

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: NUKU

VOLUME: 5

ISBN: 9980-911-14-X

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1966 - 1967

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 19.....

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16. 12
P.I.R.
JAN 1967
77 61

PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. 2 - 66/67 NUKU

Patrol Conducted by Alan D Stevens, Cadet Patrol Officer,
West Palei, Maimai-Namblo, Seim and Makru-Klaplei Census
Area Patrolled Divisions of the NUKU Administrative Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P K Donaldson C.P.O.

Natives Two members, R.P. & N. G.C.
One member F.H.D. (Native Medical Orderly).

Duration—From 31./8./1966 to 10./11./1966

Number of Days Seventyone.

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/65/66

Medical 19/65/66

Map Reference X 1966 Army fourmie as revised and corrected by this office.

Objects of Patrol Routine patrolling, area survey and survey to establish the possibility of setting up a Multi-Racial Local Government Council.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25/1/1967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Advice
No. 277.

Port Moresby,
April 17, 1967.

REPORT ON CRASHED AIRCRAFT.

A detailed report on a crashed Japanese aircraft discovered in the West Sepik District has reached District Administration headquarters, Port Moresby.

A government officer who made the report was one of several to inspect the plane over the last six months at Yimauwi village, about 40 miles from Ambunti.

He is Cadet Patrol Officer, Mr. Alan D. Stevens, from Nuku Patrol Post.

Mr. Stevens reported that the crashed aircraft was a single-seat fighter, classified by the Allied forces in the Pacific War under the code name, "Tony".

The pilot had apparently made a successful forced landing and the aircraft was in remarkably good condition after some 20 years in the bush.

Mr. Stevens said: "The condition of the aircraft overall is exceptional. The rear controls still work smoothly. The airframe has not been buckled or fractured and is still very sound."

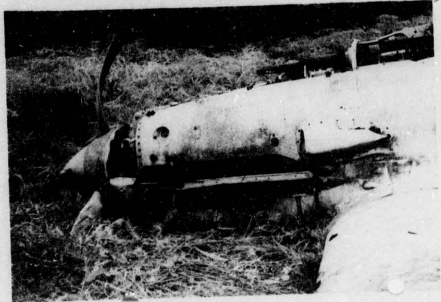
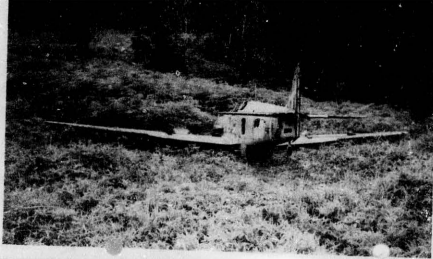
The only sign of deterioration was in the cockpit which was open to the weather. Nearby villagers had removed the engine cowling top cover and perspex cockpit canopy.

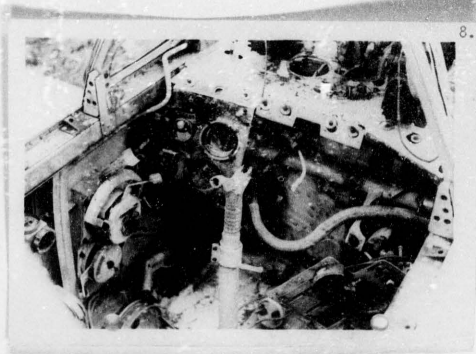
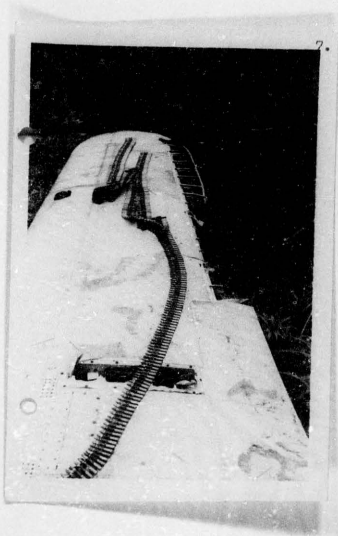
"The ammunition for the four .5-inch machine guns is still in good condition and covered with a thin film of grease," Mr. Stevens said.

The steel clips were not rusted and the brass cases were as new. Several facts pointed to the probability that the pilot had made a forced landing because of engine failure or lack of fuel.

All ammunition trays were full and there were no bullet or shrapnel holes in the fuselage.

.....





67-1-12

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

7th July, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORODU

NUKU PATROL No. 2 66/67

From the records at this office it appears that two copies (2) of the report of this Patrol, by A.D. Stevens CPO, may have inadvertently been sent to you, instead of one.

This Patrol Report is to be distinguished from Patrol Report Nuku Patrol No. 2 66/67 (Part II) which was submitted by Mr. P. K. Donaldson CPO.

Could you please check and return the extra copy of Mr. Steven's Report if found.

D. J. Clancy
D. J. Clancy,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-16-12

18th July, 1967.


District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMU.

NUKU PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-1-12 of the 7th July, 1967, refers.

2. Attached hereto please find a copy of the above
patrol report by Mr. A.D. Stevens as requested.

Att.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.16.12
P/R. (55)

Telegrams.....
Our Reference. 67-1-12
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.
7th July, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORHODOBU

NUKU PATROL No. 2 66/67

From the records at this office it appears that two copies (2) of the report of this Patrol, by A.D. Stevens CPO, may have inadvertently been sent to you, instead of one.

This Patrol Report is to be distinguished from Patrol Report Nuku Patrol No. 2 66/67 (Part II) which was submitted by Mr. P. K. Donaldson CPO.

Could you please check and return the extra copy of Mr. Steven's Report if found.

D.J. Clancy
D. J. Clancy,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-16-12

27th April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL REPORT - NUKU. NO. 2 - 66/67.

Receipt of the above report and your minute
67-1-12 of 21st February, 1967, is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. A.D. Steven has obviously carried out his
duties in a conscientious manner, and has compiled a very
comprehensive and interesting report. The map accompanying
the report is excellent. For a first report by a cadet, it
is most promising.

It is pleasing to note that Cadet Patrol Officer,
Mr. F.K. Donaldson, who accompanied the patrol, also compiled
a report as an exercise.

This report was the subject of Administration
Press Advice No. 277, which was released on 17th April, 1967.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

APPENDIX "B"

Census of Cash Crops and village Fish Ponds

Economic Trees: COFFEE.

Census Division	No. of Gardens	New Holes	Age of Trees Expressed in Years					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
MAIMAI-NAMBLO	22	1,201	---	1358	565	---	---	4-
SEIM	145	9,723	96	2868	1782	60	155	796
MAKRU-KLAPLEI	54	3,546	---	86	682	252	---	---
TOTAL	221	14,570	96	4312	3029	312	155	796

The West Palei Census Division was omitted from the above table because the number of coffee trees is almost non-existent. There are no gardens with mature trees in the area.

Fish Ponds

The introduction of fish into the area was not for the purpose of giving the people a cash income, but purely to boost the amount of protein in the everyday diet of the people. However I have included the figures here as a matter of interest.

Name of Village and Census Division	Number of Fish Ponds	
	Stocked	Unstocked.
YEMEREBE - MAIