfactorily. A good many of them are ex members of the police force and have earned the respect of their fellow villagers. However, the fact on several occasions, the instructions of the previous patrol in connection with the planting of coconuts went unheeded, seems to indicate that at the moment, the village officials have not all the influence they might have. The adoption of the Assistant District Officer's scheme to post a police boy to the area, should enhance their authority no end.

The provisional appointment of YANGI as tultul of BUSO was confirmed.

HEALTH:

A medical patrol led by Mr Poole, medical assistant, had visited most of the villages about two weeks ahead of this patrol and his instructions as noted in the village books were checked upon.

A few cases of grilli were apparent in many villages and these were requested, on all occasions, to report to the nearest aid post immediately the census was concluded. Several cases of tinea were also encountered but these had all been attended to by Mr. Poole. Many bad coughs and colds were noticed in the area between BUHARU and TICKERING.

A high standard of sanitation was insisted upon and where latrines were not up to scratch, they were re-constructed before the patrol left the village.

There are four medical aid posts in the area, all under control of native medical assistants. These were inspected and found to be clean and well managed. Some complaints were received that the N.M.A. at BUHARU was not visiting all the villages in his area and the medical assistant in charge at MALAHANG is attending to the matter. The Mission hospital at BUA was visited and found to be tidy and well cared for.

EDUCATION & MISSION:

Mission and education activities in the area come under the jurisdiction of the Rev. M. Baer of HOPOI, LUTHERAN Mission centre for the BUKAUA coastal villages.

There are thirteen village schools in the area with a total attendance of 330 pupils. The course is of four years duration and subjects taught include religion, arithmetic, singing, writing, composition and drawing. Village school teachers undergo two years training in LAE followed by a further two years at HOPOI. Several of the teachers were observed in the classroom and in most cases appear quite capable of conveying their knowledge to the pupils. The children, on a whole, are quite able to absorb the subjects mentioned above and showed themselves to be quick and intelligent. Many of them had a smattering of English, although the subject is not on the syllabus, which leads one to think that a government school in the area would find ready and willing pupils.

There are also two primary schools, one at TAMIGUDU and the other at HOPOI, the latter accommodating both girls and boys. In all there were approximately 64 pupils receiving primary school education which stretches over a period of two years. This course is a furtherance of instruction given in village schools and embraces such subjects as reading, writing, arithmetic, English, social study, nature study, composition, carving and religion.

Finally, under the supervision of the Rev. Baer at HOPOI, is the teachers' training school where a teacher receives his final education

before being posted throughout the district. Subjects taught include catechism, preaching, teaching method, elementary science, english, arithmetic, and music. In the three classes of schools described, all instruction is given in yabbim.

FOOD & LIVESTOCK:

The main subsistence crop along the coast is taro and all villages had more than ample quantities. This is supplemented by kau-kau, yams, tapioca and pumpkin. Pineapples, paw-paws and bananas are abundant and the patrol was pleased to notice the high grade oranges grown in most villages.

The people vary their vegetable diet with supplies of fresh sea foods such as fish and prawns. Poultry and pigs are in plentiful supply and several goats were noticed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The chief topic of interest in this sphere is the cocoa planting venture commenced by APO, ALUKI and WAGANLUHU. These villages went about the project in the correct manner by first seeking the advice of an officer of the Department of Agriculture and under his guidance, the initial crop has been planted and appears to be progressing favourably. The results should be apparent to the next officer in the vicinity and should they be encouraging, it may act as an incentive to the other villages to follow suit.

After unsuccessful attempts by TAMIGUDU and BUKAUA to grow rice, no further efforts have yet been made. The people of TAMIGUDU sought and obtained the advice of the Dept. of Agriculture as regards planting a second crop. However, the instructions thus given were ignored and at the patrol's visit, the rice was still stored in the village. To obviate the possibility of the seed deteriorating, it was requested that the planting be effected immediately. The first small rice crop attempted by BUHARU showed promising results, the rice produced being eaten in the village. The people intend planting again before Christmas.

Peanuts have been tried successfully in UKILIM and TAMIGUDU and these villages have produced five and two bags respectively as a result of the first crop, these being disposed of in LAE. BUGANG, E-E and YAMBO have experimented with small crops and all appear to be doing well.

All villages in the area, with the exception of BUHARU, WAGANLUHU, ALUKI, TALI and TACKERING have their own coconut groves and nearly all are producing copra. The two previous patrols have emphasised the necessity of keeping the existing groves clear of impeding undergrowth and where these instructions remained unobserved, they were strongly re-iterated. All villages had been previously requested to plant new coconut trees and this work is progressing slowly. A list of seed coconuts planted to date and instructions to be carried out before the A.D.O.'s visit will be found under appendix "A". Mr. Moloney's suggestion of ten coconut trees for every birth, death and marriage is showing some results and the people were urged to persevere with the idea. Copra figures for the year 1954 to date are listed hereunder

ULIGUDU	18	bags
TAMIGUDU	86	"
BUA	22	"
BUGANG	21	"
BUENG-GIM	13	"
E-E	20	"
WIDERU	56	"
MUNDALA	29	"
BUKAUA	14	"
UKILIM	4	"

The copra was previously sold to Mr. Ted Foad of Finschhafen but now the tendency is to wholesale the produce to B.P.'s LAE.

HOUSING:

Village housing has received much attention from patrol officers in the past but the position now seems to be well under control. Several villages have upwards of ten new houses while many more are under construction.

The buildings are usually of adzed planks, cut from freshly felled timber, with thatched roofs and were generally clean and well ventilated. However, some very old and unstable dwellings were encountered and the occupants were told to commence work on new houses before Xmas, details being noted in the village books.

ROADS:

All roads throughout the area were traversed and found to be in reasonably good condition. Inclement weather presents some obstacles and efforts were made to ensure that the tracks were adequately drained. The village people were urged to plant a single line of coconuts on each side of the road to and from their respective villages and the patrol was pleased to note that work had already been commenced in this regard.

The possibilities of a jeep road stretching from LAE to ALUKI were investigated and found as follows. After traversing the BUSU river by means of the new bridge, the course of the road would head directly to TALI. There is no existing track along this route and this would form the ~~the~~ brunt of the work if the proposal is persevered with. However the terrain is moderately flat and such a road would not present great difficulty.

There are natural supplies of gravel and stones along the many creek beds in the area and these could be put to good use. From TALI, the existing track, at present about twelve feet in width, could be widened and graded to accommodate a vehicle of the size mentioned. This track is inclined to become very slippery after a light fall of rain due mainly to the fact that the sun cannot penetrate the canopy of trees overhead.

To form an unbroken stretch of road from LAE to ALUKI, it is estimated that three small bridges would be required to overcome the several creeks obstructing the passageway. The writer is of the opinion that such a road is quite possible and the advantages to be gained by this road would more than atone for the work and expense required to construct it.

CONCLUSION:

The situation along the BUKAUA coast at the moment, where copra production has taken a firmer hold, where cocoa planting has been introduced and where housing and sanitation have improved out of sight, bears evidence that the people are benefiting greatly from the regular patrolling carried out in the area over the past twelve months.

K. J. Hanrahan
(K. J. Hanrahan)

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE:

Constable PENI
Reg.No.6130.

This officer performed his duties ably
and efficiently and behaved well on all
occasions.

APPENDIX "A".

As requested, a summary of seed coconuts planted to date together with work to be completed before the Assistant District Officer's visit, appears hereunder. These instructions were also noted in the village books. The minimum target of 1000 new palms per village was explained. By way of incentive, the progress made by the LAE villages in this regard was pointed out. The figures are approximate.

ULIGUDU.

New palms	450.	Population	96.
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The existing groves were overgrown in many places with reeds and foliage. Instructions given were to clean these groves and to complete the new copra drying shed.

TAMIGUDU.

New palms	750.	Population	258.
-----------	------	------------	------

The old groves were reasonably clean and some work has been done on the mission grove. Police constable MANDO supervised the clearing of an additional area some months ago, which when wholly planted should easily surpass the required 1000 mark. The two copra drying sheds and store house were in good condition. Instructions were to plant the new area and to continue maintenance on the existing groves.

BUA.

New palms	170.	Population	154.
-----------	------	------------	------

Requested that a new area, which should accommodate about 200 coconuts, be wholly planted. Old grove in fair order and people told to clear the ground regularly. New drying shed completed and producing copra.

BUGANG.

New palms	350.	Population	99.
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An additional area was marked out and will be planted as the seed nuts become available. A new drying shed is under construction.

BUENG-GTM.

New palms	Nil.	Population	267.
-----------	------	------------	------

An area has been cleared adjacent to the main grove and the people were requested to plant same immediately. The existing grove is well kept and copra smoke house working well.

E-E.

New palms	Nil.	Population	170.
-----------	------	------------	------

An area, that should accommodate about 200 coconuts, has been cleared off and is to be planted before the next visit. Present groves are being satisfactorily maintained.

WIDERU.

New palms	Nil.	Population	192.
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A small area had been cleared but was not nearly sufficient in proportion to the village population, so accordingly, the people were instructed to clear a much larger area indicated and to wholly plant both before the next visit. The existing grove was overgrown with foliage and villagers were told to clear same immediately and maintain it regularly. If properly attended to the grove could be quite an asset to the village.

YAMBO.

New palms Nil Population 263.

The existing grove has been cleaned and satisfactorily cared for since the last patrol. A large area has been cleared, but owing to the shortage of seed nuts, not yet planted. The area will require about 300 palms and the BUKAUA group agreed to supply the necessary seedlings so that the work can be finished before the next visit.

BUKAUA Group.

New palms 112. Population 582.

This is the total figure for the three groups and when one considers that GABSONKEK (LAE) with a population of 300, has 3000 new palms to its credit it can be seen that this area is capable of 2000 at least. A large new area will be cleared and planted before Christmas and instructions were given for every man to plant ten coconuts which should realise the number stated above. The three existing groves are not being kept clean. People were told to remedy this situation and to maintain this cleanliness regularly.

BUHARU.

New palms Nil. Population 216.

An area has been cleared and people requested to plant same as soon as possible. Seed nuts are scarce here but Mr. Wales of EULU has agreed to make some available. No copra production as yet and not likely for some time. No existing grove.

BUSO.

New palms Nil. Population 99.

People were instructed to clean and plant a new area near the coast before Christmas. A copra drying shed has been built but no production to date. The existing grove is being kept clean.

WAGANLUHU.

New palms Nil. Population 84.

Requested that an area be cleared near the coast before the next visit and should insufficient seedlings be available, to consult Mr. Wales at BULU. No existing grove.

ALDKI.

New palms Nil. Population 130.

An area has been cleared near the beach. Due to the shortage of seed nuts, people were told to consult Mr. Chapman at SINGAUA re purchasing same and to complete planting before Christmas. No existing grove.

APO.

New palms Nil. Population 144.

The existing grove has been well kept and a new area cleared adjacent to this. Instructions issued were to plant this area and to complete the copra drying shed.

TALI.

New palms 200. Population 84.

The villagers have made some effort and were told to continue with Mr. Moloney's suggestion of ten palms per every birth, death and marriage. A few dozen existing coconut trees but no copra production yet.

TICKERING.

New palms

Nil.

Population

88.

One area cleared near the village and as the seedlings are available, planting will be completed before the next visit. No existing grove.

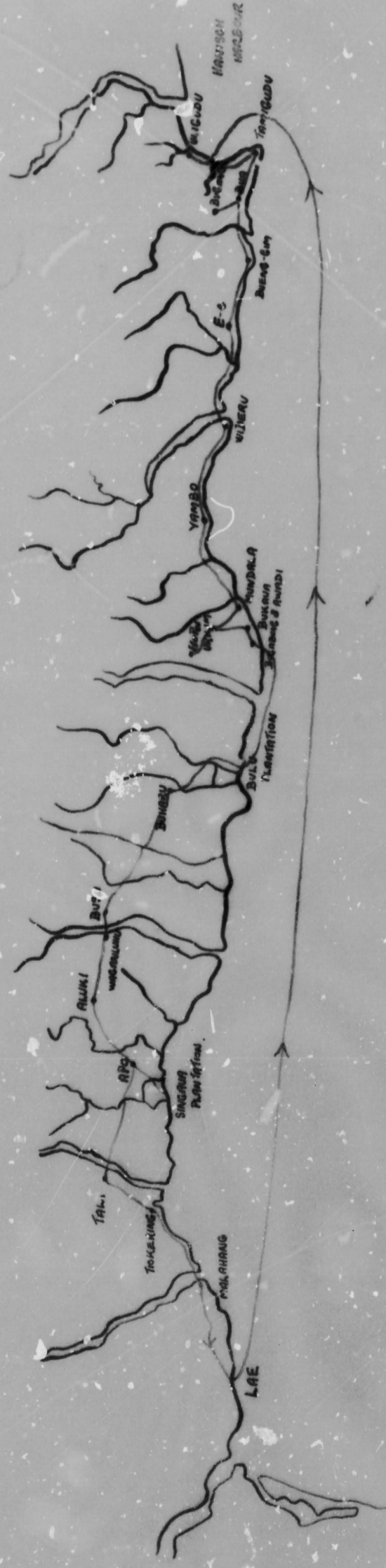
C
RA

Patrol No. 3. 1954/1955.

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES.



BUKAU COASTAL AREA



HUON GULF

ation Register

Area Patrolled BUKAVU COAST

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)			GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Brought Ago	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M		F	M + F
		5	1						1	6	22	11	24	3	23	3	18	21	23	27	96	
		11	6	20	12	4				22	65	22	49	1	48	3.1	46	36	63	60	258	
3		16	11	1					1	7	33	18	31	1	36	3.4	22	29	32	42	154	
1	1	5							1	15	26	7	19	3	18	3.1	21	15	31	26	99	
		16		23						20	63	23	48	3	44	3.2	52	49	49	78	267	
	1	7		9		2		4		9	45	11	30	3	35	3.8	38	32	35	43	170	
		11		7	1	2		5	1	20	42	14	34	2	34	4.1	37	44	34	50	192	
		15		23		1		2		18	66	21	59	6	57	3.5	41	59	43	79	263	
		21	2	12		4		9	4	25	68	18	57	3	48	4.1	55	45	48	66	266	
		12	2	5		5		2	3	13	36	17	30	1	30	3.1	33	35	25	38	160	
	1	18	1	5		2		11	2	18	35	10	30	3	28	3.6	29	25	20	43	156	
	1	17		5		5		4		10	54	14	38	4	38	4.4	46	48	35	50	210	
	1	4		3						6	26	8	24	2	28	3.5	16	15	28	33	99	
	3	7		2		2				7	25	4	21	1	20	3.2	13	15	18	27	84	
		3						1		8	35	7	31	2	26	3.6	24	27	39	36	130	
		5		2		6				11	33	7	34	1	26	4.4	31	22	33	45	144	
1	1	3	3							1	22	8	20	2	17	3.5	17	13	22	29	84	
2		1	4		2			1		6	22	9	20	3	21	3.7	8	18	24	31	88	
3	5	12	180	23	119	13	33		36	16	222	718	229	594	44	577	3.6	547	548	602	803	2920

Village Popul

Year 1954 Aug - Dec

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIGRATION	
		0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F			
GAWAN	18-8	5		1											2				
GWARMBOU	19	3	2	1				2							1	2			
YOPAINANG	20	3	3		2											1	1		
ATAWAGAP	21	4	1	2				1							2	1		6 4	
MAMAMBAM	30	1	8		1			2		1		1			5	5	1	2 4	
ARAWIK	31	7	4	2	2		1	2	2		1				4	2			
GWAI-ING	1-9	3														1			
WANTOAT	"	6	8	2	3				2						3	7			
KUPANDU	2	2	2		1			1											
MATAP	3	5	8	1				3			1				4	3			
LIMBIACON	8	2	2												3	4			
GWENGWUNGWAK	11	6	7	1					2						2	5		4	
PWLAGNGA	"	4	2	3	1			1							2	1			
SE-ENG-GABAN	13	2	4		2										2	1	1		
TABUT	14	3	4	1	1			1	1						3			2	
GWAPTSIT	15	2	3	1						1					1			2	
KUBUNG	16	5	1		1			1	1		1								
PULUNG	17	3	4					1	1				1			2			
GEIKANG	26	3						1							4			4	
SANGURAK	28	4	1					1	2						1	1		2 3	
KESAN	29	4	1								1					1		1 2	
KWADYA	30	5	2	3				2							4	1		4	
UYAM	1-10	4	4	2	1											2		6 8	
MOPIAPUN	2	4							1	2					3	2		2 1	
BUMBUM	4	7	3		1			3	2	1					3	1	1	3 8	
GABMARAPA	5	6	5	2					2						4		2		
GESIAUT	6	2	2												3	1		5	
YIWONDAGA	"								1										
DAWONZIT	7		1					1	1		1	1	1		4			2	
CAPWORBI	"	2	1										1		3	8			
YONDAMIUK	8	2	1					1	1						2			1 4	
KIKIEWA	9	5	1	1											1	1		6 5	
WAAK	11	1	5		1			3			1				1	1			
EWOK	"	6	4	1	1			1	1		1				3	2		7 8	
Carried forward:-		124	92	24	19			128	19	5	10	2	3	66	60	7	43	118	

Village Popul

Year.....1954 Aug. Dec.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGR	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Brought forward:-</i>		124	92	24	19			128	19	5	10	2	3	66	60	743	116
KANDUMIN	12.10	1						2	1					6	4	1	2
ETAWUT	13.11	3	4	1				3	1					2	3		2
DOREM	"	6	4	1	1			2	3		1			5	5	1	3
GUANGANAN	15	3	1		1			1						5	2		5
BURAN	"	2	2	1				1	1						1		6
GINONGA	"	2	5	1	1			2	2					1	1	2	1
GUSIPARAN	16	5	3		1			1	5					6			3
MUMBANTAGAN	17	1	1											1	3		3
ASINDAN	18	4	2					2						2	2		7
KAWONDAGA	"	3	1	1				1						1	2	1	1
BUNGAM	"	1						1			1				1		3
DOANAN	19	2	1		1			1	1					1	6		7
TAPENDONG-GEN	"	1	1						1		1				4		1
KAMAN	20	7	6		2			3					1	2	5		3
SASANG	22	6	4	1				2		1				3	6		6
PIWIN	"	1	1						4		2			2			1
WALUKUYA	23	5	3	2				4	6				1	12	10		1
<i>Totals:-</i>		177	131	32	26			149	48	7	15	2	5	115	115	12	66
<i>AWARA S/DIVISION</i>																	
GUNING-GWAN	27	6	5	1	1			2	1	1				7	7		4
KANALIK	29	5	2											5	2		1
BAKORTUPI	"	4	5					3						2	1		2
GAINAN	30	2	2											3	1		1
GAITAPA	1.12		2											2			1
MATEIYA	"	4	1					1						4	3		1
TANGIYENTA	2	6												3			1
SUAT	"	6	8					1		1	1			1	1		2
DABARAM	3	1												4	2		1
MATAK	"	1	3		1		1			1				3			2
YANULI	4	3	5											1	1		1
HIKWOK	6	2			2		1	2	2	2					5		2
SAWIN	"	1	2		1		1			1				7	6		1
YUDAN	7		4					2		1				1	1		1
<i>Totals:-</i>		43	39	1	3	2	1	8	6	3	5	1		43	30		9

30-9-205

6th January, 1955

The Government Secretary,
PORT MCHESNEY.

WANTOAT PATROL - LERON HEADMAYERS
MORONS DISTRICT, H.J. HATER, CADET
PATROL OFFICER

Reference your memorandum C.A. 25/6/109 of the
20th December, 1954.

The further information is now to hand and is
attached.

In view of the District Commissioner's report,
do not consider that this incident need be pursued further.

(9/A) *from 1/10*

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

36/9/205 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. P. 1146

HLW. BCW.

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

4th January, 1955.

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

WANTOAT PATROL, LERON HEADWATERS.

Your DS.30-9-205 of 22nd December, 1954, refers.

Mr. P.K. Moloney, a/Assistant District Officer, who returned to the Wantoat area with Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J. Mater, reported verbally on his return to Lae that he found everything calm and quiet when he reached the scene at which Mr. Mater had had some difficulty with the Wantoat natives.

He investigated the matter and was of the opinion that Mr. Mater had seen more trouble in the situation than there actually was and, having satisfied himself that there was little likelihood of further trouble with the natives, left Mr. Mater in the area to continue his patrol. The patrol was concluded without incident and Mr. Mater's report may be expected within the next few days.

Mr. Moloney returned to Lae the day before he was due to proceed to Australia on Recreation Leave and did not submit a written report.

Mr. Mater had been told to be wary of the Wantoat natives who had shown themselves to be excitable and aggressive in the past and, when confronted with a situation which was somewhat out of the ordinary, decided rightly to seek the assistance of a more experienced officer. He is still in his first year of service and his experience in the Wantoat area will have done much to curb the impetuosity which you stated that you had noted in him before. He has great natural ability, plenty of energy and enthusiasm and has been doing very valuable work in the Lae sub-District. I have little doubt that he will develop into a first-class, very dependable officer.

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

2

30-9-205

22nd December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Wartak Patrol, Leron Headquarters, Morobe District -
Cadet Patrol Officer H.J. Minter

Reference the incident in which Cadet
Patrol Officer H.J. Minter was involved while on Patrol at
GAIKWAN (GIAN) village in September, and which was reported
to this Headquarters by telephone, please advise the result
of the investigation and the action taken by Mr. P.K. Molony,
who led a stronger party back to the scene of the disturbance.

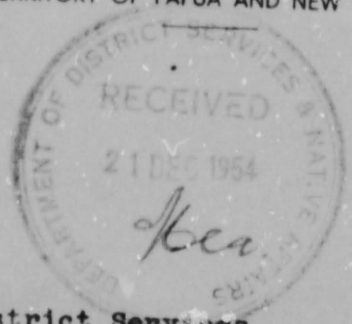
B/F 15/1/55 ✓
D.V. 2-11-54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

36/9/205 ✓



File No. C.A. 35/6/109.

Memorandum for—

Department of the Government Secretary,
Port Moresby,
20th. December, 1954.

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

Wantoat Patrol, Leron Headwaters, Morobe District,
H.J. Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Your memorandum D.S. 30-9-205 of the 21st. September,
1954, refers.

2. Will you please advise whether additional information
is yet available in connection with this matter.

A. H. Williams
Acting Government Secretary.

Asst Director

①

30-9-205.

21st September, 1954.

The Government Secretary,
POER MOESMA.

Subject: WANTOAT Patrol, IERON Mountains, Morobe District,
H.J. Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

By telephone conversation this morning (21st September), I received the following advice from the District Officer, Lae:

During a patrol of the Upper Wantoat River, Mr. H.J. Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer, encountered a degree of opposition from local natives. Details are not known, as telephone reception was unsatisfactory. I understand that Mr. Mater was forced to strike a leading native and then retired as he was accompanied by only three police. Mater flew to Lae and reported the incident and a patrol led by Mr. P.E. Moloney, Assistant District Officer Lae, and accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer Mater and nine police, will return to the area - which is classified as being under complete Government control. When additional information is received you will be advised.

2. The natives of this area are a difficult, mountainous people, impetuous and of a generally low intellectual standard.
3. The incident is reported to have occurred at a village called GAIKHAN, referred to on some maps as GIKHAN, situated about four miles North of the old Wantoat airstrip.

Forwarded for your information and advice to His Honour the Administrator, please.



(H.A. Roberts)
Director.



19th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

Patrol Report IAE No. 4 of 1954/55

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the above-mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer N.J. Minter, following his extensive Patrol of the WANTOAT and AWARA sub-divisions.

This Report is a very good one indeed for one in his first term of service and I am greatly pleased with the painstaking and systematic field work carried out on this Patrol. It should lend considerable impetus to our endeavours on behalf of the native people and increase government prestige in this area, especially if, as is planned, a follow-up Patrol takes place in March.

The start made in planting pilot areas of coffee is most satisfactory. If tree or other crops new to native people can be piloted through successfully to the harvesting stage, and then marketed so that they actually see the reward to be gained for the work undertaken, the interest of many others is invariably quickened.

With regard to the Lutheran Mission evangelists persuading village natives to live in large villages for their convenience, the Mission should adopt our policy of going out to meet the people in their own living area, rather than the reverse. The attitude of Reverend Scherle of Malolo toward polygamy is enlightened and it is to be hoped that the Mission will concentrate on teaching the growing generation a better way of life rather than upsetting the marital arrangements of the older generation, who have only followed customs prevailing for centuries.

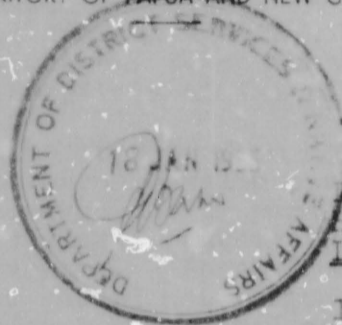
Extracts from the Report and covering memoranda will, as usual, be forwarded to Director of Health, and in this case will be given added emphasis.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

P/A
20/1/55

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/125

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

15th January, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT - WANTOA & AWARA AREAS
NO. 4 of 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of an excellent Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Mater, covering an extensive patrol of the WANTOAT and AWARA Sub-Divisions of the Lae Sub-District.

Due to staff shortages since the war, the WANTOAT area has not received the attention that the population of almost 8,000 natives warrants. This is one of the main reasons why the Cadet was instructed to proceed very slowly through the area and pay attention to all forms of Administration. Besides the normal administrative duties, instructions were also given for him to concentrate on the planting of coffee groves with the aim of improving the economic position of the natives. It will be seen that a considerable area of coffee has been planted, but there are still quite a few of the 46 villages which have not yet made a start. It is hoped that the example set by some of the villages will be followed by the others, and this aspect will be thoroughly checked by the Assistant District Officer and the Cadet Patrol Officer on their follow-up patrols in three months' time.

The District Agricultural Officer is also rendering considerable assistance in encouraging the natives by instruction and example to increase their plantings.

Mr. Mater is still in his first term of service, but a perusal of the reports shows that he has carried out work which would be well worthy of an officer with many years' experience, and he is to be commended both on the work performed and the report which has been submitted, together with the excellent map, which is the first really good map which we have received from this area since the war.

Will you please bring the extracts regarding health to the notice of the Director of Public Health. There is no doubt that this area should receive more attention in the form of Medical Patrols than has been done, though it is appreciated that with the limited European medical staff available patrols to such isolated areas are most difficult to arrange. Were staff available, I would open a base camp at Wantoat to be more or less permanently manned by a Patrol Officer and would request that the appointment of a Medical Assistant to be stationed there be made, with a new hospital, for the greater part of the year. However, there are other areas such as Wasu

which have not yet a European Medical Assistant or hospital whose need is greater than that of Wantoat. The establishment of more native Medical Assistants in the area should go a long way to improve the general health of the natives, but it is difficult for such natives to contact their principals at either the Native Hospitals at Kaiapit or Lae.

The reports from most of the areas under the influence of the Lutheran Mission have shown that native evangelists are endeavouring to persuade village natives to go and live in large villages, rather than remain in small village sites or hamlets. Apart from the fact that this massing together of natives would not be good for their health, it means an added burden being placed on the native women who have to transport food from their gardens for long distances in very rough country. I will discuss this matter with the Superintendent of the Lutheran Mission and request him to endeavour to discourage the practice.

Generally speaking, conditions are improving in the Wantoat area and providing we have the staff to carry out regular patrols, this improvement should continue, but once again I would like to point out, that unless the staff is kept up to present strength, it will mean that the benefit derived from this patrol will be lost and the natives kept backward and to their old ways, and make no progress especially in regard to their economic situation.

H.L.R. Niall

(H.L.R. Niall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

per

PATROL DIARY.

August 11th.

Constable PENI and some cargo was sent to WANTOAT 'strip per Crowley's Curtis Robin to warn the people of the Patrol's arrival and to prepare the Base Camp.

Other police, myself, and the rest of the cargo to KAIAPIT Patrol Post per Crowley's Anson. Remained overnight at KAIAPIT.

August 12th.

Awaiting Crowley's Curtis Robin to ferry the patrol from KAIAPIT to WANTOAT 'strip. Bad weather at WANTOAT made this impossible.

August 13th.

Crowley's Curtis Robin ferried the patrol to WANTOAT in 3 trips - the last load arrived at WANTOAT at 12.50 p.m. Met by 32 Village Officials and instructed them to see that everybody lined for census as a lot of people have hidden from patrols in the past. Issued the Village Officials with 200 pine trees, vegetable seeds and 60 lbs of seed potatoes. Inspected Crowley's store on the edge of the 'strip after receiving several complaints from the gathering of Village Officials.

August 14th.

To GWENGWUNGWAK 15 mins. Discussed coffee planting with the people and marked out a block of ground to be cleared for planting.

Two YUPNA natives reported that a native ULANGA had been seriously wounded in an attack - issued instructions for him to be brought in.

Police and natives spent the afternoon cleaning up the Base Camp and repairing the houses.

August 15th.
(Sunday)

Visited by several Village Officials who wanted to discuss the Patrol's aims. Natives brought a lot of food.

August 16th.

To BUMBUM 2 hrs. Met by 11 Village Officials and warned them about people hiding from census. Marked out 2 acre block for coffee planting.

Visited GWENGWUNGWAK coffee block on return to Base Camp - everybody busy clearing the ground. Arrived back at Base Camp at 3.05 p.m.

August 17th.

To MATAP 35 mins. People had ignored an instruction by Mr. A/D.O. Seale to cut a road to KUPANDU - personally supervised this road work. Marked out a 2 1/2 acre block for coffee planting. Returned to Base Camp 4.20 p.m. and prepared for short patrol of GAWAN-YOPAINANG area.

August 18th.

To GAWAN 24 mins. Revised census and inspected village. Moved to GWARMBON 15 mins. and remained overnight.

August 19th.

Inspected GWARMBON and revised census. Moved to YOPAINANG at 12.30 p.m. - 30 mins.

August 20th.

Inspected YOPAINANG and revised census. Moved to ATAWAGAP at 11 p.m. - 35 mins. Visited the three hamlets of BENDAWAN, GWAMI and NUMBATUAN during afternoon. Two of the hamlets deserted.

August 21st.

Revisited the two hamlets of GWAMI and NUMBATUAN. Instructed the people to build a road connecting the three hamlets and left Constable LOW at

ATAWAGAP to supervise this work.

Revised census. Returned to Base Camp at 1.20 - 1 hr. 35 mins.

Met at Base Camp by YUPNA natives who had carried in the wounded native ULANGA and the man responsible GWANDENG. Afternoon spent taking statements from the accused and female witness OPMOT.

August 22nd.
(Sunday)

Took statement from male native ISAP concerning the wounding of ULANGA.

August 23rd.

At Base Camp.

1. Erected new wind sock.
2. SE-ENG-GABAN natives completed building a new Native Clinic and were paid 112 lbs of salt.
3. MOPIAPUN natives continued work on new Police Barracks at the Base Camp - almost finished.
4. Constable LOW returned from ATAWAGAP to report that the road work was completed.
5. Wounded native ULANGA died at 9.30 p.m.

August 24th.

At Base Camp.

Expected Mr. A.D.C. Maloney and Mr. Lamrock D.A.S.F. Valley clouded in and plane unable to come.

Viewed body of ULANGA (deceased) and issued instructions for it to be buried.

MOPIAPUN natives completed erection of new Police Barracks and were paid 60 lbs of salt.

August 25th.

Mr. Lamrock D.A.S.F. arrived with Native Agricultural Assistant KEIDA.

To MOPIAPUN to inspect a few coffee bushes planted there pre-war. Started the GWENGWUNGWAK natives staking out the block and cutting bamboo pots for nursery.

August 26th.

Continued supervising coffee work at GWENGWUNGWAK. To MATAP in afternoon and started natives off with staking out of ground and cutting bamboo for nursery.

August 27th.

Mr. Lamrock, Native Agricultural Assistant KEIDA and one constable to BUMBUM to get coffee work started.

Sent prisoner GWANDENG, witnesses and interpreter to KAIAPIT under police escort for onward movement to LAE.

Other YUPNA natives given a little trade and food and sent back to their villages.

Supervised work on GWENGWUNGWAK coffee project during afternoon. Mr. Lamrock returned from BUMBUM at 5.40 p.m.

August 28th.

With Mr. Lamrock continued supervising coffee work at GWENGWUNGWAK.

August 29th.
(Sunday)

Rested.

August 30th.

Mr. Lamrock remained at Base Camp to supervise coffee work. Self and police departed for short patrol of WANTOAT River Headwaters - 45 mins. to MAMAMBAM. Inspected village and revised census.

August 31st.

To ARAWIK 50 mins.

Inspected village and revised census.

- September 1st. At ARAWIK.
Lined and inspected GWAILING which has combined with ARAWIK - sure there were women and children hiding from census and sent police to search the bush and gardens.
Moved to WANTOAT at 1 p.m. - 45 mins. Inspected village and revised census. Police returned in late afternoon to report that there were signs of life at the very head of the WANTOAT river but no people were seen - they had apparently crossed the range into MADANG district.
Mr. Lamrock returned to Lae.
- September 2nd. To KUPANDU - 45 mins.
Inspected village and revised census.
- September 3rd. To MATAP - 35 mins.
Inspected village and revised census. Inspected coffee project - not enough work had been done since my last visit - spent afternoon supervising coffee work.
- September 4th. At MATAP. Spent the day supervising coffee work. Returned to Base Camp at 3.30 p.m. and inspected GWENGWENGWAK coffee project in late afternoon - not enough work - warned the people I would supervise coffee work next Tuesday (7th).
- September 5th.
(Sunday) Rested at Base Camp.
- September 6th. To BUMBUM - 2 hrs. Supervised coffee project - an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ acre was marked out and cleared. Moved to MOPIAPUN at 2.30 p.m. Discussed coffee planting with Village Officials and commenced marking out a $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre block - heavy rain interrupted this work - returned to Base Camp at 4.25 p.m.
- September 7th. To MOPIAPUN - 30 mins. Marked out $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre block for coffee project.
To GWENGWUNGWAK - Day spent supervising coffee work. Returned to base Camp at 4 p.m.
- September 8th. To UMBIABON 25 mins. Inspected the three hamlets of UMBIABON, UMBAGA and YOMBUGAN and revised census. Mr. A.D.O. Moloney arrived from Lae at 11.45 and the patrol returned to Base Camp.
Spent afternoon inspecting various coffee projects with A.D.O.
- September 9th. To MATAP, MAMAMBAM and GWARMBON with Mr. A.D.O. Moloney. Mr. Moloney inspected the two coffee projects at MATAP and MAMAMBAM and discussed coffee planting with GWARMBON natives who decided to enter the scheme. Mr. Moloney brought an ATR4 portable radio-receiver from Lae for the patrol's use and 90 lbs of seed peanuts for distribution.
Constable YABI (Police escort for YUPNA natives) returned with A.D.O. - (GWANDEND was convicted of murder and sentenced to 7 years I.H.L.).
- September 10th. Mr. Moloney returned to Lae. Afternoon spent marking out a $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre block at GWARMBON for coffee.
- September 11th. Inspected GWENGWUNGWAK and PWIAGNGA and revised census of both villages. To MOPIAPUN in afternoon and commenced pegging out the coffee block.
- September 12th.
(Sunday) Rested.

- September 13th. To SE-ENG-GABAN - 50 mins.
Inspected village and revised census. Put all the men to work during the afternoon to repair the rest house and police barracks which were unsatisfactory.
- September 14th. To TABUT - 25 mins.
Inspected village and revised census.
- September 15th. To GWAPTSIT - 25 mins.
Inspected village and revised census.
- September 16th. To the combined villages of KUBUNG, PUIUNG, and GEIKANG - 45 mins. Revised census of KUBUNG. An instruction by Mr. A/D.O. Seale to demolish a number of dilapidated houses had been ignored so this work was started under police supervision.
- September 17th. At KUBUNG.
Revised census for PUIUNG. Commenced census revision for GEIKANG at 2.15. A native disturbance interrupted the census and it was decided to withdraw to WANTOAT Base Camp. Arrived at the 'strip at 5.45.
- September 18th. A big crowd of natives arrived at the 'strip shortly after daybreak to discuss the disturbance which had taken place the previous day. The patrol left WANTOAT at 8.00 a.m. to report the disturbance to the District Commissioner, LAE. To MATAK - 6 hrs. 30 mins.
- September 19th. To NAWANTMARAN - 7 hrs. 15 mins.
- September 20th. To KAIAPIT Patrol Post - 2 hrs. and caught a 'plane to LAE at 3 p.m.
- September 21st. Intended to return to WANTOAT with Mr. A.L.O. Moloney but continuous heavy rain prevented this.
- September 22nd. Returned to WANTOAT with Mr. A.D.O. Moloney. Sent word for all the IKWAP RIVER village officials to report at the WANTOAT Base Camp.
- September 23rd. Mr. Moloney questioned village officials about the native disturbance and sent word for KUBUNG natives to act as carriers.
- September 24th. Continued questioning. Village officials and other natives who had played prominent parts in the disturbance. KUBUNG natives arrived during afternoon to act as carriers.
- September 25th. To KUBUNG - 2 hrs. Accompanied by about 40 village officials.
- September 26th. Mr. Moloney held a meeting of officials and natives to discuss the disturbance which occurred on September 17th and this was satisfactorily settled. The census revision for GEIKANG was completed and Mr. Moloney discussed coffee planting with the GEIKANG people. Several proposed blocks were inspected and one of 1 acre was decided upon.
- September 27th. Mr. Moloney returned to WANTOAT Base Camp with two native constables to await plane to LAE. Self and Native Agricultural Assistant KEIDA marked out the coffee block. KEIDA was left at KUBUNG to supervise the nursery work and the planting of shade. Patrol to SANGURAK - 45 mins.

- September 28th. At SANGURAK. Inspected village and revised census.
- September 29th. To KESAN - 15 mins. Intended to move to KWADNA during afternoon but as these people had built a new rest house, thought it advisable to sleep in it. Revised census.
- September 30th. To KWADNA - 55 mins. Inspected the two hamlets of TUKWANDAKA and KWADNA and revised census.
- October 1st. To UYAM - 1 hr. 10 mins. Inspected the three hamlets of UYAM, SOYAPSON and TAPEN and revised census.
- October 2nd. To MOPIAPUN. Inspected the MOPIAPUN coffee patch en route. Inspected MOPIAPUN village and revised census. To Base Camp - 20 mins.
- October 3rd. (Sunday) Rested.
- October 4th. To BUMBUM - 1 hr. 45 mins. Inspected village and revised census. The BUMBUM coffee scheme appeared to be moving well.
- October 5th. To GABMARAPA. 1 hr. 15 mins. Inspected village and revised census. 1 old woman was found hiding in a garden house and I feel there were others avoiding census but no other people were found.
- October 6th. To GESIAUT - 30 mins, thence to YIWONDAGA) 10 mins both villages inspected and census revised.
To BUMBUM - 15 mins.
- October 7th. To DAWONZIT - 5 mins. thence to GAPMORBI - 20 mins. both villages inspected and census revised.
- October 8th. To YONDAMUK - 2 hrs. Inspected village and revised census.
- October 9th. To KIKIEWA - 50 mins. Inspected the two hamlets of NUNIGANGWOK and KIKIEWA and revised census.
- October 10th. (Sunday) Rested.
- October 11th. To WAAK - 20 mins. Thence to EWOK - 35 mins. Inspected both villages and revised census.
- October 12th. To KANDUMIN - 20 mins. Revised census and inspected village. Thence to WALUKUYA - 1 hr. 40 mins. Received note from Lae to return and attend Anti-Malaria School at MINJ. Rain prevented revision of census for WALUKUYA during afternoon. Mr. Lamrock D.A.S.F. arrived WANTOAT 'strip at 7 a.m. to inspect coffee work.
- October 13th. To Base Camp - 6 hrs. 40 mins.
- October 14th. To LAE with Mr. Lamrock.
- ONE MONTH AT MINJ ANTI-MALARIA SCHOOL.
- November
November 12th. Returned to WANTOAT Base Camp and spent the afternoon preparing for a patrol of all the villages south of the airstrip.

- November 13th. To DOREM - 50 mins. thence 45 mins climb to ETAWUT. Inspected ETAWUT and revised census. Back to DOREM - inspected village and revised census during afternoon.
- November 14th. (Sunday) Rested.
- November 15th. To GUANGANAN - 1 hr. 10 mins. thence to BURAN 30 mins and GINONGA 20 mins. These three places were inspected and census revised.
- November 16th. Inspected coffee nursery belonging to GINONGA natives and marked out a 2 acre block of ground for coffee planting. Moved to GUSIPARAN at 10.30 - 1 hr. 30 mins. Inspected village and revised census.
- November 17th. To MUMBANTAGAN - 35 mins. Inspected village and revised census, thence to ASINDAN 3 hrs. 10 mins.
- November 18th. At ASINDAN. Revised census and moved to the combined village of BUNGAM and KAWONDAGA - 3 hrs. 10 mins. Inspected and revised census for both places.
- November 19th. To the combined village of DONAN and TAPENDON-GEN 1 hour. The roads which are the responsibility of these people were in an unsatisfactory state and were repaired under police supervision. Inspected village and revised census.
- November 20th. To KAMAM 40 mins. A number of instructions by the previous Patrol Officer to demolish old buildings had been ignored and this was done under police supervision. The rest house was most unsatisfactory and this was repaired during the afternoon. Census revised.
- November 21st. (Sunday) Rested
- November 22nd. To the combined village of SASANG and PIWIN - 40 mins. downhill. Revised census and inspected village. To WALUKUYA - 35 mins. Natives spent afternoon repairing rest house.
- November 23rd. At WALUKUYA. Inspected village and revised census. to BUMBUM - 4 hrs. 40 mins.
- November 24th. To Base Camp. Inspected the three coffee projects belonging to BUMBUM, MOPIAPUN and GWENGWUNGWAK en route. Inspected coffee work belonging to MATAP and GWARMBON during afternoon. These projects were showing signs of neglect and in each case the people were told they would be expected to clean their blocks on Thursday 25th.
- November 25th. The police were sent into the villages to ensure that the instructions issued yesterday were carried out. They reported in the late afternoon that all the instructions had been completed.
- November 26th. Mr. A/D.O. Seale arrived from LAE at 7.50 a.m. In company with A/D.O. visited the coffee projects belonging to MATAP, GWARMBON and GWENGWUNGWAK. Mr. Seale addressed a gathering of village officials concerning economical development on the 'strip' before returning to LAE. Afternoon spent preparing to move into the AWARA Sub-Division.

- November 27th. To GUNING-GWAN (AWARA Sub-division). 3 hrs 10 mins. Inspected village and revised census.
- November 28th
(Sunday) Rested
- November 29th. To KANAI-IK 1 hr. 15 mins. thence to BARONTUPI 30 mins. Both places inspected and census revised.
- November 30th. To GAINAN 1 hr. 20 min. Inspected the 3 hamlets and revised census. Natives spent the afternoon repairing the rest house.
- December 1st. To GAITAPA 1 hr. 30 min. thence to MATEIFA 55 mins. over a rather dangerous track. Inspected both places and revised census.
- December 2nd. To TANGWENTA 50 mins. thence to SUAT 1 hr 10 mins. revised census and inspected both villages. Inspected new clinic being built at SUAT.
- December 3rd. To DABARAM 15 mins. thence to MATAK 1 hr. 10 mins. both villages inspected and census revised. Met at MATAK by all the people of HIKWOK and SAWIN who wanted to line at MATAK - they were sent home to await the patrol in their villages.
- December 4th. To YANULI 20 mins. Village inspected and census revised. Inspected new clinic being built at between YANULI and MATAK.
- December 5th.
(Sunday) Observed.
- December 6th. To HIKWOK 50 mins. Inspected the three HIKWOK villages and revised census. Moved to SAWIN 10 mins. Inspected village and revised census. Marked out a 2 acre block for coffee planting.
- December 7th. To YUDAN 1 hr. 10 mins. Inspected village and revised census. The rest house and police barracks were on the verge of collapse so it was decided to move to the YAROS Sub-division. To AMALI - 6½ hours.
- December 8th. To KAIAPIT Patrol Post 2 hours, and caught a 'plane to LAE, arriving at LAE at 10.45 a.m.
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INTRODUCTION.

The WANTOAT Sub-Division extends north from the junction of the WANTOAT and LERON Rivers to the southern slopes of the FINISTERRE mountains, which are the divide between the MOROBE and MADANG Districts. It is bounded on the east by the SARUWAGED mountains and on the west by the divide between the WANTOAT and AWARA Sub-Divisions. Except for the WANTOAT Basin of about 1000 acres on which the strip is built at an altitude of 4,300 ft., and a smaller valley flat where the IKWAP River runs into the WANTOAT, the country is extremely mountainous.

The AWARA Sub-Division consists of the 14 villages in the Leron River Valley above its junction with the WANTOAT River. The terrain is very rough and some villages are built on ledges which drop away sharply to the river several hundred feet below. The mountains are cut by numerous waterfalls, and landslides are continually changing the face of the country - some large gardens were seen which had been ruined by slides and the people have an endless job rebuilding roads which have slipped away.

Most of the area patrolled was heavily timbered with occasional patches of kunai or kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*), but the WANTOAT basin and the flat land in the IKWAP River valley was almost devoid of trees being covered with waist-high kangaroo grass and kunai. At the higher altitudes, in the moss covered rain forests, some leeches were found, but fortunately they were not numerous.

The AWARA and WANTOAT natives speak the one language: except for the people of WALUKUYA, SASANG, PIWIN and KAMAN who speak the language of the IRUMU headwater people. The people of DONAN, KANDUMIN, TAPENDONG-GEN and BUNGAM are bilingual and speak both the IRUMU and main WANTOAT tongues.

The last complete District Services and P.H.D. patrol of the WANTOAT was conducted by Mr. H.B. Proctor, Patrol Officer, and Mr. R. Sullivan E.M.A., who patrolled the area together in September 1952 (Patrol Report KAIAPIT No.1 of 1952/53). These two officers also did the last complete patrol of the AWARA in April 1953 (Patrol Report KAIAPIT No.4 of 1952/53).

Mr. H.P. Seale A/D.O. conducted a patrol of part of the WANTOAT in June 1954. (Patrol Report LAE No. 10 of 1953/54) and Mr. R. Keys E.M.A. patrolled part of the AWARA and WANTOAT Sub-Divisions in May 1954. In the past the WANTOAT natives have shown a disinclination to line for census. Therefore my instructions were to do a leisurely patrol of the whole area and try to contact people who have previously hidden from census patrols. I was also required to introduce coffee planting as a means of economical development and carry out general administration.

The patrol was interrupted on two occasions. A native disturbance occurred at KUBJUNG on September 17th which the writer considered advisable to report to the District Commissioner. The patrol withdrew to LAE and returned to WANTOAT on September 22nd with Mr. P.K. Moloney A.D.O. Mr. Moloney settled the disturbance and no further trouble was encountered.

The writer was recalled to LAE on October 14th to attend the Anti-Malaria School at MINJ. The patrol was resumed on November 12th and completed without further interruption.

^{Three}
The Administration Officers visited WANTOAT while the patrol was in progress:

1. Mr. J. Lamrock, Extension Officer with the Department of Agriculture arrived on August 25th and stayed 1 week to demonstrate coffee cultivation to the natives and also to start the planting

of a number of small areas. This Officer again visited WANTOAT on October 12th for 3 days to inspect the progress being made.

2. Mr. Moloney A.D.O. visited the area on September 8th for 3 days to inspect the work on native coffee projects, and again on September 22nd to settle the native disturbance mentioned above.

3. Mr. Seale A/D.O. visited on November 26th to inspect the coffee work.

The patrol had the use of an ART4 portable receiver-transmitter from September 8th to October 14th. Reception was good for the first three weeks but unfortunately the set became unserviceable on October 1st.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The WANTOAT and AWARA natives are rather unsophisticated, and although there has been no inter-tribal fighting since the war, parts of the area are only under partial Government influence. In the more outlying places such as WALUKUYA, KIKIEWA and YONDAMUK the people still bury the dead under the houses, and only one or two men were found with any knowledge of the lingua franca. The people have always shown a disinclination to line for census, and although 166 new names were recorded by this patrol I feel there is at least another 100 who have never had their names recorded in a Village Register - especially at the head of the WANTOAT and BAM rivers, and in the PIWIN-SASANG area.

The natives' attitude towards the Government varied considerably; people from villages close to the 'strip were co-operative and helpful, but in the more outlying villages they didn't even bother to repair the best houses or maintain the roads, although they knew for at least a month that the patrol would visit them. In some of these more backward places (e.g. KUBUNG and KAMAN) the instructions of previous officers had been ignored and these were carried out under police supervision. Very few native complaints were brought to the writer for settlement and all of these were from villages near the 'strip which have had most European contact.

The villages are controlled by groups of elders which often do not include the Village Officials, but which are usually influenced by the Native Mission Evangelists, whose education and superior knowledge of European ways gains him considerable prestige. Unlike other parts of the LAE Sub-district where large numbers of young men are returning from employment with new ideas, the political set-up has changed very little with the coming of Government control. A good example of this was seen at ARAWIK where most of the younger generation were anxious to plant coffee. A small group of old men were opposed to the scheme and immediately the young people changed their minds - the same thing happened at MAMAMBAM.

The number of WANTOAT men absent in employment has increased from 210 to 343 in the past 25 months and the number of absentees from the AWARA has increased from 50 to 93 since May 1953. The majority of men employed within the MOROBE District are working at Bulolo or for P.H.D. Lae and consequently have little opportunity to visit their villages. Most of those employed outside the District are working on copra plantations at Rabaul or Kavieng.

The natives from the IKWAP and BAM river areas trade extensively with the YUFNA people, the WANTOAT's giving lime in return for pandanus nuts or large white shells (pidgin GAM)

which play an important part in the WANTOAT bride price. Trading parties are continually crossing the FINISTERRE mountains and consequently a lot of WANTOAT men understand the YUPNA language. There is also extensive trading between the WANTOAT and MARKHAM Valley people and the WANTOAT and YAROS groups; in these cases the WANTOATS give lime and tobacco in return for colourful grass skirts, lap laps, earthenware saucepans or money. The lime stone from which the powdered lime is made is found only in the BAM River and is controlled by the people of GAPMORBI, KIKIEWA, WAAK and EWOK.

The Mission Evangelists are inducing the natives to combine their hamlets to form villages, or to amalgamate a number of small villages in an effort to make their task easier. This has happened right throughout the WANTOAT and is causing hardship in some cases - e.g. since the last patrol PWIAGNGA has joined GWENGWUNGWAK, and most of the people of GAWAN and a few from BJIABON are also living at GWENGWUNGWAK, making the total about 370. Dysentery is endemic to the area and the possibility of an outbreak with such large numbers living together is greatly increased. These combinations force the women to walk miles to and from their gardens and also cause land disputes.

During the patrol a good example was seen of the detrimental effect which amalgamating villages can have - An epidemic of dysentery about December 1953 and one of 'flu in May 1954 has reduced the population of WALUKUYA, the largest WANTOAT village, by 36. These people now live in garden houses and believe the main village to be haunted - this could happen in any of the other places where large numbers have been combined.

The last three WANTOAT patrols have made it quite clear that this practice of combining villages is undesirable and if the Evangelists persist I suggest that some action be taken.

A native GWANDENG of KEIWIENG, in the YUPNA area of the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-district, was arrested for murder and sentenced to 7 years I.H.L. by the Supreme Court at LAE. This was the only serious crime reported during the course of the patrol and the arrest was made by the YUPNA people themselves, after I had issued instructions for the man to be brought to the WANTOAT Base Camp. The only other crimes were of a minor nature and were dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs.

There is only one trade store in the area, owned by Mr. L. Crowley and situated on the edge of the WANTOAT strip. Mr. Crowley owns 2 small aircraft and a vegetable shop in LAE, and the WANTOAT people were of the opinion that he would stock the store with salt, lap laps, bush knives etc. and buy European type vegetables for his vegetable shop. The people claim that it was on these two conditions that they leased him the ground and erected the store.

On the two occasions I visited the store it was poorly stocked and the prices seemed excessive. Mr. Crowley has not bought any vegetables and the people are rather discontented. It is hoped that another market can be found for the vegetables which are of good quality and are the only source of economical development in the WANTOAT at present.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main foods are yams and taro, but as these are seasonal crops, kau kau and chinese taro are eaten during the lean season and are planted all the year round for variety. The usual

subsidiary crops such as bananas, native cabbage, pit pit, sugar cane and native beans are grown, and corn plays an important part in the diet, especially during the lean months of December and January.

The new gardens are cleared and fenced by several members of the one clan between early September and December and planting is usually completed by January, which is the commencement of the wet season. These fenced areas are divided by agreement, the divisions marked with sticks or stones. The first crop planted is yams, everybody combining to plant one section at a time. Yam planting is exclusively men's work and in pre-European times had a big religious significance and was accompanied by a ceremony known as NAGON.

When the yam planting is completed the women plant bananas, native beans, cucumbers, corn, pitpit and sugar cane in the same garden. Where mounds are used (see below) the men plant yams around the base and bananas etc. are planted on top.

The yams are harvested in June-July and are eaten until about November. These people do not build special yam house but store the harvest in the village houses or build a small semi-circular room at the back of the house for them). When the yam harvest is completed, taro is planted in its place; the taro is ready about January and usually sustains the people until June when the yams are ready for harvesting again. Each new garden produces yams and taro before it is allowed to go to fallow.

Kau kau and chinese taro are planted in a separate garden, and as these are not seasonal crops the people build new gardens for them as required.

If gardens are being built in timbered country the natives lop the tops of the trees and remove all the small limbs and leaves; when these trees are dry they are cut for firewood as required. These people practice composting - when the new gardens are being cleared all the grass and leaves are raked into heaps and covered with earth. These mounds can be seen throughout the WANTOAT valley where old gardens have been. They are usually about 8 ft. in diameter, 2-4 ft. high and 30 ft. apart.

Terraces are used to prevent soil erosion in places where new yam gardens are built on steep hill sides. These terraces are usually built with 2-3 ft. high steps and are made by lying logs and sticks across the slope and fixing them in position with stakes. It is common for people to build mounds on these terraces as on level ground, but in this case the mounds are only about 5 ft. in diameter and 18 inches high.

Bananas play a big part in the native diet but are mainly of the cooking variety. The sweet bananas are rather small and of poor quality, however a good variety of large red-skinned sweet banana is being introduced from the Markham Valley and these were seen in all villages south of DOREM and in most places of the AWARA.

Pandanus nuts are grown in the mountains at the headwaters of the IKWAP, DAM and WANTOAT rivers and are considered a delicacy. These nuts are collected and smoke-dried in baskets hung at the side of the fire in the dwelling houses. The baskets are well made of woven cane and bamboo - they are about 7 ft. long, 18 inches in diameter at the centre tapering to about 4 inches in diameter at each end, one end being completely closed. Pandanus nuts are highly prized in the WANTOAT and are bought from the WWPNA people for lime.

A wide variety of European vegetables are grown in both Sub-divisions, but particularly in the villages near the 'strip. These include cabbages, potatoes, beans, turnip and tomatoes, and some peas were seen which appeared to be doing well.

All these introduced crops are well suited to the Wantoat climate and are first-class quality, especially the tomatoes which are very large.

This patrol distributed vegetable seeds, soya beans, 90 pounds of peanuts, 60 lbs of seed potatoes and 200 pine trees to the village officials, all of whom were very keen to have them. The natives were instructed in the correct methods of planting peanuts and soya beans, and if these two crops are a success they should improve the diet which is at present lacking in proteins.

A total of 17½ acres of coffee were introduced into the area at the following villages:- GWENGWUNGWAK 4, MATAP 2½, GWAHMBON 1½, MOPIAPON 2½, BUMBUM 2, KUBUNG 1, GINONGA 2, SAWIN 2. Originally it was intended to plant 15 acres in 3 five-acre blocks, but as the coffee work was in progress during the yam planting season it was thought advisable to plant a number of smaller areas.

Crotalaria, which is indigenous to the WANTOAT, was used as temporary shade and Leucalna glauca seed was brought from LAE to be used as permanent shade. It was doubtful at first whether Leucalna would be suitable at the altitude of 4,000-4,500 feet but a few trees were seen at MAMAMBAM and SE-ENG-GABAN and both these villages are higher than any of the coffee projects.

The writer arrived at WANTOAT on August 13th and started the people clearing ground and collecting stakes and bamboo for marking out and nursery work. Mr. Lamrock D.A.S.F. arrived on August 25th and instructed the natives (and myself) in the correct methods of coffee cultivation.

Attached is a copy of a paper written by Mr. Lamrock, setting out the steps to be followed in starting native coffee projects and these steps were followed throughout the WANTOAT. When the holes had been dug and the shade planted the natives planted peanuts, corn and tomatoes between the rows and this should give them some incentive to keep the areas cleaned.

The coffee seed was planted in bamboo pots instead of in nursery beds. As bamboo is very plentiful in the area, this proved most suitable. After Mr. Lamrock had demonstrated the methods of marking out at GWENGWUNGWAK and MATAP some of the village officials became quite efficient at this, especially MAMBON the tul tul of GINONGA and TARGUN of MATAP. Some villages in the GUANGANAN-DOREM area were anxious to plant coffee, but the writer had to return to Lae and was not able to supervise this work. A marking out chain and some coffee seed were left with MAMBON, and I am confident that the job will be done properly as this man is an outstanding official.

The writer intends to return to WANTOAT with Mr. Lamrock for about 1 week in March '55 to supervise transplanting.

The people from the more sophisticated villages are very keen on this avenue of economical development and now that the correct methods of cultivation have been demonstrated I feel quite sure that the scheme will expand rapidly provided Administrative Officers continue to show interest in the project.

It is hoped that citrus can be introduced in the WANTOAT shortly. 24 seedlings have been acquired from the Department of Agriculture and will be taken to WANTOAT in March. The Department of Forestry has promised to strike some orange seeds in their nursery if good quality seed can be obtained. Could a bag of oranges be acquired from GARAINA for this purpose, please?

Pigs appear to be fairly plentiful and reasonably good types although they are inclined to be on the small side. They are tethered inside the houses until quite large and

nursed and suckled by the women who carry them in net bags, even when lining for census. The natives reported that quite a lot die due to 'flu, and some were seen with colds, especially at the headwaters of the Wantoat River.

The people have seen in the YAROS Sub-Division the advantages of crossing native sows with European-type boars, and requested that the Government purchase several boars for them. Three small Berkshire boars have been acquired from the Erap Livestock Station and these will be sold at £3 a head when I revisit the area in March - some more can possibly be obtained if these three adjust themselves satisfactorily to the cold WANTOAT climate.

The dogs were few and generally poor quality, particularly West of the Wantoat River. A much better quality dog was found around the EWOK-KIKIEWA-GAPMCRBI area and these are often purchased by natives from other parts of the WANTOAT and LOWER LERON.

Fowls are plentiful in villages near the 'strip but comparatively scarce elsewhere.

The Mission Evangelist at MATEIYA has two female goats which the Missionary at KAIAPIT gave him. Unfortunately there is no male at present but the missionary has promised to send one as soon as possible.

HOUSING.

The traditional style of WANTOAT dwelling is built with an earthen floor, or woven bamboo platform raised about 1 foot off the ground for sleeping, with a central fireplace. These dwellings have one main rectangular room approximately 12' x 16' with two walls at the front: the outside wall is rounded and the inner one straight forming a semi-circular porch or store room. The walls are about 5'6" high and are usually made of 1" wide vertical strips placed horizontally at intervals of about 18" to hold the vertical pieces in place. The walls are invariably lined on the inside with pandanus or banana leaves held in position with diagonal bamboo strips - pit pit is often used instead of bamboo strips, depending which is more plentiful.

The houses have ridged roofs of kunai and bamboo leaves. There are no windows and the doorways are very small, consequently ventilation is bad and the houses are dark. But this style of dwelling is built for warmth and is particularly well suited to the cold WANTOAT climate.

Tree fern (DAMBA in the WANTOAT language) is widely used for corner posts but is most unsuitable - the pithy centre rots in a matter of weeks leaving a hard shell which generally breaks at ground level. A few houses at GAINAN and TANGWENTA were seen with fern tree bark for walls - this is only laziness and these dwellings were condemned.

In a lot of WANTOAT and AWARA villages the people are building houses raised on piles, with verandahs and steps, and some people at EWOK are beginning to use ridged planks for walls. These new types of houses are being introduced by the Mission Evangelists, and although they look nicer, in a lot of cases I feel that the traditional style of dwelling is more suited to the climate. In every village the people were assured that the Government were in favour of the traditional WANTOAT houses, as long as they were well built and kept clean. Another disadvantage of these new style houses is that many of them are built to accommodate two families, which is contrary to WANTOAT custom and causes overcrowding.

In some AWARA villages, SUAT and SAWIN in particular, the natives are building houses with circular walls

and pyramid roofs as is the style in the YAROS Sub-Division.

The housing was unsatisfactory in quite a number of villages and many old dilapidated houses were condemned. The village people were instructed to pull them down or renovate them by March 1955. The dwellings in the AWARA with the exception of SUAT, were generally worse than the main WANTOAT area, GUNING-GWAN and DABARAM were particularly bad and in these two places almost every house was condemned. These people have the habit of forgetting about old people and widows, and most of these, unfortunately, were living in shacks.

As previously mentioned the people are combining their hamlets to form large villages, and this is causing the houses to be badly spaced - in extreme cases such as KURUNG and KUPANDU the roofs of adjacent houses are touching - the people were warned to correct this in future.

Most villages were practically devoid of shade and the natives were told to plant casuraima trees about their villages.

HEALTH.

The WANTOAT people are generally small and slightly built, with apparently little resistance to disease. They look weak and apathetic, and the population in both Sub-Divisions has been decreasing fairly rapidly since the war, deaths exceeding births by 119 in the WANTOAT and 27 in the AWARA since the last census patrols.

Colds, running noses and chest complaints are more the rule than the exception and epidemics of 'flu are common. There was a widespread outbreak of 'flu in May 1954 which caused many deaths, particularly in the BAM river, WALUKUYA and HIKWOK areas where the people let the epidemic run its course instead of reporting the outbreak at KAIAPIT Native Hospital. Dysentery is endemic in both Sub-Divisions and there has been a few minor outbreaks since the last patrol. In all the villages the Village Officials were told that it was their duty to report epidemics without delay, and the Native Mission Evangelists and teachers have also been asked to help in this regard.

A Native Medical Assistant SILA was recently posted to the WANTOAT and a clinic has been built near the 'strip by the people of SE-ENGABAN. SILA, who has just completed Medical Training School, is young and appears to lack confidence. Although his clinic was clean and there were no complaints from the natives, I was disappointed with his work. For example, when I instructed the YUPNA natives to bring in the wounded man ULANGA I told SILA to give him penicillin. SILA later reported that he had given him N.A.B. instead. As WANTOAT is a very important N.M.A. post it is recommended that SILA be replaced by an older man with more experience and self confidence. It is also recommended that at least another four N.M.As be posted to the Sub-Division as there is a great deal of sickness to be treated and the area is far too big for one man. Should N.M.As be available for posting to the WANTOAT it is suggested that they be stationed at KAMAN, EWOK, BAKONTUPI and GUSIPARAN in that order.

The European Medical Assistant at KAIAPIT intends posting an N.M.A. at MATAK in the near future. The people have almost completed building a clinic and are anxious for the man to be posted as soon as possible. The SUAT natives realise the desirability of medical aid and are building a clinic in the hope that an N.M.A. will be stationed there, although they have not

received any word to that effect.

Goitre occurs in all the villages in the Wantoat and Ikwap River Valleys above the junction of these two rivers, and is present in all the AWARA villages north of TANGWENTA. The complaint is most prevalent at GAITAPA, GAINAN, WANTOAT, GWAI-ING and ARAWIK with about 80% morbidity. Some very advanced cases were seen in these places especially among the women, some of whom had difficulty in breathing. There were a few cretens and deaf mutes in both Sub Divisions and the distribution and incident of these complaints is very similar to that of goitre.

Quite a few eye infections were seen and from a layman's point of view these were of two types:-

1. In several villages, and in particular those south of DOREM, a few people were seen with a milky film covering the pupil, in many cases, causing loss of sight of the affected eye. Except for this film however, the eye did not look sore or watery as with (2).
2. In all the AWARA villages; especially SUAT, DABARAM and YANULI where the incident was about 60%, people were seen with blood-shot very sore-looking eyes, which were watery and in some cases discharging. The eyelashes were matted and the sufferer blinked continuously.

Yaws are not prevalent but some cases were seen in the BUMBUM-DOREM area and in the villages of the WALUKUYA River Valley. Scabies occur in the lower WANTOAT and AWARA villages, with a fairly high incident in the BAM and WALUKUYA River areas.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Marriage Customs.

Marriage is either by bride purchase or sister-exchange, the latter being the more common.

In the case of bride purchase the marriage is arranged by the parents and the wishes of the young couple are taken into consideration. When the initial arrangements have been made the girl goes to live with the groom's aunt, while her husband-to-be builds a new house and collects the "bride price" with the assistance of other members of his clan. The bride price invariably consists of large white cowrie shells fastened together in strings of from 10 to 12. A string of shells (native name USIK) together with two curved pieces of shell (native name WAI-ENGA) is given to each of the girl's clan brothers.

A great display is made of handing over the bride price and the recipients test each shell (a shell which a man can close his thumb and forefinger around is too small and must be replaced).

For each string of shells the girl's clan repays a pig, and care is taken to see that the quality and size of the pigs are in keeping with the shells received.

After the exchange of gifts is completed, and a simple marriage ceremony takes place, the couple commence living together in the new house. The bride cooks two dishes of food and the couple sit and feed one another by spearing the food with pieces of sharpened bamboo, after which the marriage is consummated. When the first child is weaned another ceremony takes place at which more shells are given to the bride's clan in return for the appropriate number of pigs.

As previously mentioned, sister-exchange is the more common marriage practice and in this case both shells and pigs

are given by the two clans concerned; the exchange being equal.

Sorcery.

There is a type of sorcery practiced in the area, known as GARAM, which is reputed to be very potent and is usually used as a "pay-back" for adultery or similar wrong. GARAM is only practiced by specialists whose services can be acquired in return for large cowrie shells.

An aggrieved person first steals something of a personal nature from his victim (e.g. betel nut skin or a lock of hair) and wraps it in banana leaves with a handful of earth or lime. A short funnel of bamboo is pushed into the centre of the parcel and bound into position. When the sorcerer wants to induce sickness he pours hot water down the funnel and holds the parcel over a smoking fire, at the same time casting the necessary spells and calling the victim's name - this is supposed to cause dizziness and stomach disorder.

GARAM can also be used to kill the victim, but in this case the sorcerer must enlist the help of another member of his clan. After the sorcerer pours hot water down the bamboo funnel he quickly blocks the hole and hands the parcel to his assistant. The assistant hits the banana leaf parcel between two pieces of wood while the sorcerer pretends to cry and calls the victim's name. The parcel is then buried and the victim is supposed to die within about 10 days.

If the sorcerer is found out, the victim may buy the parcel from the sorcerer for cowrie shells.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The tracks throughout the WANTOAT, with the exception of the stretches between ASINDAN and KAMAN, and the long section which is YONDAMUK's responsibility, are probably the best in any of the mountainous areas of the Lae Sub-District. Every officer who has visited the area since the war has been strict about road maintenance, with the result that the villages are connected by cleared and well-graded tracks which make patrolling in this rugged area quite pleasant. Wherever the roads were showing signs of neglect the people made the necessary improvements or repairs under police supervision and the Village Officials were told that the roads must be maintained and the grass cut regularly each Monday.

Three new pieces of road were cut under police supervision:-

1. A road was built joining the three ATAWAGAP hamlets as previously they were connected by a rough track which was dangerous in places and badly graded.
2. A section of new road which Mr. Seale A/D.O. had ordered built between MATAP and KUPANDU had been ignored and this work was supervised before the people were allowed to start on their coffee project. This new section cuts out a lot of unnecessary climbing.
3. A new road was built from UYAM to BUMBUM but is still not satisfactory - the people have been told what is required of them and have promised to make the necessary improvements before February.

Road work is much more difficult in the AWARA due to the extremely rough country and frequent land slips, but

nevertheless the tracks are reasonably good, with the exception of the section from TANGWENTA to MATAK - the people responsible for this section have been warned that a big improvement is expected.

There are some dangerous stretches between GAITAPA and SUAT where the road passes around a cliff face and is only about 6" wide. There does not appear to be an alternative route and it is a credit to the people to have a track there at all. In some places along this dangerous section, vine ropes are used for support and it would be a good thing if some old wire rope could be obtained, as vines do not last long and a break could prove disastrous.

All the bridges were well maintained but orders were given to replace most of the handrails which were more decorative than utilitarian.

MIS AND EDUCATION.

The Lutheran is the only mission active in the area and there are 24 villages with native evangelists stationed in them; 13 of these evangelists are controlled from KAIAPIT and use YABIM as the lingua franca, and the other 11 are controlled from TAPEN in the SAIDOR Sub-District of MADANG, and their services and schools are conducted in KOTTE. The boundary of the two Mission Stations is the Wantoat River, with the exceptions of GWENGWUNGWAK and MAMAMBAM which are on the eastern side of the river but are still controlled from KAIAPIT.

Most of the YABIM Evangelists are introduced from the Markham Valley, Finschhafen or Bukaua areas; and the KOTTE evangelists are invariably from the SIO area. Very few of these evangelists have been in the area long enough to understand the local language but nevertheless their education and superior knowledge of European ways gains them considerably prestige with the people. Their opinion greatly influences the Village Officials most of whom have never been away from their villages to work, and I believe the evangelists are responsible for the good roads and rest houses.

Church services are held twice daily in all villages, and people go to the nearest village with an evangelist for church on Sundays. Very few people, mainly at MATEIYA, EWOK and villages in the GINONGA area, have been baptised, but large classes of adults are attending lessons in the majority of villages as often as four mornings a week in readiness for the occasion. Most of the classes will be baptised, in June 1955 when the Missionaries from both KAIAPIT and TAPEN visit their respective areas. As polygamy is practiced in both Sub-Divisions, a large percentage of those people who have already been baptised wanted to divorce all their wives but one. This was refused as the writer is of the opinion that such a divorce is not in accordance with native custom (Regulation 68 N.A.R.) and several men intimated that they were pleased I had refused as they could use this as an excuse to continue their normal married lives without incurring the wrath of the native evangelists.

There are seven YABIM schools in the area and seven others controlled from TAPEN. Unfortunately all the teachers were attending classes at TAPEN or HOPOI during the Christmas vacation and it was not possible to find out the number of children attending school, but judging by reports from the evangelists, the number is not great, and the pupils are rather irregular in their attendance. In many cases the writer pointed out to the parents the advantages of education and encouraged them to see that their children attended regularly.

11.

A new government school has recently been opened at KAIAPIT and several natives asked if their children could be enrolled, a number of Village Officials also offered to erect any necessary buildings if the government would start a school at WANTCAT. It is hoped that some WANTCAT children will be admitted at KAIAPIT in the near future.

Throughout the course of the patrol the native mission representatives were courteous and helpful and a credit to the people who trained them.

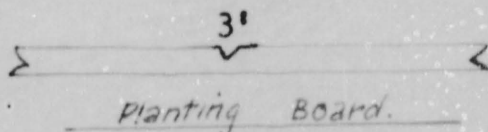
W. Mater
J. H. MATER.
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

COFFEE PLANTING ROUTINE.

These notes are to be used as a general guide for the establishment of a coffee garden.

The question of soil, altitude, site etc. is not gone into. If information is required regarding these matters please contact D.A.S.F. Lae.

1. Peg out Base line using one side of marking out chain supplied by D.A.S.F. The Base line is made through the centre of the block in order to minimise marking out error over the whole of the block.
2. Base line to be against the line of slope. This is done to minimise hazards of soil erosion. Direction of Base line should allow for a 5% slope in order to allow at a later date, if necessary drainage or irrigation works to run along and not through the rows.
3. Using Base line, mark out remainder of block using chain triangle. This allows for 10 ft. spacing on an equilateral triangle system.
4. Make a small furrow along the rows of pegs. This is for the planting of temporary and permanent shade seed.
5. From the tree peg, step one pace in both directions, along the furrow. This distance is planted with temporary shade seed. (*Crotalaria* species). The intervening distance is planted with permanent shade seed (*Leuceana* species).
6. Use planting board and remove original peg and dig hole 2'6" x 2'6" x 2'6". A planting board may be made from the deal board in a meat case etc. See diagram



The middle notch is fitted to the original toll peg and two small pegs inserted at the notched ends. The hole is dug leaving the two end pegs in the ground until planting, when the board is replaced between the two end pegs over the hole. The young coffee seedling being planted in the centre notch - the position of the original peg.

7. At the same time as marking out, holing and planting of shade, nursery work should be started.
8. The Nursery should be potted if possible. If no bamboo is available, an open bed nursery will suffice.
9. The open bed nursery should consist of raised beds (6" x 4' x 10' having good loam soil. The bed shade covered with pandanus fronds or like material.
10. Seeds are planted out at 4" x 4" intervals. The seed planted with flat side down. 1 lb. weight of seed is sufficient for 1 acre of coffee planted out, allowing for missed germination and culling of unsuitable nursery seedlings. Germination may take from 6 to 8 weeks. The beds should be kept moist, not wet. When seedlings 4-6" high they are picked out and transplanted in a hardening bed, spacing at 6" x 9". The hardening bed being of the same dimensions as the initial seed bed. The shade is reduced and the seedlings allowed to develop a good root system before transplanting out into the field when they are 12-15" in height.

11. The Pot Nursery has the advantage that large areas of nursery beds are not required and that at transplanting, little or no damage is encountered by the seedling.

12. The pots are made from nodal lengths of bamboo. The barrels having a diameter of approximately 4" and length of 12"-18". The bamboo is cut off leaving a node as the base of the pot. A length of bamboo 2-3" sharpened is left below the node in order to drive the pot firmly into the ground. A small hole is punctured in the node and a small stone dropped into the barrel to cover the hole. This is done in order to allow drainage of excess water whilst retaining the good loam soil 12-18" in depth added to the pot.

13. The pots are split longitudinally throughout their length, the two halves are then bound together, stone dropped in and filled with good loam soil. The seed is then planted $\frac{1}{2}$ " below the said surface.

14. The pots are staked, shaded and watered until the seedlings are 12-15" high. Shade being reduced in the later stages.

15. At transplanting, the pots are placed in the prepared holes in the field, the binding undone around the pot and the two halves removed, the hole then being filled up.

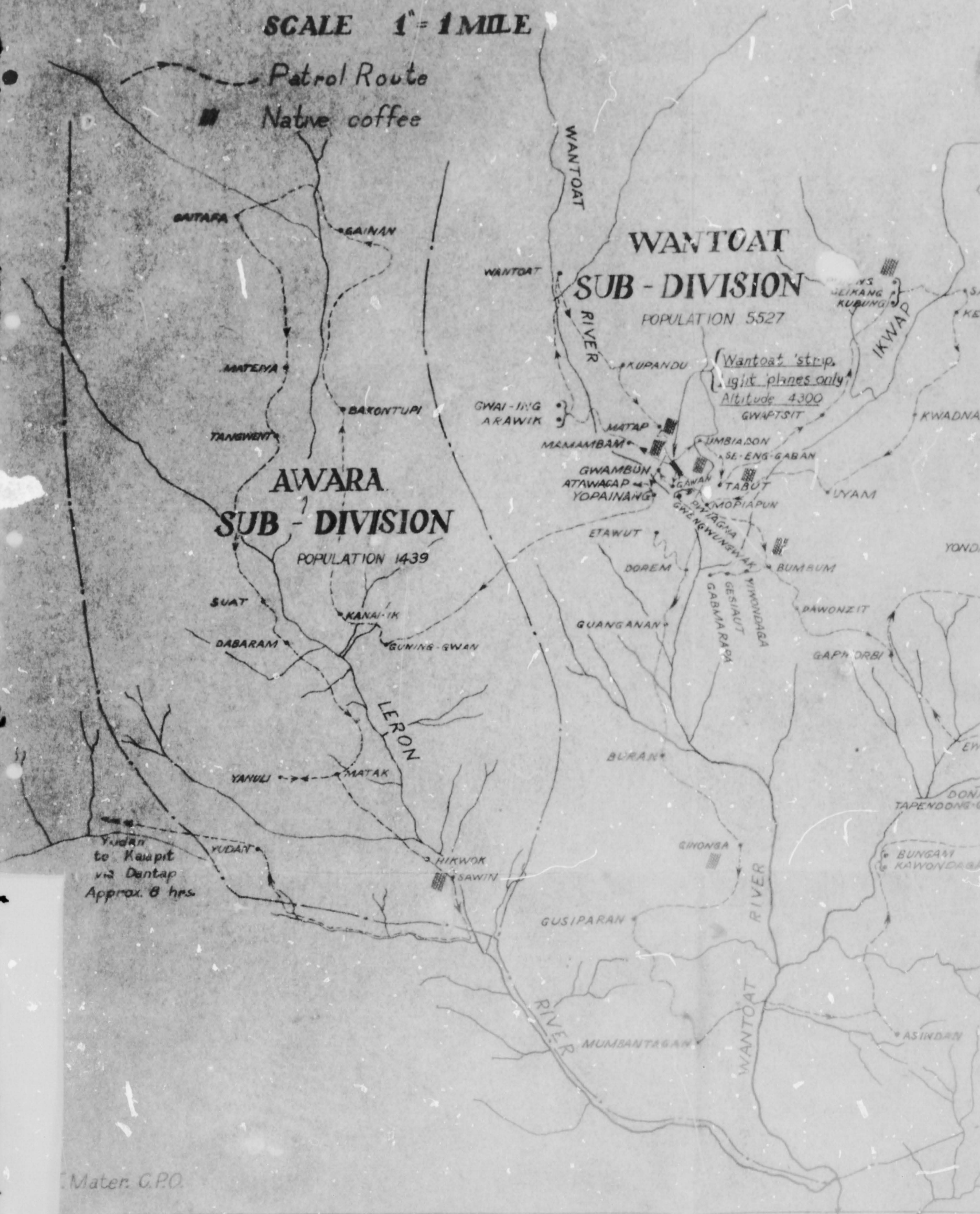
16. In transplanting into the field, take care that the seedling roots are spread out (open nursery seedlings) and that the seedling is planted with heaped, firmed soil slightly above ground level.

J. LAMROCK
EXTENSION OFFICER D.A.S.F.

WANTOAT-AWARA PATROL LAE REPORT NO. OF 1954/55

SCALE 1" = 1 MILE

Patrol Route
Native coffee

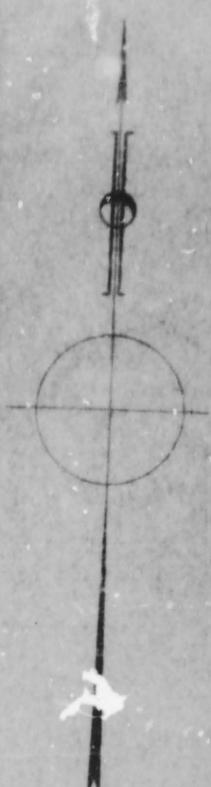


FINISTERRE

RANG

PATROL

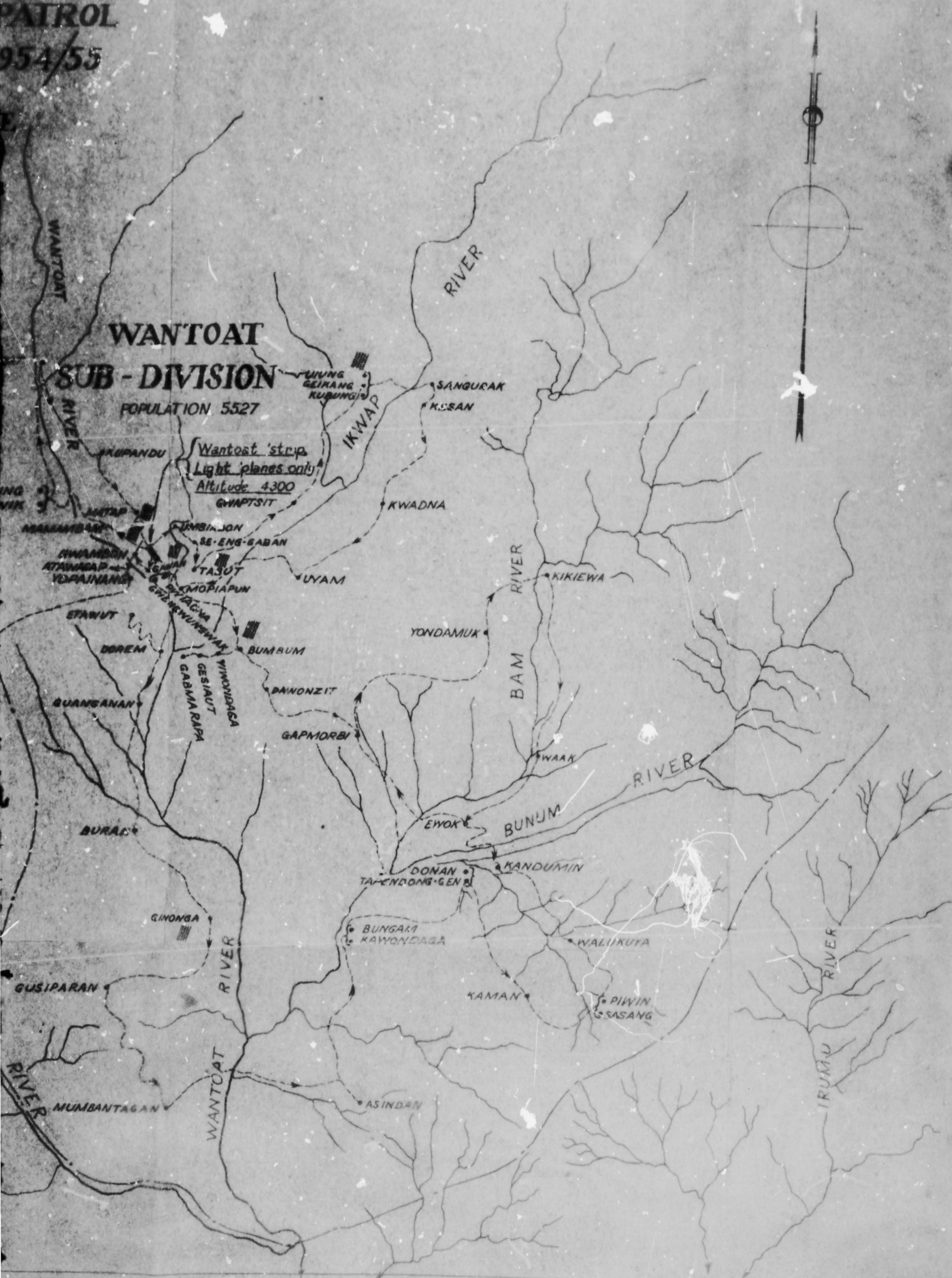
954/55



WANTOAT SUB-DIVISION

POPULATION 5527

Wantoat strip
Light planes only
Altitude 4300



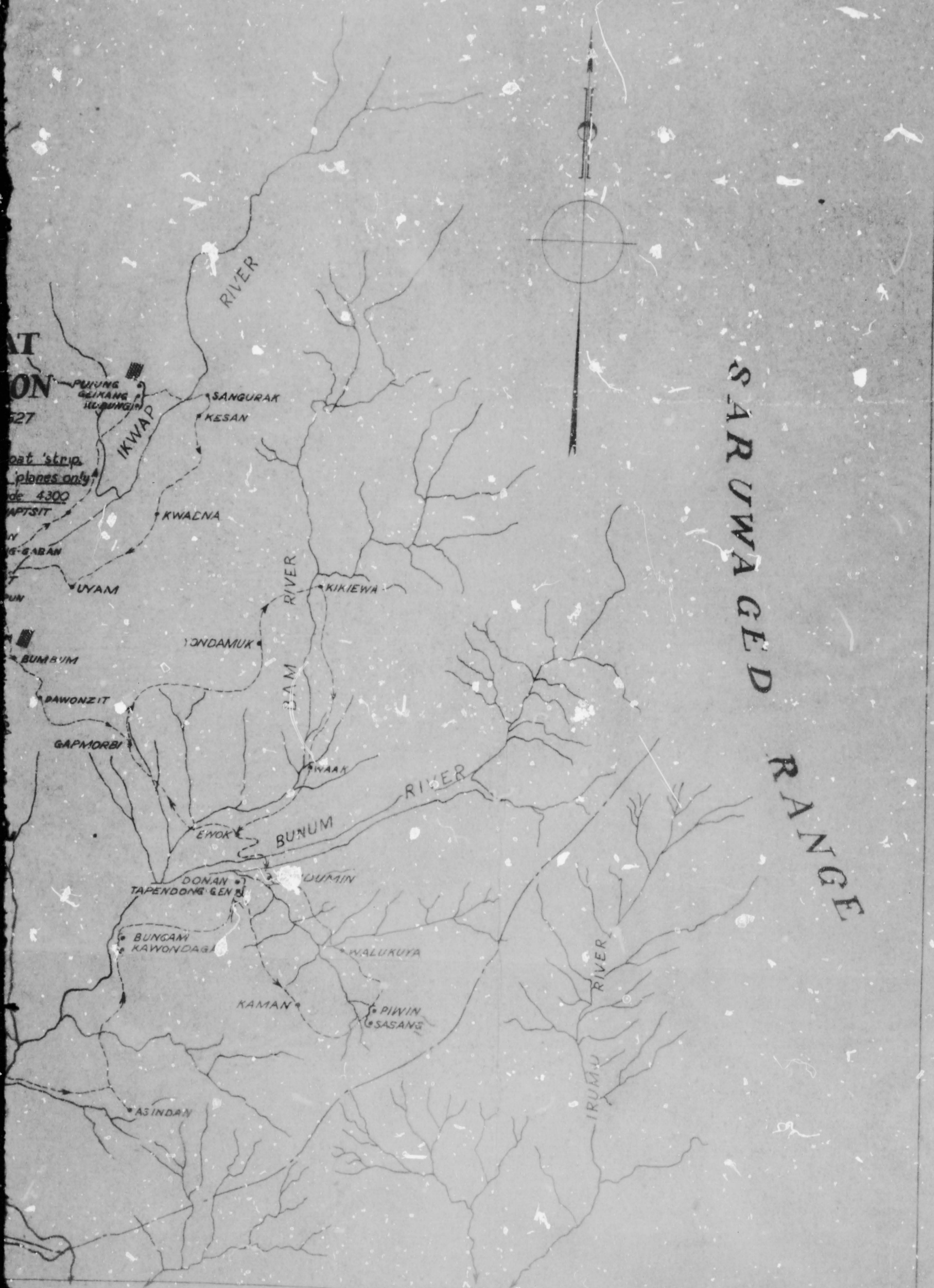
FINISTERRE

RANGE



SARUWA GED
RANGE

AT
ON
527
boat strip
planes only
4300
TAPTSIT
GABAN
UN



Population Register

Area Patrolled WANTOAT, AWARA

Males		Females		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
At Work		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing Age	Child		Adults							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45		M	F	M	F	
29	80	175	6	46	1	1		16	1	276	104	184	1022	125	902			757	640	681	1178	3702	
1	2	7								3	25	4	22	1	13	1.5		10	18	20	24	79	
	4	7								13	25	6	30	1	21	1.6		28	19	20	34	108	
	5	13								13	44	8	48	5	41	1.2		27	22	31	50	143	
2	1	4								6	32	5	39	2	33	1.1		20	12	29	42	107	
		2								7	19	3	23	2	19	1.9		11	12	17	25	67	
	4	2								10	30	11	42	5	42	1.2		19	25	28	46	120	
1	4	4						1		7	36	8	53	8	45	1.0		17	19	37	58	136	
	1	6								6	27	1	29	1	18	1.5		21	5	21	24	77	
1		6						1		4	40	7	44	5	35	1.5		26	18	34	52	137	
	4	3								5	20	2	17	1	14	1.3		8	5	17	20	53	
	1	1		3						6	18	3	15	2	16	1.3		9	5	14	17	49	
	5	4		3						6	26	6	26	3	22	1.4		14	11	21	29	82	
4	14									2	14	1	14	4	14	1.2		8	9	15	16	48	
5	4	19								11	55	8	46	5	39	1.6		44	30	41	56	190	
	1	8		2						10	41	8	42	4	27	1.7		31	24	36	50	151	
	2	2								2	14	1	14	3	9	1.8		6	11	13	14	46	
3	7	12		14						22	68	60	60	10	50	1.3		50	35	50	71	232	
46	139	275	6	68	1	1		18	1	409	158	278	1581	187	1360			1106	920	1325	1806	5527	
		4		9						19	43	15	37	4	40	1.5		35	39	33	42	169	
2	7	3		5				3		14	41	13	29	1	25	2.2		34	24	34	36	139	
2	2	3		6						10	41	11	30	5	35	1.8		25	31	37	38	140	
		1								2	19	3	19	2	11	2.1		14	13	23	23	74	
1	2	1								4	13	2	12	1	12	2.6		10	17	14	15	57	
		1								21	39	11	39	6	30	2.5		49	31	40	43	164	
	2	10								4	28	1	23	3	18	2.0		25	18	19	32	104	
	1	13		4						14	56	10	40	3	35	1.9		37	38	40	56	186	
	2	2								3	14	5	10		11	2.3		13	12	12	12	51	
	2			7						3	30	4	21	4	16	1.6		10	17	23	25	82	
				6						3	27	4	23	3	23	1.6		19	19	22	26	93	
4	4	5								4	22	3	20	1	17	1.3		18	7		5	73	
		2		1						3	11	3	14	1	15	1.1		7	9	8	16	43	
	3	3		5						6	21		17	2	15	1.3		9	9	13	23	62	
9	25	48		45				3		110	402	85	384	36	303			305	284	335	419	1439	

ation Register

Area Patrolled WANTOAT - AWARA.....

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F	
			7		1							6	24	5	22	2	23	1.5	19	9	19	23	75
1	1	4			3							12	31	5	29	3	27	1.5	23	19	25	37	111
3	2	3										8	18	7	26	1	27	2.3	15	29	22	14	83
		6			1							4	27	2	21	2	17	1.7	16	7	21	25	76
7	4	10			7							11	55	7	53	19	39	1.9	39	26	41	65	188
5	7	1								1		21	49	14	49	11	45	2.0	48	40	51	57	198
	1											2	29	1	19	4	18	1.2	13	5	29	20	67
	1	2										10	45	5	43	7	35	1.6	26	23	44	46	141
	1				1							6	25	8	22	1	22	1.5	16	14	27	26	84
	8	10			6					3		12	64	10	50	9	47	1.7	42	44	50	64	219
	3	9			2							9	36	2	35	5	29	1.8	30	20	28	40	129
		5			6							19	43	8	55	5	56	1.8	50	39	32	57	189
	2	4			2					3	1	8	24	5	22	2	20	1.4	13	15	18	23	79
	3	10	1									7	31	5	29	4	19	1.9	24	21	23	31	110
	1	4										5	24	4	20	3	16	1.5	15	15	20	28	82
	2	1										5	26	5	24	4	22	1.7	16	18	26	30	91
	5	3			1					2		4	22	6	21	5	20	1.7	16	15	20	24	81
1	3	2								1		2	18	3	16	3	15	1.9	14	14	18	20	69
1												1	18	3	27	1	20	1.3	15	18	19	32	82
	5	5										5	26	2	19	3	11	1.9	15	9	23	21	73
1	1	4										5	19	2	24	3	16	1.3	17	11	16	25	73
	2	3								1		10	25	4	25	5	16	2.0	23	18	25	33	103
		9										11	23	5	27		22	1.7	19	20	17	34	99
2	2	12	2	4	1							11	41	10	46	1	45	1.3	26	23	25	45	138
1	5	7								1		14	61	14	46	5	47	1.5	41	33	55	57	195
	1	9										10	44	4	42	8	37	1.6	27	24	36	50	146
		4	1	2								1	15	2	21	2	18	1.0	8	9	10	25	59
	1	7	1							2		5	16	1	16	1	11	1.6	13	11	8	18	60
	1	12			1							10	27	6	29	4	22	1.5	21	17	16	35	102
1	7	6			6							14	33	7	30	2	29	1.2	23	14	22	34	105
2	4	1			1							11	19	5	21	1	18	1.4	15	15	20	29	81
	6	1										2	26	4	24	3	20	1.5	15	20	27	33	96
		3								1		4	21	2	19	2	16	1.0	13	5	17	22	61
		11	1	2						1		11	42	11	50	4	50	1.6	33	23	31	55	157
2	80	175	6	46	1	1				16	1	276	1047	184	22	125	902		757	640	881	1178	3702



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MOROBE** Report No. **NO.5** of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by **H.P. SEALE, A.D.O.**

Area Patrolled **CHIVASING - TEBTRAN**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **-**

Natives **Two**

Duration—From **17/1/1955** to **19/1/1955**

Number of Days **3**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **19/12/1953**

Medical/...../19**44**

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol **(1) Purchase of Land**

(ii) Census

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29 / 1 / 1955

H.L.R. Niall
H.L.R. NIALL
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 £.....

Personal file noted 21-2-55

50-9-220

7th February, 1955.

The Secretary for Lands,
PORT JUBBER.

Land (58,000 acres) Chivasing-Taman

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954/55
Ngoko District

Enclosed is a copy of Schedule "A" of a report by Mr. A. D. O. Seals to the above named area to arrange for the purchase of the land. A copy of the covering letter by the District Commissioner is also attached.

In 1937 the Gaboonkok, Madzab and Chivasing natives agreed to dispose of large areas of grassland for the purpose of the Paper Pulp Industry.

They subsequently changed their minds and refused to sell either the land or the grasscutting rights, owing to the Mission influence of Pastor Stootsenhoffecker.

Without doubt some form of outside influence is behind the "Change of Face" of the Chivasing natives.

The complete file is here for your inspection at any time.

(PA)

BW
g/r.

AAR
(A. A. Roberts),
District

30-9-220

7th February, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954/55
Chivasing-Goromon

The receipt of the report is acknowledged.

2. These people seem to act rather strangely. The sum of £50,000 would have more than set them up to be able to go into business in a very big way with the large amount of land left to them. The native mind is difficult to fathom at times. Your idea of leaving the subject dormant for twelve months seems to be a good one.

3. More visits to the area by experienced officers may lift them out of their present attitude.

4. A copy of Schedule "A" has been forwarded to the Secretary for Lands.

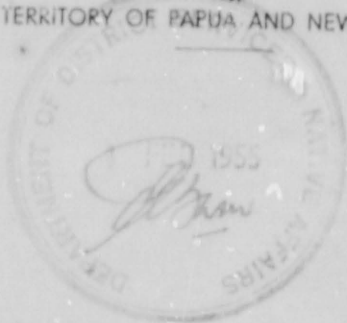
A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

30/1/220 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30. 1. 26

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

28th January, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1954/55 -
CHIVASING/TERERAN.

Forwarded herewith are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report which covers a short patrol to two villages in the Markham Valley area. The main purpose of the patrol was to enquire from the native owners whether they would be willing to sell all or part of a 58,000 acre block, which it was hoped would be available for closer European settlement, mainly for rice growing purposes. The area in question was surveyed by the Soil Survey Officer, and the Secretary for Lands advised that the amount of £58,000 was available for the purchase of this land. The matter has been thoroughly gone into previously, and it was ascertained that even if this amount were sold there would still remain over 30,000 acres available for native agriculture which it was considered would be sufficient for the present and foreseeable native needs.

Once again, the natives refused to sell any of the land, and their attitude is in many ways hard to understand, as it has been thoroughly explained to them that the amount they would have received in cash would have been sufficient to purchase tractors, ploughs and any other equipment with which they could have considerably raised their standard of living by rice growing, etc. I think the whole question is connected with the feeling of guilt held by these natives as they were no doubt responsible for the death of Patrol Officer Howlett by the Japanese during the war. There is also the other point brought out by Mr. Seale in his report, that the natives are unwilling to sell land whilst other lands which they had previously sold were still not being cultivated or planted. The same position has arisen in other parts of the District where some leases which were granted almost four years' ago have not yet been cleared or improved. Will you please forward a copy of the report in Schedule "A" to the Secretary for Lands, and advise that no further enquiries will be made for at least one year.

It is indeed remarkable that from these two villages there are only two men absent, and one of these is a Mission teacher. It is hoped to pay more attention to these villages, and by the large planting of coconut groves at least their economic standard should be raised considerably.

Arrangements have been made for Dr. McCullagh, the local Medical Officer, to carry out a medical patrol and he leaves today.

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

per [signature]

HPS, BCW.

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

22nd. January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
L.A.E.

SCHEDULE "A"

SPECIAL REPORT OF PURCHASE NEGOTIATIONS
OF MARKHAM LAND BETWEEN ERAP AND LERON
RIVERS. 17/19 JANUARY, 1955.

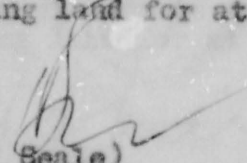
This is my report on a three day investigation on the possibility of purchasing 58,000 acres of land from the Chivasing Tereran Natives in the area between the Erap and Leron Rivers.

I have confirmed from all available sources that the area under consideration belongs to the Chivasing-Tereran natives and as far as known history extends, such has always been the case. From old village people, it appears that the Chivasing-Tereran group originally consisted of five villages, strategically located so that two villages guarded the Leron River, one protected the Irumu River and the remaining two were the bastions on the Erap River. The group as a whole successfully defended their lands against the peoples of Sangan, Mari and Gabsonkek. It was not until 30 years ago these five villages combined to the present composite villages of Chivasing and Tereran and settled in their present locations.

The matter of the proposed purchase of the land was introduced on the afternoon of my arrival at Chivasing, but I did not press for any reply until I had convened a large gathering of natives on the second day of my visit. To this group I spoke at length on the future extension of roads and development of agriculture in the Markham Valley. I advised these natives that the Administration was anxious to purchase areas of land up to 58,000 acres from the group for agricultural and pastoral extension. At the end of my address, all the natives who spoke said that it was the wish of the entire population that no more land be alienated to the Administration, and at that stage, as negotiations had obviously fallen through, I did not pursue the matter. From later informal talks with village people, I learnt that one of the reasons for the disinclination of these natives to sell their land is that at present there are many hundreds of acres of former Chivasing land which they had sold to the Administration some three or four years ago but which had not yet been utilized in anyway.

I would suggest that this consideration be always born in mind when lands are being purchased under the present scheme, rather than under the former system of selection by the settler and his subsequent acquisition of the land of his choice by lease.

I consider it would not be propitious to make a further attempt to purchase any of the Chivasing land for at least one year.


(H.P. Seale)
Assistant District Officer.

HPS.BCW.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

22nd. January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
L A E.

SCHEDULE "A"
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OF MARKHAM LAND BETWEEN ERAP AND LERON
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H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1/26.

HPS.BCW.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

25th January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1954/55.

PATROL BY H.P. SEALE. Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED. Chivasing-Tereran Villages.
Leiwomba Sub-Division.
Sub-District of Lae.

DURATION OF PATROL. January 17/19th 1955.

LAST PATROL. December, 1953 by C.P.O. Giffard.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANY-
ING PATROL. Reg. No. 6960. L/Corporal BIAL.
Reg. No. 6777. Constable JULIKUM.

DIARY.

17th January. 6 a.m. Departed ex Lae by truck to Erap Agri-
cultural Station.
9 a.m. Departed Erap to Tereran via Wawin.
11.30 a.m. Departed Tereran, arrived Chivasing
1 p.m. inspected Village and Coconut Groves.

18th January. 6 a.m. - 11 a.m. Village people of Chivasing
cleaned their large coconut groves under
supervision.
11.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. Village censused and com-
plaints heard.
2 p.m. - 4 p.m. Discussion with Village Officials
and other natives of Chivasing and Tereran as to
the sale of portion of their land.

19th January. 6 a.m. Departed for Tereran.
8 a.m. - 11 a.m. Village lines and census taken,
and complaints heard and determined. A start was
made under my supervision on the clearing of
coconut groves.
11.30 a.m. Departed for Lae via Erap.
2 p.m. Arrived at Lae.

The objection of the Patrol was to attempt to purchase
an amount of up to 58,000 acres of land, between the Leron and
Erap Rivers, which belongs to the Chivasing-Tereran group of
Natives.

I have already prepared my report on this matter and
attach that report as Schedule "A".

During the course of the patrol, investigations were
made as to the amount of economic development these natives had
undertaken.

A census of the two villages was also taken and
complaints adjusted.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

- (i) CHIVASING. During the past three months this group have planted 884 seed coconuts. These are correctly spaced. A considerable area has been cleared and a further 2200 nuts will be planted by the 30th June, of this year.

This Village possesses two large coconut groves which at present supply considerable food to the inhabitants. I found the groves neglected and both areas were thoroughly cleaned under my supervision. The palms despite the lack of care by the owners' are producing good quality nuts, and there is no reason why copra should not be produced once the village have planted the required area.

- (ii) TERERAN. The Village has planted 200 new coconut palms. This figure will be increased to 1000 by the end of June of this year when additional seed nuts are obtained from village groves.

There are four small groves belonging to the village which have been neglected. A start was made in the clearing up of these groves while the patrol was in the village.

When one considers that there are at least 90 able bodied males in the villages of Chivasing and Tereran and that the land potential of this group is almost unlimited, one is led to believe that this group is making no real use of their birthright and in fact have made little progress in the past 35 years, beyond joining the Lutheran Church, stopping fighting and wearing lava lava.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I am loath to express any appraisal or otherwise of the worth of the Village Officials of the group, but I feel that the poor housing, the too recent repairs to roads, the obviously new lavatories, each point to general slackness by the officials.

As you know this group of villages were involved in the killing of Captain Howlett in 1943, and two Tereran natives were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and I feel that the stigma associated with Captain Howlett's betrayal and death has resulted in the group becoming an anti-social backwater which badly needs urgent Administration assistance.

HEALTH.

You will notice that while there have been 26 births in the group during the past year, there have been, inter alia, 11 deaths in the important 1-4 age group, and that the natural increase in births against deaths was only 6 in 521.

From inquiries made, I ascertained that these 11 deaths were the result of respiratory diseases and not as a result of malaria and I had thought from the swampy creek which runs through the village of Chivasing.

Bad sores on young children were noted all too frequently in both villages.

There is no records in the village books of Medical Patrols since 1944, so this area is a good field for Medical work of all description, and it is hoped that Dr. McCullagh will be able to make this patrol as soon as possible.

VITAL STATISTICS - Census figures.

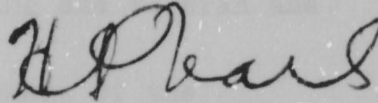
I feel I should draw your attention to the column "Absent from Village". The four absentees from Tereran Village consist of the family of a Lutheran Mission Teacher at Naramonkie, a village of a distance of four hours walking. The absentees from Chivasing are four students - two at Dregerhafen and two at the Lutheran School at Bumaiyung. The remaining absentee is a native who went to Rabaul about 7 years ago and of whom nothing has been heard. So few absentees among such a large village so close to civilization is surely unique.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The group have agreed to build a good jeep road from the Wawin turn-off to Chivasing Village - a distance of about 12 miles. This will entail the bridging of 5 small creeks, the cutting of table drains and draining 2 swampy sections. With the man power available the task should be completed within one month.

Superintendent Hicks is making extra police available to supervise this work.

I feel that this group need a lot of attention from the Administration and I hope that officers will be able to visit Chivasing and Tereran at least twice before the end of June, 1955.



H.P. Seale.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Enclosed Schedule "A".

HPS.BCW.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

22nd. January, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
L A E.

SCHEDULE "A"
SPECIAL REPORT ON PURCHASE NEGOTIATIONS
ON MARKHAM LAND BETWEEN ERAP AND LERON
RIVERS. 17/19 JANUARY, 1955.

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H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 6 LAE 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by H. J. Matec, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MOMALILI Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. I. Maddocks, E. M. A.

(2 Constables

Natives (1 Medical Orderly

Duration - From 10/1/1955 to 31/1/1955

Number of Days Twenty-one (21)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services - /1/1954

Medical ... - /1/1954

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION.

(2) TO INTRODUCE COFFEE PLANTING.

(3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1121956

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 £

Personal file no. 10355

Village Population

Year.....1954/55.....JANUARY.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
KAISIA	11/1	2	1						1						1	1		4	
MELANPIPI	13/1	5	1					1							1	2		2	
KWAMU	14/1	2								1								1	
B USUNG	16/1	3	1				1											1	
NUMENGA	17/1	3	1			1												1	
MOMALILI	20/1	2	2	1	1				1	1			1					1	
ZESAGING	22/1		2				1									4	1	1	
		17	8	1	1	1	2	1	2	2			1		2	7	1	8	

30-9-223

7th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1954/55.

Mr. Mater's report of a patrol to the Momalili Sub-Division is to hand.

2. This patrol was not hurried which is an excellent thing. The more time spent among the people instructing and helping them the greater the results.
3. It is to be hoped that you will be able to send patrols through areas such as this at fairly frequent intervals. I know that the staff situation governs these things but it would be a great pity if we are unable to finish what we have started.
4. Assistance such as has been given these people on this patrol should tend to lift them out of their lethargic attitude. Mr. Mater is to be congratulated on his efforts.
5. The photographs give a splendid idea of the work being carried out. Items of interest have been passed to those concerned.

8/11/55
6/3

AAR
(A.A. Roberts),

Director, D.D.S. & H.A.

30/9/773 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. DS. 30.1.27

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

1st March, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1954/55.
CADET PATROL OFFICER J. MATER.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a
Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer J. Mater,
covering a recent patrol of the MCMALILI Sub-Division of
the Lae Suk-District. Covering comment by the Assistant
District Officer, Lae, is also attached.

This small group of people, although they
live in close proximity to Lae, have been neglected in
the past, but for the last 12 months we have paid great
attention to them in the hope of improving their general
conditions and doing away with their lethargic and
disinterested attitude towards any progress. Although
the area is very small, it will be seen that the Cadet
spent 21 days amongst the people, and most of this was
devoted to improving their general living conditions
and supervising the planting of coffee groves by them.
The attention paid to the natives over the past year
seems to be showing results, and there is no doubt that
considerable improvement is noticeable. Arrangements
will be made for supplies of Okinawa seed potato runners
to be supplied and this should do away with their periodical
famine periods, and so improve their general health.

For a young officer, Mr. Mater continues
to show diligence in his work and is interested in the
economic development of the natives.

Attached to the report are some fine
photographs which will give an indication of the work being
carried out by Mr. Mater and other field officers in this
District.

(H.E.R. Kiall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

HPS.BCW.

30. 1. 27
District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

25th February, 1955.

District Commissioner,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF LAE - 1954/55
BY C.P.O. H.J. MATER - MOMALILI AREA.

I enclose Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Mater's Patrol Report on his recent visit to the MOMALILI Group.

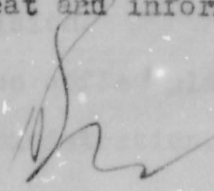
This is the third patrol to the MOMALILI since December, 1953, and the results of the two previous visits are manifest by the overall improvement which Mr. Mater now reports.

However, despite the actual increase of 4 in the group, 20 deaths are too many in a population of 692, and I must request a brief medical patrol in August or September of this year.

I am also concerned about the rising figures of absentees, and 70 absentees from a poor group is too much of a strain on this small community. I do not usually favour closing of an area to recruiting but in this case I feel that the absentees have gone away to work to avoid the pressure of village duties, and more especially at this period when the planting of young coffee is being fostered by the patrolling officers. For the first time in the existence of these people they have an opportunity of attaining some degree of permanent economic security and the absence of any more able bodied males beyond the present figure of 41 could militate against my plans for the economic development of the group.

From the paragraph "Agriculture and Livestock", you will note that pilot projects in coffee planting have been implemented in this area, and although small, have been carried out with enthusiasm. Constable PENI, will visit the area in Mid-March to check on the nurseries which Mr. Mater planted and ensure the completion of the project at ZEEAGING. The photographs included in this report cover the setting out of one of the pilot plots and are real testimonials as to the performance of the task and it is considered that an official camera could be used effectively by officers of District Services in the District for recording present and future activities such as these.

The Patrol Report is well compiled, neat and informative. The work of Mr. Mater is again commended.


(H.F. Seale)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF LAE 1954/55.

Officer Conducting Patrol: H. J. Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: MOMALILI Sub-Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. I. Maddocks, Medical Assistant.
Two native constables.
One native medical assistant.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision.
2. To introduce coffee planting.
3. General Administration.

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PATROL DIARY.

- January 10th. Departed LAE in 3 LABU canoes at 9 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Maddocks, 1 native medical assistant and 2 native police. 3 hours paddling to the mouth of the BUNGA River. 40 mins. walk to TALI Rest House. Remained overnight.
- January 11th. To KAISIA 3 hours 35 mins. Inspected village revised census and Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
- January 12th. Marked out a small block to be cleared for coffee planting. 1.15 to MELANPIPI 1 hr. 15 mins. Mr. Maddocks spent the afternoon treating skin diseases and dressing sores.
- January 13th. At MELANPIPI. Inspected village, revised census and marked out a small block to be cleared for coffee work.
- January 14th. To KWAMU 2 hrs. 45 mins. Inspected village revised census and Mr. Maddocks conducted medical examination. Quite a few absentees from census so sent Const. YABI to round up the offenders.
- January 15th. Marked out a small area for coffee planting. 2 p.m. to BUSUNG 1 hr. 30 mins. Inspected village and made an unsuccessful attempt to find a site for coffee planting.
- January 16th.
(Sunday) At BUSANG. Revised census and Mr. Maddocks medically inspected the people during the afternoon.
- January 17th. To NUMENGA 2 hrs. Inspected village, revised census and Mr. Maddocks made a medical inspection. Again unsuccessful in finding a block suitable for native coffee planting.
- January 18th. To KWAMU 2 hours 15 mins. Marked out an area for NUMENGA to clear for coffee planting. Const. YABI returned with several natives who absented themselves from the census on January 14th.
- January 19th. Continual rain during the morning. Re-censused KWAMU at 11 a.m. - this time there were no absentees. Mr. Maddocks medically inspected the people who previously failed to line. To MOMALILI 2 hours 30 mins.
- January 20th. At MOMALILI. Inspected village, revised census and a medical examination held. Unable to find any ground suitable for coffee planting.
- January 21st. To ZESAGING 2 hours. Marked out an area to be cleared for coffee planting.
- January 22nd. At ZESAGING, inspected village, revised census and people medically examined. Const. YABI left at ZESAGING to supervise coffee work.
- January 23rd.
(Sunday) Rested.
- January 24th. To MOMALILI 3 hours.

- January 25th. To KWAMU 2 hours 29 mins.. Afternoon spent supervising both KWAMU and NUMENGA coffee projects. Completed marking out both blocks and established a nursery of 600 pots.
- January 26th. Work continued on coffee projects. All holes dug and shade planted for both blocks.
- January 27th. To MELANPIPI 4 hours. Supervised work on coffee project. All the marking out was completed and a nursery of 550 pots established.
- January 28th. At MELANPIPI. Continued coffee work. All the holes were dug and the shade planted. Const. KYABI arrived to report a slight disturbance which he had caused at ZESAGING.
- January 29th. To KAISIA 45 mins. Supervised coffee project - $\frac{3}{4}$ of the holes were dug and a pot nursery of 450 established. Instructed the people to complete the work on Wednesday, 2nd. February 1955.
- January 30th. (Sunday) Rested.
- January 31st. To MALAHANG 4 hrs. 45 mins.. Caught a truck and arrived Lae at noon.

MALAHANG was first patrolled by the writer in January 1954 accompanied by Mr. J. Addicks, a fifteen year medical student from Melbourne University, who spent accompanied as on this patrol.

Since the ----- increasing and the people have shown a marked apathy toward life. Therefore I was instructed to patrol the area laterally to enable Mr. Addicks to fully investigate the health problem. I was also required to introduce coffee planting as a means of economic development and to revise the census figures.

INTRODUCTION.

The MOMALILI Sub-Division is situated in the mountainous country at the south-eastern end of the SARUWAGED Range. All the villages are built between 1800 ft. and 5000 ft. and the country is heavily timbered, with fairly dense secondary growth at the lower altitudes. The area is drained by the BUSO River which flows into the HUON Gulf between SINGAUA and BOLU plantations.

Seven villages, which are scattered over a wide area, accommodate the small population; KAISIA the nearest village being only a days walk from Lae.

The MOMALILI Sub-Division of less than 700 people, is only a portion of the MITZING linguistic group, which also includes the NABA villages from SAMANZING to GWABADEK and which had a total population of 1750.

MOMALILI was last patrolled by the writer in January 1954 accompanied by Mr. J. Maddocks, a fifth year medical student from Melbourne University, who again accompanied me on this patrol.

Since the war the population has been decreasing and the people have shown a marked apathy toward life. Therefore I was instructed to patrol the area leisurely to enable Mr. Maddocks to fully investigate the health problem. I was also required to introduce coffee planting as a means of economic development and to revise the census figures.

The number of men absent is approximately 30 since November. -----
 male population. The majority of absentees are engaged in coconut plantations around Rabaul, Kokopo and other islands. The absence has apparently had no effect on the population which has increased during the year since the outbreak of the war.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The writer noticed a marked change in the people's attitude since the last visit a year ago. Previously the MOMALILI natives have shown an apathy toward life which has been reflected in the disgraceful housing, village sanitation and roads. However, during the past 12 months all the roads have been repaired, the housing improved, and at KWAMU and BUSUNG, where all the old bark shacks were condemned, two entirely new villages have been erected.

The people also showed more confidence in the Government- There were very few native complaints last year, but this year the people were anxious to have their disputes heard, and although many of these were of a trivial nature they were encouraged to turn to the Government Officials for guidance rather than the Mission evangelists, which has been the case in the past.

During the patrol efforts were made to introduce coffee planting as a means of economic development, and also to uplift native morale and give the people a will to survive, which seem to have been lacking in the past. Unfortunately there were only small pockets of ground suitable for coffee projects and only 4 acres were established, but the native attitude was very pleasing and they appeared more enthusiastic than the WANJAT people who have recently planted 18 acres.

(See remarks under "AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK").

The number of men absent in employment has increased from 32 to 53 since November, 1953, and this represents $\frac{1}{4}$ of the adult male population. The majority of absentees are employed on coconut plantations around Rabaul, Kokopo and Buka. The increase in absentees has apparently had no affect on the number of births which has exceeded deaths this year for the first time since the war.

ALU the Tul Tul of KWAMU has broken away from the main village, together with about 30 members of his clan, and built a small village named BOMALILI in the hills about 2½ hours walk in from BUSO.

BOMALILI is situated at about 1000 feet, the site appears satisfactory and the water supply is good. There have been six dwellings constructed of adzed planks and sufficient pit latrines dug; a rest house and police barracks were being erected while the patrol was in the area.

This move was first started in 1952 when a influenza epidemic killed 20 KWAMU natives. The people have since discovered that there is more gardening ground at BOMALILI and have been selling their surplus taro to the BUKAUA coastal natives which has greatly improved their economy.

It was first thought that ALU intended moving down to the swampy coastal plains where the high incidence and different strains of malaria would soon kill out his small group.

Mr. Maddocks examined this group and is satisfied that the spleen rate is not higher than other villages of the Sub-Division.

The people of the KAIN clan of BOMALILI also want to move closer to the coast and build a village about 30 minutes walk from BOMALILI, but they have been told they must first build a road to BUSO via BOMALILI; and instructions were given to finish this by the end of April. The people claim the reason for this move is lack of good gardening ground at the present site.

HOUSING.

The houses are raised about 3 feet on piles and are built with adzed plank walls about 6 feet high. At KAISIA and MELANPIPI where sago palms are growing wild the people use the leaves for roofing. In the other villages bamboo leaves are used, but some natives from KWAMU, BUSUNG and NUMENGA have carried sago leaves from KAISIA for roof construction. This practice is unsatisfactory because there are no sago palms readily available for minor repair and the people have been instructed to revert to bamboo leaves, which is their traditional roofing material.

The dwellings generally have two rooms with a fire place in each and a large verandah with plank steps and hand rail.

The only unsatisfactory feature is the floor, which is made by placing strips of beaten bamboo on limbon supports. These break in a few months and are cold at night. Attempts were made to introduce woven bamboo floors of two or three thicknesses as used in the WANTOAT and ERAP.

As previously mentioned the KWAMU and BUSUNG people have constructed entirely new villages to replace old bark shacks which the writer condemned a year ago. All the new houses are well constructed and each family has its own house, instead of 10 or 12 people to the one room which was the case last year. At NUMENGA and MOMALILI a lot of repairs have been done and these places are now satisfactory.

The present system of cutting planks is very tedious and it is suggested that some pit saws be introduced. At present logs are split with wooden wedges and smoothed with a tomahawk or adze, and often planks are ruined during sharpening. There is plenty of good timber in the area and I feel that the MOMALILI people could trade their surplus planks to the BUKAUA coastal natives if pit sawn timber was available.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main crops of the MOMALILI are yams and taro, and these are supplemented by a little sweet potato, Chinese taro, bananas, corn, pumpkins, pit-pit and sugar cane. The new gardens are cut and planted by several members of the one clan before December. Yams and Taro are planted in the same garden together with bananas and sugar cane. Unlike other mountainous areas of the LAE Sub-District the MOMALILI people do not build fences until January when all the planting is finished.

The yams are harvested in June and the taro is also ready to eat about that time. These two staple foods usually sustain the people until the following December. During the period from January to June the natives are dependent upon the subsidiary crops and corn plays a big part during this lean period.

At present there is a slight food shortage throughout the area which is rather acute at KWANU and MOMALILI. The people claim this is due to new gardens being destroyed by wild pigs and the MOMALILI people say their ground is poor - this is one reason why they want to move nearer the coast. Could some Okinawa sweet potato cuttings be introduced to the area, as the existing variety is poor quality and rather small, and the quick growing Okinawa variety should help to relieve the food shortage?

The MOMALILI natives seem to be crude gardeners by native standards and I believe the food shortage is partly due to laziness.

Bananas are not plentiful and the few seen on this patrol were small and tasteless.

Some European vegetables are grown in all the villages, but except for BUSUNG and NUMENGA the supply is poor.

BUSUNG (4000 ft.) and NUMENGA (5100 ft.) grow beans, cabbages and potatoes, but as these two places are three days walk from Lae the people seldom bring vegetables to town for sale.

At KAISIA (1800 ft.) and MELANPIPI (2600 ft.) the only European vegetables are pumpkins and chokos. A few pineapples are grown in every village but these usually belong to the mission evangelists and are very small.

The native diet is lacking in protein and it is recommended that some peanuts and soya bean be introduced into the MOMALILI if possible.

Due to the lack of suitable blocks only 3½ acres of coffee was established, but undoubtedly there are other small pockets of ground which the natives will be able to plant themselves now they have been instructed in the correct methods of cultivation.

It was originally intended to introduce 14 acres in seven 2 acre blocks, but this area is extremely mountainous and heavily timbered and only 5 blocks of an acre or less were established as follows:-

KAISIA	330	holes dug	and	nursery of	445	established.
MELANPIPI	316	"	"	"	"	550
KWAMU	310	"	"	"	"	350
NUMENGA	200	"	"	"	"	250
Estimate ZESAGING	500	holes	and	nursery of	600.	

All the projects except ZESAGING were personally supervised, and a native constable who has had considerable experience in coffee work in the WANTOAT Sub-Division was left at ZESAGING to demonstrate methods of marking out and nursery work.

The natives were very interested in this form of economic development and worked particularly well e.g. the KWAMU and NUMENGA people together marked out an acre, dug 510 holes, planted a mile of shade and established a nursery of 600 bamboo pots in less than 8 hours.

As bamboo was plentiful pot nurseries were established in preference to the open bed variety. These minimise the amount of root disturbance when planting out. (see photograph 1.)

The coffee was marked out on a 10 ft. equilateral triangle using a chain (see photograph 2) and some MOMALILI officials became quite efficient at this after one demonstration.

Lucaena glauca was introduced from Lae as the permanent shade.

The writer considers that the coffee seedlings will be ready for planting out in July or August and it is suggested that an Officer return to the area for a week to supervise this work and commence new projects.

Pigs are very scarce throughout the Sub-Division, except at BOMALILI and ZESAGING where there are a few. All the pigs seen were good quality, and at ZESAGING some sows have been crossed with European-type boars.

Logs are plentiful and good types with plenty of meat on their ribs and hindquarters - a big improvement on the disease ridden coastal animals. However, some dogs were seen with swollen genitals and appeared to be suffering from a venereal Disease, therefore orders were given for these to be destroyed.

There are plenty of wild pigs, and these are caught by driving the prey into concealed nets, some of which are 60 feet long. The MOMALILI natives are expert rope makers, and ropes from this area are bought by coastal people as far away as FINSCHHAFEN; some nets being sold for as much as £8. Half-inch ropes were seen at ZESAGING which were difficult to distinguish from the factory made article.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

This Sub-Division has been under Lutheran Mission influence since before the war. It is controlled from LAE and religious services and schools are conducted in the YABIM language. There are two native evangelists, stationed at KWAMU and MOMALILI, who have been introduced from the BUKAUA area; and three teachers at KAISIA, KWAMU and ZESAGING who have also been introduced from the coast. These men, with the exception of IMATA the evangelist at KWAMU, appear to be good types who are working well and are liked and respected by the indigene. However, several complaints were made about IMATA and the people asked that he be removed. It is alleged that he refuses to build a garden, but sends notes to the villages of NUMENGA and BUSUNG in turn asking for food. The people claim he is lazy in his religious duties and will not assist in normal village activities.

There are 58 children attending school in the three villages mentioned above. Unfortunately the teachers were away at their villages and the writer was unable to see the schools working.

A pleasing feature is the number of girls attending school and in some places they constituted more than half the pupils.

11.

ROADS.

All the tracks have received a lot of attention for the past year and are now quite satisfactory.

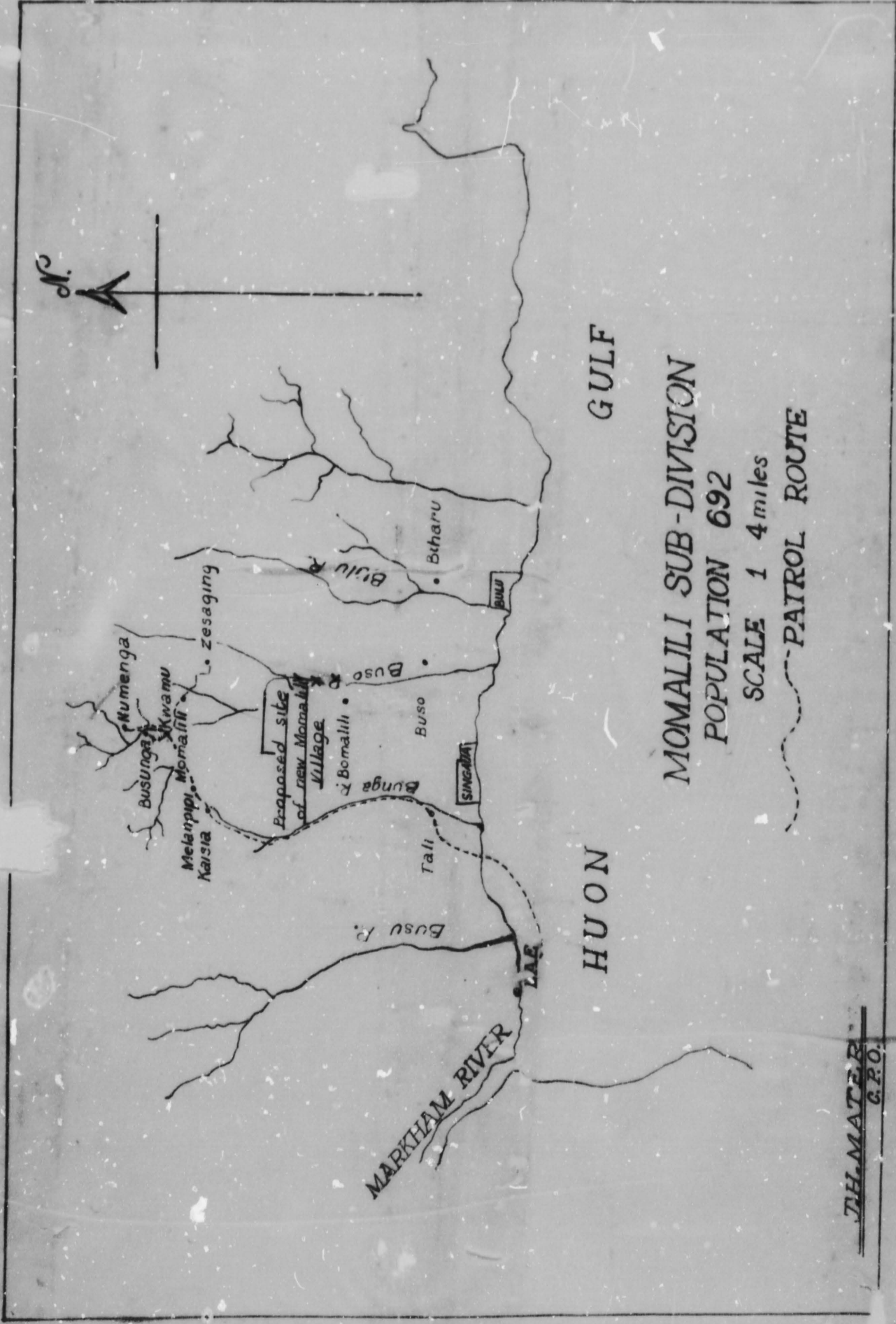
From the bed of the BUNGA river to MELANPIPI a six foot wide track has been cut where previously a rough pad existed. From MELANPIPI to the BUSO river feeble attempts have been made to remake the road, but this will need improving and the people were reprimanded for laziness - this was the only unsatisfactory section.

Two sections of road deserve special mention -

- (1) The track from NUMENGA to KWAMU which are 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours apart, has been re-routed, and a well grade track now exists where previously the cargo carriers needed the assistance of vine ropes.
- (2) The road from MOMALILI to ZESAGING has also been re-routed and is a good example of what can be done when the natives try.

As previously mentioned some natives of KWAMU have moved into the foothills at the back of BUSO, and natives from MOMALILI also intend moving nearer the coast. Therefore the people of ZESAGING and MOMALILI have been instructed to build a road to BUSO via BOMALILI with the assistance of the BOMALILI natives. This road will replace the track from ZESAGING to BUHARU which is very rough and seldom maintained. The people were told to complete this new road by the end of April.

J. M. M. M.
C. P. O.



MOMALILI SUB-DIVISION
 POPULATION 692

SCALE 1 4 miles

--- PATROL ROUTE

TH. MATER
 G.P.O.

JAN. 1955





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORobe Report No. NO.7 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by H.P. SEALE, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled GABENSIS, MARI, WAMPIT & DAGIN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Two

Duration—From 7 / 2 / 19 55 to 9 / 2 / 19 55

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19 / 12 / 19 53

Medical / / 19 44

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol (1) Census

(ii) Check economic development

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

H.L.R. Niall.

District Commissioner

28 / 2 / 19 55.

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

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

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

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

30-9-244

8th March, 1955.

District Commissioner,
Maree District,
L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT LAB DC 7 OF 1954-55.

Mr. Seale's idea is a very good one.

When these groves come into bearing it will give them a steady income. All these things assist in the economic progress of the country.

No further comments.

(P/A) 8/3

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

30/9/224 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLEN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-28

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

28th February, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT, LAE NO. 7 OF 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report covering a short trip by Mr. H. P. Seale, Assistant District Officer, to the three villages on the southern side of the Markam, which are included in the Lae Sub-District.

The patrol was carried out in furtherance of the economic development scheme which Mr. Seale has instituted in the Lae area. Regular visits to these villages have been made, mostly on a one day trip, and the report is forwarded so that you will have some idea of the development that is in progress. It is hoped that within ten years these people will have considerable areas of coconuts from which they can derive revenue, and after the coconuts are sufficiently grown, cocoa will be inter-planted.

Many of the palms are planted on both sides of the Wau/Lae Road, and the maintenance of these will be carried out in conjunction with the grass cutting on the edges of the road.

It is surprising to see that so few natives are absent from their homes in employment *but* these people can obtain wages by stevedoring at the Lae Wharf.

As soon as our new vehicles arrive, the Infant Welfare Sister will pay a weekly visit to all the villages between Mumeng and Lae, and these three villages will be amongst those visited.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1/26

HPS.BCW.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L A E.

24th February, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1954/55.

PATROL BY H.P. SEALE.

Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED.

Gabensis, Wampit, Dagin, Mari Vill-
ages of the Laiwomba Sub-District
of the Lae Sub-District.

DURATION OF PATROL.

February 7/8/9 and revisited
Gabensis on 16/2/55.

LAST PATROL.

February, 1954. P.O. Moloney.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING
PATROL.

Reg. No. 6960, L/Cpl. BIAL.

DIARY.

- 7th February. 10 a.m. Departed by Land Rover for Gabensis Village, 1 p.m. Census revised, and 327 new coconut palms planted under by supervision. Area for planting new coconuts marked out - to be completed by end of February. Slept Gabensis.
- 8th February. 6 a.m. Departed from Gabensis to Wampit - arrived 7 a.m.
8 a.m. Departed WAMPIT for DAGIN and MARI - new grove for DAGIN marked out.
10 a.m. Arrived MARI - Census revised.
12 noon. New area for planting up coconuts marked out - task will be completed by end of February.
4 p.m. Departed for WAMPIT.
- 9th February. 7 a.m. New area for extending WAMPIT grove; some clearing done under supervision.
10 a.m. Census revised.
Noon. Departed for Lae via GABENSIS vehicle, previous day's instructions checked.
3 p.m. Arrived Lae.
- 16 February. GABENSIS revisited and amount of new plantings checked.

The objection of this short patrol was to encourage the plantings of new groves at the Villages of GABENSIS, MARI, DAGIN and WAMPIT whilst normal census revision was carried on at the same time.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(1) GABENSIS Village. These natives had planted 536 new palms in the village prior to my arrival, but 327 additional palms were planted under my supervision during the stay of the patrol. An area of approximately 25 acres marked out on the 9th February and on my return on 16th February, I was pleased to note that the area had been cleared and two thirds already planted out by the Village people.

(2) WAMPIT Village. These people have an excellent grove of 1440 new palms but have done little since the first plantings in November beyond keeping the area clear. The patrol marked out approximately 10 acres for new plantings and a start was made on the task while the patrol was in the area. The sale of betel nut to a trader in Wau is providing a regular source of income to the village people, and extensions to betel nut groves were commended to the villagers.

(3) DAGIN Village. These people have not planted any new coconuts on their own land, but have assisted the WAMPIT people with whom they are identified as they live with the WAMPIT natives and are included in a composite book for the one village. An area of approximately 10 acres was marked out for February planting.

(4) MARI Village. These people have planted 447 seed coconuts since the scheme commenced, and are working on an area where another 1000 new palms will be planted this month. As can be seen from vital statistics, each of the villages visited have considerable labour potential which are contributing very little to the betterment of their respective communities, and it is thought that the present system of regular coconut plantings must benefit future generations of those land owning communities.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In each village there were too many signs of very hasty cleaning up to satisfy me that Village officials are doing their jobs. I will reserve my recommendations until I visit the area in one months time.

HEALTH.

This appears fair both from figures and from general appearance of the village people. However, I would like to see a Medical Patrol through the area as soon as convenient; and a monthly visit from the Welfare Sister would not be amiss.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Of the 31 absentees from MARI, DAGIN and GABENSIS, 26 are working rubber in SOGERI District.

GOLD MINING.

There is a fluctuating group of MARI natives gold mining on the WATUT River at a location known as WAIM. I was unable to ascertain how prosperous this enterprise has become.

ROADS.

As and from the first week in March the natives of WAMPIT, DAGIN and MARI have agreed to work on their road each Monday. This road is good for almost the entire 8 miles and with regular attention it will be a good secondary means of transport and all that is necessary in the area.

CONCLUSION.

Generally this area is fairly satisfactory, and with the opening of the Markham Bridge more attention can be given to these people.

H.P. Seale

H.P. Seale,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print - 27-53

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS				DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES				TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Males		Females		M		F		Child		Adults		M		F				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	16-45	10-16	16-45	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	16-45	10-16	16-45	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
GABENSIS	7.2.55	8	9	2	1					3	1					6	4	1		39	83	32	66			3	99	111	95	1212								
MARI	8.2.55	10	7	1	1			1	1			1	1			5	8	5		27	57	16	45			2	52	58	63	272								
WAMPIT DAGIN	9.2.55	8	7	2	1					1	1					1	0	0		19	58	15	47			16	78	56	60	62	251							

D.D.S.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. LAE NO. 8

Patrol Conducted by E. J. MARTIN P.O.

Area Patrolled WAIN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives ONE

Duration—From 27/1/1955 to 11/2/1955

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/1/1954

Medical -/11/1954

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION (2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION (3) SURVEY OF NATIVE COFFEE GROWING

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/3/55

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 £.....

Personal file number 15355 DE

Village Popul

Year 1954/55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIC			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth	In
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KARAU	29.1.55	4	2												1	1			
GUMBUM	29.1.55	6	5			2		2		1					4	2	1	1	
MONAKASET	31.1.55	2	3			1				1					3				
GEVAK	31.1.55	7	6			1	1	1							3	2		4	
DRIN	1.2.55	4	4										1		3	2		2	
BAWAN	1.2.55	3	6			1				1					3	2	0	2	
BANZAIN	2.2.55		3			1													
WAMPANGAN	2.2.55	3	6												2	3	1	5	
KWAMBEKING	2.2.55	1	1												1	2	3	4	
GANZENGAN	3.2.55	2				1									1			1	
KARJAREN	3.2.55	2	2					3							1	2		2	
BOSAGEN	3.2.55		3			1								1	5	5		2	
BANDONG	4.2.55	1	2							1					3	4		1	
SIKEREN	4.2.55	2	2			1	1									5		1	
SOKAM	4.2.55	1	5							2					2	3		1	
KWAIRMUNUM	5.2.55	3	2			1	1			1		1			1			3	
DZENZAN	5.2.55	1	1							3					1			1	
WASIN	7.2.55	1	3							1						1		1	
KASIN	7.2.55	4	1															1	
SADAU	8.2.55		7			1	1								1	1		1	
BAGUMAN	8.2.55	5	7				2								1		1	1	
SERABO	8.2.55	2	2			1											1	5	
GAIN	9.2.55		3				1									1		2	
PURUF	9.2.55	2	5				3			1					1	1		1	
NINGIET	10.2.55	1	2											1				1	
LAWASUMBUNAE	10.2.55	1	1												1			1	
TOTAL		58	84			3	13	6	6	10	1	3	1	2	39	37	1	7	36

30-9-226

10th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 8 - 1954/55.

Mr. Martin's Patrol seems to have been successful. Coffee seems to be the answer to the economic development of the area provided the price for it continues to be good. There is every indication of this being so.

Items of interest to the various Departments have been extracted and forwarded to those concerned.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts),

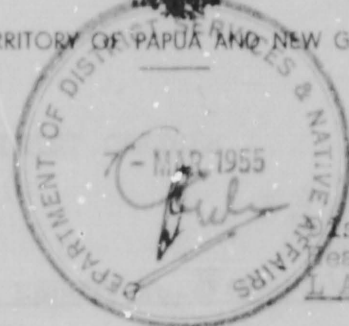
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

(S/A)
11/3

2/9/226 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLRN.RD.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-1-529

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

5th March, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAE NO. 8 OF 1954/55.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a
Patrol Report submitted by Mr. F. J. Martin, Patrol
Officer.

This report covers a short patrol of the
WAIN Sub-Division in the Lae Sub-District. Mr. Martin
was posted to this District on the 21st January, and as it
was intended to send him to Menyama, the opportunity
was taken of utilizing his services on a short routine patrol
as this would give me some means of assessing his capabilities
as a Patrol Officer.

The WAIN area which is close to Lae, is
thickly populated with the natives all living on the headwater
tributaries of the Busu River. They have been regularly
patrolled for many years and the benefits of constant
patrolling can be seen in their advanced living conditions.

These people have been able to obtain a
steady revenue from the sale of vegetables to the Lutheran
Mission, but the amount received has not been very great.
Following the District policy of economic development, they
have been encouraged to plant coffee in their highland areas
and it will be seen from the report that 71 acres have now been
planted. It is hoped to increase this each year until there
are at least 300 acres planted in this area. With the present
and foreseeable price of coffee the revenue gained should be
quite good for a population of less than 5,000. Practically
all the seedlings are obtainable locally from trees planted
before the war, and the product of these trees is probably the
best I have ever tasted.

Although there seems to be more than the
recognized percentage absent from their villages in some cases,
the great majority of these are working in Lae and are able to
visit home quite regularly. I consider many of them are employed
on a casual basis and usually only stay away from home not
more than six months.

Mr. Martin seems to have carried out a thorough
patrol in the short time allocated to him, and I anticipate that
he will do good work in the Menyama area.

H. L. R. Wall
(H.L.R. Wall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30/1/5

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER
L A E.

LAE PATROL REPORT No. 8 OF 1954/55.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : F.J.MARTIN P.O.
AREA PATROLLED @ Wain Sub-Division of the Lae sub-District.
ACCOMPANIED BY : Reg. No. 4176 Const. AWRA.
OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) CENSUS REVISION.
(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
(3) SURVEY OF NATIVE COFFEE GROWING IN THE AREA.

DIARY OF PATROL.

27th Jan. 1955 : By truck to Busu roadhead. Departed for MUSOM 9.35 arriving at 4.5pm. via GWABADIK and GAWAM. Stayed night at MUSOM.
28th Jan. : Departed MUSOM for GUMBUM, 8 hours via LAMBAIP and over SANEM River on kunda bridge. Stayed night at GUMBUM.
29th Jan. : to KARAU 30 mins. Lined and censused. Inspected Coffee. Back to GUMBUM, Lined and censused. Inspected coffee. Stayed night.
30th Jan. : Sunday - Observed.
31st Jan. : From GUMBUM to MONAKASET 1hr 40mins. Lined and Censused. Inspected coffee. To GEVAK via Gerembem hamlet 2 hrs. Lined and censused, Inspected coffee. Stayed night.
1st Feb. : To ORIN 25mins. Lined and Censused, Coffee inspected. then to BAWAN via GEVAK 1 hr. 30mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. ~~BY~~ To BOANA Mission via WAMPANGAN, 3 hrs. Stayed night.
2nd. Feb. : From Boana to BANZAIN 1hr. Lined and censused. Coffee garden inspected. To WAMPANGAN 1 1/2 hrs. Lined and censused, Coffee inspected. On to ~~KWAMBELENG~~ KWAMBELENG 1hr 20 mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. Stayed night.

- 3rd. Feb. : From KWAMBELENG to GANZENGAN 1hr 20mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. Then to KAWAREN 40 mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. To BOSAGEN 1hr 40mins. Lined and censused. Coffee plot inspected. Stayed night.
- 4th Feb. : To BANDONG 20 mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. Thence to SIKEREN 1hr.10mins. Lined and censused. Inspected coffee. On to SOKAM 45mins Lined and ~~XXXXXXXX~~ censused. Inspected coffee. Then on to KWAIPMUNUM 20 mins. Stayed night.
- 5th Feb. : Lined and censused KWAIPMUNUM. Inspected coffee. Thence to DZENZAIN 1hr. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. To Boana Mission 35 mins. Stayed night.
- 6th Feb. : Sunday - At Boana Mission.
- 7th Feb. : Left Boana Mission, proceeded via DZENZAIN to WASIN. 1hr.30 mins. Lined and censused. Inspected coffee. Then to KASIN 1hr.30mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. On to SADAU 1hr.35mins. Stayed night.
- 8th Feb. : Lined and censused SADAU. Coffee inspected. Thence to BAGUMAN 55mins. Lined and censused. Inspected coffee. Then to SERABC 40 mins. Lined and censused. Coffee inspected. On to GAIN 1hr.30mins. Stayed night.
- 9th Feb. : Lined and censused GAIN. Coffee inspected. Then to PUPUF via GUFIN hamlet, 2hrs.45mins. Coffee of GUFIN and PUPUF inspected en route. Lined and censused. Stayed night.
- 10th Feb. : To NINGIET 1hr.40mins. Road bad owing to heavy rain. Lined and censused NINGIET and LAWASUMBULAE. Coffee of both villages inspected. Stayed night at NINGIET.
- 11th Feb. : Departed NINGIET 6.20am arrived YALU Sawmill 11.20 To LAE via truck arriving 12.15pm.

INTRODUCTION.

The WAIN Sub-Division was last patrolled by District Services in January 1954 when Patrol Officer P. Moloney patrolled the area. During 1954 there were two patrols by European Medical Assistants; one by Mr. Sheldrick in April and another by Mr. Swanborough in November. In June the ADO Lae, Mr. SEarle patrolled a group of villages surrounding the airstrip at Boana.

The Lutheran Mission station at Boana is staffed by the Reverend Bergman and his wife and child. During the period of the patrol the Reverend Bergman was at a Mission Conference at Wau, so that a chance to discuss various aspects of native life in area with him was missed.

One of the main objects of the Patrol was to make a survey of native coffee growing in the area. This is discussed under Native Agriculture and Livestock and the results of the survey are given in Appendix "B" at the end of the report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As has been said in previous Patrol Reports on this Sub-Division, the native situation in the area has been linked with the Lutheran Mission at Boana for over 20 years. In every village there is stationed a native Mission Teacher who, whilst generally not from that particular village, lives in it for a period of eight years and takes a large part in Village affairs. Whilst most of them do not appear to be particularly bright, they, working with the Rev. Bergman do seem to be responsible for the good native attitude that exists throughout the whole area. Also it is through the dissemination of European vegetable seeds from Boana that at the present time large quantities of Potatoes, Cabbages, Pumpkin, Tomatoes, Onions, Silver Beet, Carrot, Corn, Beans and Passionfruit are grown throughout the area. Villages throughout the area bring vegetables to the Mission at Boana, where they are bought for 3d a pound, and together with vegetables grown at Boana, they are sold in Lae.

During the period of the Patrol only a few minor disputes were brought up for adjudication and these were settled on the spot.

Pidgin English is practically unused in the area. This is accounted for ~~XXXXXXXX~~ by the fact that school children are taught to literate in either the KOTTE or YABIM languages. The Mission Teachers from Finschafen teach Kotte and these from Lae teach Yabim. This of course is very little use as a means of communication with Administration Officers, and so all talks to villagers had to be made through the Tultu or Luluai, which, in an area that has been constantly patrolled for twenty five years is not very satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main native foodstuffs grown in the area are Yam, Taro, Sweet potatoe, Sugar cane, cucumbers, corn and pawpaw. As has been stated above, quantities of European vegetables are grown in every village. Most gardens seen in the area were quite large and well fenced, and seem to provide quite adequate supply of food for the villagers.

Pigs ~~XXXX~~ were seen in every village and seem to be quite plentiful. A European strain has been introduced by the Mission at Boana and the good effect can be seen in the size and quality of the cross-breeds. A number of fowls ~~xxx~~ were also seen in every village although all these seem to be the small native variety.

Natives within the area own ten cows which are kept for them at the Lutheran Mission at Boana, till permission is given for them to be taken to and kept at the villages of the owners. Last year three calves were born and are doing well.

The main object of the Patrol was a survey of the coffee planting project started by P. O. Moloney in early 1954. At the moment every village in the Wain Sub-Division has a coffee plot varying in size from one to seven acres in extent. Most of the

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE(Cont.)

THE/

coffee planted is now from three to sixth months old and appears to be doing quite well. A great number of villages however have not planted shade trees, so the necessity of shade trees was stressed in all villages. A few villages such as BAWAN, WAMPANGAN, KWAIPMUNUM, and BANZAIN have had a few coffee trees in their villages from pre-war days and from these villages the young coffee plants have been distributed to all the villages in the area. Approximately 15500 coffee seedlings have already been planted and in all villages the people were strongly urged to clean much more than the existing acreage and plant it with coffee. The idea that coffee planted now and properly looked after would soon become a source of income was impressed on the people of the area. They seemed to appreciate this as they know that coffee beans from pre-war trees are sold to the mission at Boana.

The main figure in the coffee scheme is Tultul Singin of Wampangan, who has a very large amount of influence throughout the area. Another figure of importance is YALOK a native of Bawan who owns about eight coffee trees planted pre-war by his father and about forty trees planted ten years ago. He has distributed young seedlings to all the villages nearby.

At the present moment the people of the area have reached a stage of development where they can now take a step beyond the level of subsistence living, and this coffee project could be the means of their so doing. But to ensure the success of the scheme, constant supervision by either DDS or DASO Officers will be necessary to make certain that the coffee which has now been planted is properly tended and to supervise the planting of many more acres of coffee trees.

So far the planting of coffee plots has been a communal effort but this system has always seemed somewhat unsatisfactory because, when the crop is eventually sold there can be no ~~just~~ just distribution of the money received, as the native who has worked hard would have to receive the same amount as the one who has not worked very much at all. Therefore I think that from now on more emphasis should be placed on the building of family coffee gardens, ensuring that the individual return has some relation to the work and attention put into the project.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND REST HOUSES.

The state of roads throughout the whole of the Wain area was found to be quite good considering the nature of the terrain. The roads had been cleaned just prior to the advent of the Patrol and appeared to have been well maintained during the year.

All the bridges in the area, with the exception of the kunda bridge across the Samem River between LAMBAIP and GUMBUM, are simply logs thrown across the main streams and are washed away with every large tide. The kunda bridge mentioned above is quite good, but it too is subject to flooding.

All rest houses in the area were found to be adequate

HOUSING AND ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CEMETERIES.

All houses throughout the area are of the same design consisting of a single room with a verandah, standing on 3ft. supports. The walls of the houses are of softwood trimmed into planks about 1ft. wide and 1in. thick. The roofs are of grass thatch and the floors of plaited bamboo. These houses are quite solid buildings and provide adequate protection against the cold nights.

Every village has its cemetery, and these were found to be in good condition and well kept.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials throughout the area were quite co-operative and helpful. A list of Village Officials is appended at the end of the report.

The following are recommended for appointment; SONDENG of GUMBUM, TILI of BAWAN, and TULANG of SERABO as Luluais, and SATONG of GUMBUM as a Tultul.

CENSUS.

A complete census of all villages was taken. An increase of births over deaths of 20 is shown. Also 98 pregnancies were noted and this seems to auger well for an increased birth rate in the next year.

Villages in the area have approximately 36% of the available labour absent at work. Most of these are employed in Lae. The villages of GUMBUM, MONAKASET and BAWAN have more than 60% of their available labour absent from their homes. It is obvious that village life in the area is suffering from the proximity of the region to Lae and the consequent exodus of labour to jobs in the town area. It is hoped that the coffee project, which is now in its infancy will eventually draw the men back to their villages and enable them to earn enough money to take up village life permanently once again.

MAPS

A sketch map of the Patrol route is attached. Army Map No. 0464 Boana 1 inch series was used on the Patrol and was found to be most accurate and useful.

CONCLUSION.

It is felt that the coffee project, now in its initial stages, will, with the aid of close supervision by Administration Officers, help the people of this area to advance very quickly from a subsistence economy to become an industrious, self supporting, coffee producing community.

E. J. Martin
E. J. MARTIN. P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH APPENDIX TO A REPORT OF A PATROL OF THE WAIN SUB-DIVISION OF THE LAE SUB-DISTRICT.

The general health of the people in the area visited was quite good. This is most probably due to the fact that during the year 1954 there were two Medical Patrols to the area. One by Mr. Sheldreick in April and the other by Mr. Swanborough in November. A few cases of Scabies and Grille were referred to the Aid Posts at WASIN and GUMBUM. These are the only two Aid Posts in the area and the NMA's stationed at them seem to be doing a good job. The NMA at WASIN, YANGA, gave the impression of being keen and knowledgeable. One case of severe burn was sent to the Native hospital at Malhang for treatment.

The Lutheran Mission at Boana maintains a first aid station and the natives from the surrounding villages get treatment there.

Among the headwater villages such as ORIN, GEVAK, KARWAREN and BOSAGEN the incidence of insanity was such as to be really depressing. In these villages also a large percentage of the women have large visible goitres. Whether there is any relation between the high incidence of goitre and that of insanity I cannot say, but as only those villages with many large goitres seem to be afflicted with a high percentage of imbeciles, there may be some link. An issue of iodised salt made regularly to these villages may help to solve the problem.

All villages visited had adequate latrine facilities.

F. J. Martin
.....
F. J. MARTIN. P. O.

APPENDIX "B".

SURVEY OF COFFEE PLANTED IN THE WAIN SUB-DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>No. of COFFEE TREES</u>	<u>NO. of GARDENS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
KARAU	430	1	3
GUMBUM	396	2	3
MONAKASET	1560	4	5
GEVAK	1402	2	5
ORIN	890	1	7
KWAMBAN BAWAN	1970	1 3	7
BANZAIN	710	1	7
WAMPANGAN	946	1	4
KWAMBELENG	487	1	3
GANZENGAN	390	1	2
KAWAREN	332 332	1	2
BOSAGEN	240	1	1
BANDONG	209	1	1
SIKEREN	200	1	1
SOKAM	487	1	2
KWAIPMUNUM	340	1	2
DZENZAIN	600	1	3
WASIN	313	1	2
KASIN	146	1	1
SADAU	631	2	3
BAGUMUN	570	1	3
SERABO	419	1	2
GAIN	577	1	3
PUPUF	850	2	4
NINGEIT and LAWASUMBULAE	450	1	2
15,604		71 acres	

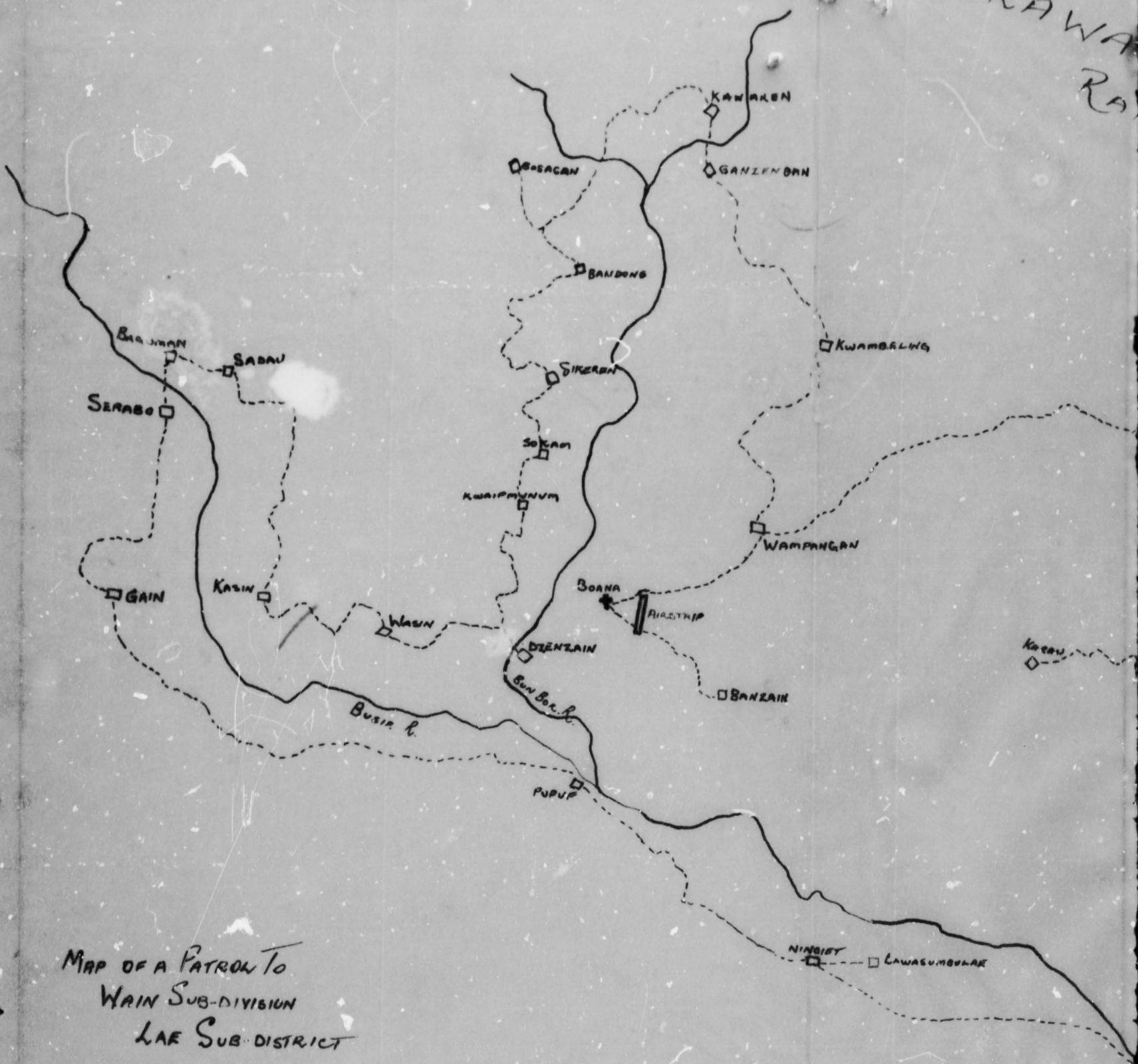
APPENDIX "C"

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN THE MAIN SUB-DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>MED. TULTUL</u>
KARAU	NANA	NAGAT	KATABO
MONAKASET	....	(BANGAN	EI. ONGA
		(EASIRIK	
GUMBUM	X SANDENG	X(SATONG	EI. ONG
		(PALAE	
GEVAK	ANICA	LASAI	TOLOK
ORIN	TAYKOP	ITA	MAKAIONG
BAWAN	X TI.AI	TIMOLO	NIMBONGI
BANZAIN	MUNUN	MEUILUK	FUS
WAMPANGAN	WO.UM	SINGIN	.....
KWAMBELENG	NINGONG	BESILING	TEWIAT
GANZENGAN	SIRIA	UNDI	YAMARA
KARWAREN	KAPO	SASPIME	WAITENGA
BOSAGEN	NAIONG	WOBAK	DAPIN
BANDONG	NALONG	TIMBIONG	.....
SIKEREN	SAMON	KUMAIYONG	MARAT
SOKAM	KAI.AK	BUWAI	GAMUK
KWAIPMUNUM	KONGE.IA	BANDI	GAMUNG
DZENZAN	SANDANG	BANGONG	KASILANG
WASIN	.....	SONGA	TAMBOK
KASIN	GWALANG	DAU	SIMULE
SADAU	DONGULUNG	UMANG	.....
RAGUMAN	MANTONG	KOSIP	.....
SERABO	X TULANG	.....	YALIWA
GAIN	CIBISI	KWADI	MARET
PUPUF	YAMUT	SAUSOP	.....
NINGIET	ANGA	.....	MAS
LAWASUMBULAE	MUMBOIN	SANGAK	BIRIS

X Recommended for appointment.

SARAWAK
RA



MAP OF A PATROL TO
WAIN SUB-DIVISION
LAE SUB-DISTRICT

ROUTE OF PATROL - - - - -
VILLAGE SITES □
MISSION STATION †

SCALE 1 IN : 1 MILE

MAP REF 0464 BOANA 1 IN SERIES

SARAWAGED RANGES



ation Register

Area Patrolled WAIN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

STATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Borne in the Area		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
		18	1	4	2			1		12	50	9	34	3	34	3.8	23	27	27	39	142
3	2	41	8	3				2		21	77	14	57	6	57	3.7	45	30	43	66	238
	3	38	9	2				1		15	50	18	49	4	49	3.6	31	43	18	52	195
1	5	32								31	99	34	95	6	95	4.2	84	85	95	144	440
	1	20						3		9	50	16	53	3	53	4.2	42	39	40	70	214
	1	38	4	1			1	5	7	30	65	25	73	9	73	4.6	61	70	45	93	325
	1	10	3	2						4	27	5	25	3	25	3.8	17	17	19	25	93
	2	17	3	4				7	2	19	60	16	49	3	49	4.4	35	42	52	57	220
1	2	15	3	6				7		12	50	8	43	1	43	2.7	34	27	33	52	177
3	2	13	2	3				2	1	7	38	4	34	1	34	3.7	22	12	27	38	120
	1	11		8				7	1	15	61	16	60	7	60	3.9	29	32	55	71	214
		19		1				7		17	59	14	53	3	53	3.9	27	35	54	70	213
1	1	9						14	11	16	48	13	48	5	48	3.4	24	19	49	63	189
	1	8	1					2		7	35	11	21	5	21	3.9	17	25	32	24	109
	1	13	1	1			1	3	1	15	50	15	35	2	35	3.8	37	38	44	45	184
		7		1				9	9	14	42	12	35	3	35	4.1	14	19	43	40	142
		4		5	1			4	4	9	30	8	24	3	24	4	14	15	26	27	100
		6		1	1			3	10	7	27	13	21	2	21	4.2	10	11	27	28	97
		12		1	1	1		3		15	39	11	40	4	40	4.3	33	24	35	46	156
	4	21						6	4	13	66	17	59	9	59	4.3	33	43	59	79	245
1	4	9		1				6	2	14	49	17	49	7	49	3.9	26	41	51	57	193
		7						1		12	30	8	25	3	25	4.4	31	25	31	30	125
	2	3	1					2		12	40	15	40	4	40	3.8	27	38	46	50	169
		6		4				9	4	12	30	11	31	1	31	3.9	11	25	23	35	117
3	3	7	3	1				1		4	15	3	18	1	18	3.9	11	6	11	19	59
		6		1				1		4	16	3	18		18	4.1	10	9	11	21	59
13	36	390	39	50	5	4		106	56	352	1193	335	689	98	689		750	797	997	1341	4535



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 9 of 1954/1955..

Patrol Conducted by H.P. SEALE

Area Patrolled KAIAPIT, ORORI & SANGAN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.O. Colson, O.I.C. Kaiapit.

Natives L/Cpl. BIAL, Reg.No. 6960.

Duration—From 1 / 3 / 19 55 to 4 / 3 / 19 55.

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

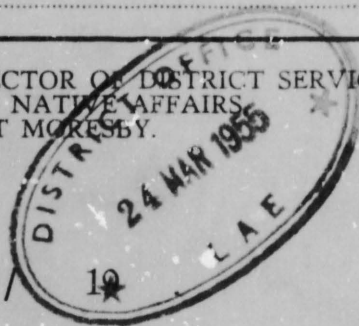
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.



Forwarded, please.

H.L.R. Niall,

H.L.R. NIALL.

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Personal file noted

JAG

ul

MIG

F

30/9/230

4th April, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Morohe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 9 OF 1954/55.

Mr. Seale's report of a visit to KAIAPIT,
SANGAN and ORCHI areas for the purpose of laying out
coconut plots has been received.

Provided world prices remain fairly high, this
should be a profitable proposition.

No further comments.

A. A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director - D.D.S. *W.S.H.*

ul

MIGR

F

30/9/730 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HLW.LH.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-30

District Office,
Lae.

24th March, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1954/55.
MR. H.P. SEALE - ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

...

Forwarded herewith is Mr. Seale's report,
covering a short patrol of the KAIAPIT, OROEI and SANGAN
areas of the Markham Valley.

The report calls for no comment from this
Headquarters.

[Handwritten Signature]
(H.L.R. Niall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Enc.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
L A E.

14th March, 1955.

District Commissioner,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 9 of 1954/55.

<u>Patrol by Mr. H.P. Seale.</u>	Assistant District Officer.
<u>Areas Patrolled.</u>	The Villages of KAIAPIT, ORORI, and SANGAN.
<u>Duration of Patrol.</u>	1/4 March, 1955.
<u>Personnel Accompanying Patrol.</u>	P.O. Calder, O.I.C. Kaiapit, Reg. No. 6960, L/Cpl. BIAL.

DIARY.

- 1st March. 8 a.m. Departed Lae by Beaver aircraft for Kaiapit Patrol Post. On arrival proceeded to Kaiapit Village to commence marking out a pilot plot of young coconuts.
- 2nd March. To CRORI Village to mark out second trial plots for coconut plants.
- 3rd March. To SANGAN to mark out demonstration block for that area and to check on road to SANGAN.
- 4th March. At Station - discussed with O.I.C. plans for complete system of coconut growing for every possible village in the Sub-District.
Returned to Lae 3 p.m.

The principal object of this short patrol was to initiate the natives of the groups of ATZERA, SANGAN, AMARI, ONGA and YAROS into a system of planting large coconut groves for each village. To facilitate this, all Village officials of each of the above subdivisions were called to the Kaiapit post to watch and participate in the planting of pilot areas at KAIAPIT, ORORI and SANGAN Villages. All natives present received practical instruction in the use of the 30 ft. chain for the correct setting out of coconut planting. I was pleased to note that each of the areas I had nominated for the trial plantings had been well cleared beforehand and each group seemed prepared to get on with their jobs.

At the end of each day's task, the group was addressed on the advisability of adopting the scheme of planting up village groves and thereby have a source of permanent income.

Following the initial response from each of the Villages where the trial plots were located, I feel that the scheme has a good chance of success in the KAIAPIT area. However, it will be necessary for the scheme to be fostered in the same way as I have done at Lae, i.e. by the constant supervision of planting of village lots by trusted native police, and to this end, I feel that the O.I.C. Kaiapit needs three additional constables as soon as possible in order to supervise this work.

From population figures available at the Kaiapit Post and from the availability of land in the area, I estimate that it should be possible for the Kaiapit group to plant at least 30,000 palms by the end of June of this year, and that a further 60,000 new palms should be a reasonable target figure for each ensuing year.

The following is a schedule of plantings in the trial area:-

KAIAPIT	765
ORORI	335
SANGAN	<u>944</u>
	<u>2,044</u>

The secondary role of this patrol was to investigate the Section LERON/UMI River of the arterial road to the Highlands, and to this end the trip from Kaiapit to SANGAN was made. On this sector there are fourteen small streams or soaks which will have to be bridged before this road could be classed as satisfactory. However, the section where the road crosses the MUMUF River must be re-located, as the present stream has altered its course to the extent of channelling out the former location of the road. I have discussed this work with Mr. Calder and all is available, except for the decking of the bridges, and for this I recommend that 500 sheets of Marsden Matting be obtained from D.A.S.F. at Erap, where there are 12,000 sheets stockpiled. Further funds could be made available to purchase the following tools for permanent road work:-

- 100 Shovels.
- 50 Picks.
- 20 Crowbars.

This section of the road is important and I believe Mr. Calder is competent to carry out the task with the utilization of prison labour, and to this end I would request that the O.I.C. Kaiapit retain all prisoners for this work whose sentences do not exceed one month.

By way of concluding this report, I would draw your attention to the poor state of repair of this Patrol Officer's house, and request consideration be given to the construction of a suitable residence for that Officer as soon as possible.

(H.P. Seale)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 10 of 1954/1955.

Patrol Conducted by H.P. SEALE.

Area Patrolled BUSAMA, LOKANU, LABABIA, TAMIGUDU & BUKAUA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Reg.No.6960 L/Cpl. BIAL & Const. No.6777 JULIKUM

Duration—From 7/3/55 to 10/3/55.

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../19.....

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....

Object of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

H.L.R. Niall

17/3/1955

H.L.R. Niall.

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ula

MGR

In

M | F

30-9-227

25th March, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1954/55.

The Receipt of the report is acknowledged.
There are no comments.

A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts), *RL*
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

P/A
6/3



TERRITORY OF PAPIUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/227 ✓

HLW.LH.



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30. 1. 31

District Office,
Lae.

17th March, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1954/55.
MR. H.P. SEALE, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is the abovementioned report,
covering a short patrol to the areas of BUSAMA, LOKANU, LABABIA,
TAMIGUDU and BUKAUA.

The report is a short one, and the patrol was carried
out for the main purpose of checking on progress which had been
made in the planting of coconuts as part of the general native
economic development scheme.

The report is self-explanatory, and calls for no
further comment from this Headquarters.

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

Enc.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HPS.LH.

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
L A E.

14th March, 1955.

District Commissioner,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1954/55.

Patrol by H.P. Seale.

Assistant District Officer.

Areas patrolled.

BUSAMA,
LOKANU,
LABABIA,
TAMIGUDU,
BUKAUA.

Duration of Patrol.

7th - 10th March, 1955.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

Reg. No. 6960 L/Cpl. BIAL.
Reg. No. 6777 Const. JULIKIM.

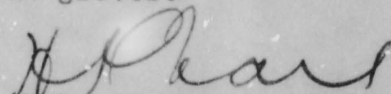
DIARY:

- 7th March. 8 a.m. departed Lae for South Coast by Trawler "MOROBE." Visited BUSAMA, WOMASSU, and BUKAUP by road. Trawler anchored at SALAMAU.
- 8th March. 6.30 a.m. Trawler departed for LOKANU anchorage. Visited that Village and BUANSIN. 11 a.m. Trawler to LABABIA, where vessel anchored.
- 9th March. 3 a.m. Departed for TAMIGUDA - Arrived HAMISCH Bay 9 a.m. - Visited OLAGADU during morning and TAMIGUDU, BUA and BUGANG village during afternoon. Trawler anchored at Rest House.
- 10th March. Departed 5 a.m. for BUKAUA - arrived 7.30 - visited BUKAUA village and departed for Lae at 10.30 a.m. Returned to Lae 2 p.m.

The object of this patrol was to check on the economic development of as many of the Coastal villages as possible, where Native Police have been stationed for the past four months. I attach a schedule of seed coconuts actually planted on the South and East coasts of the Lae Sub-District. During the patrol I noted that the production of copra was now under way in the villages, which I have indicated with an asterisk.

After seeing much of the work, I am quite satisfied with their preliminary efforts in the planting up of large coconut areas. I have suggested extensions for each grove, and I am now confident that my anticipated figures of 50,000 young coconuts will be accomplished by 30th June, 1955.

The established coconut groves at BUKAUP and BUKAUA, when thoroughly cleaned, will provide opportunities for a trial of inter-planting of cocoa in the established coconut groves.


(H.P. Seale)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

SCHEDULE OF SEED COCONUTS PLANTED, AS PER
PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1954/55.

South Coast.

	<u>NO. PLANTED.</u>
LABABIA	1868
SALUS	186
BUANSIN	113
✕ LOKANU	547
KELKEL	182
NUKNUK	508
KILA	449
✕ ASANI	788
✕ BUKAUP	495
WAMASU	460
✕ BUSAMA	1018
GWADO	79
WAKOP	479
BUASI	<u>184</u>
	<u>7199</u>

✕ These villages are also producing copra.

SCHEDULE OF SEED COCONUTS PLANTED, as per
PATROL REPORT NO. 10 of 1954/55.

East Coast.

	<u>No. Planted.</u>
★ ULIGADU	1763
★ TAMIGUDU	3501
★ BUA	1172
★ BUGANG	1408
★ BUENG IM	642
★ EE	1468
★ WIDERU	470
★ YAMBO	1177
★ BUHARU	380
★ BUKAUA	1294
BUSU	360
WAGAN LUKU	430
ALUKI	1107
★ APO	583
TALI	485
TIKERING	<u>283</u>
	<u>18523</u>

★ Producing Copra.

30-1-~~20~~32



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOPOBE Report No. 11 of 1954-55.

Patrol Conducted by H.P. Seale

Area Patrolled MARKHAM VALLEY RD., and ATZERA linguistic group

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. Dudgeon - Mechanic

Natives Reg. 6960, L/Cpl. BIAL

Duration—From 19/6/1955 to 21/6/1955.

Number of Days Three(3)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/6/1955

Williams
District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-1-~~20~~32

Personal file noted - 10/8/55 - C.C.S.

xx N.A.30-9-235

8th August, 1955.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 11 of 1954/55.

Receipt of the above Report is acknowledged.

A copy of the District Commissioner's comments
has been placed on Mr. D.C. Calder's file.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director

*P/A J.K.M.
8/8*

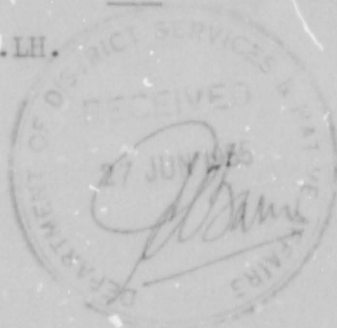


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H.M.L.H.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. DS.30/1/32.



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

24th June, 1955.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1954/55.
MR. H.P. SEALE, A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

MARKHAM VALLEY ROAD AND ATZERA LINGUISTIC GROUP.

Forwarded herewith is Mr. Seale's report on a short patrol from Lae to Kaiapit and to the ATZERA Linguistic Group. The report calls for little comment, as the subject matter is quite adequately covered, but I should like to take the opportunity to again bring to your notice, the excellent work being carried out by the Officer in Charge, Kaiapit Patrol Post (Mr. D.G. Calder).

Mr. Calder has been at Kaiapit for approximately 11 months, has patrolled the whole of his area at least twice, and has transformed the native attitude of apparent lethargy into one of enthusiasm, particularly in the fields of road construction and native economic development.

It is suggested that Mr. Calder is an officer deserving of favourable consideration when promotions to Assistant District Officer are next made.

The matter of obtaining a three-ton truck so that the roads constructed under Mr. Calder's direction may be gravelled, is being taken up with the Chief Transport Officer, but I would be glad of your support if the matter should be referred to you.

Williams
(H. L. Williams)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Etc.

copy to Calder file



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Rept. Please Quote 30-132
No. 30-1-30.

HPS.BCW.

District Office,
L.A.E.

23rd June, 1955.

District Commissioner,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT BY H.P. SEALE, ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.
NO. 11 OF 1954-55.

<u>Patrol by H.P. Seale.</u>	Acting District Officer.
<u>Area Patrolled.</u>	Markham Valley Rd., and ATZERA linguistic group.
<u>Duration of Patrol.</u>	19/21 March, 1955.
<u>Personnel Accompanying Patrol.</u>	F. Dudgeon - Mechanic, Transport Department. Reg. No. 6960, L/Cpl. BIAL.

Object of Patrol.

- (1) To deliver a Land Rover to the Patrol Officer in Charge at Kaiapit Post.
- (2) To check on amount of native economic development since my visit to Kaiapit in March, 1955 (Vide my P/R 9 of 1954/55).

DIARY.

19th June (Sunday). 7 a.m. Departed Lae by Land Rover.
8.30 a.m. Arrived ERAP Experimental Station.
10.45 a.m. Arrived Leron River - met by P.O. Calder.
11.15 a.m. Leron River crossed.
12.30 p.m. Arrived at Kaiapit Post.
2 p.m. Visited villages of ORORI (528),
RAGADOMPIAT (250), MUTZING (320).
Returned to station 6 p.m.

20th June. 7.30 - 10 a.m. - District Court.
10.30 a.m. to UMI River via Kaiapit (765),
ANTIRAGAN (600), ZUMIN (798), ARIFARAN (3396),
WOMPUR (400).
2.30 p.m. To Sangan area. Visited villages
of DOGABUANG (365), SANGAN (1242), WAFIBUNPUN
(395), INSIP (577), MUNGIANG (732).

21st June. 7.30 - 9.30 a.m. - District Court.
10 - 11.30 a.m. Revisited ORORI and RAGADOMPIAT
villages.
12.30 p.m. Departed for Lae.
1.15 p.m. Arrived Lae.

NOTE: The figures in brackets after village names are the numbers of new palms planted by the village people since March, 1955.

The principal role of this special patrol was to deliver a re-conditioned Land Rover to the Patrol Officer at Kaiapit. The distance from Lae is approximately 75 miles and the journey passed without incident.

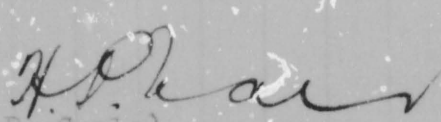
I am of the opinion that except for the IRUMU and LERON Rivers, a reasonable jeep road could be constructed and maintained with little effort and expense along the present location. On this occasion natives were at the IRUMU and LERON Rivers to assist my crossing. However, they were not required.

With regard to the Kaiapit roads i.e. from the LERON to the UMI section, I am amazed at the amount of work done since I visited the area in March last. All roads are well defined with minimum width of 18 feet and all have been drained where considered necessary. Mr. Calder must be awarded great credit for his organisation of this impressive road system.

In conversation with Mr. Dudgeon the Transport Mechanic who accompanied me on the trip, I learnt that there is a Chevrolet 3 ton truck at Lae (Engine No. PR.3372343, Chassis No. 2844200107 B) to be sold by tender in Lae Transport Pool. Mr. Dudgeon advised it is in fair condition and I would recommend that rather than sell the vehicle for a pittance, that we take it to Kaiapit and use it to gravel the section between the LERON and UMI Rivers. Prison Labour could be utilized to perform the actual work of gravelling the road. Could the Chief Transport Officer at Port Moresby be requested to arrange this please. The benefit by the supply of this truck would be twofold in as much it would ensure the road was gradually improved and so reduce maintenance cost on the station Land Rover and additionally, it would complete another important link in the Lae - Goroka Road.

The subsidiary role of the patrol was to check on native economic development. Here again, I have nothing but praise for Mr. Calder's work. All the village plantations are well set out and areas within the plantations are being farmed by the village people. Crops of sweet potato, melons, corn, pineapples, cucumbers and paw paw were noted. The dual role of the land appeals to the native agriculturists.

In all the Patrol Officer in Charge, Mr. D.G. Calder, advises that in the past 5 months 33646 new coconut palms have been planted in the Kaiapit area - a really worth while effort.


(H.P. Seale),
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.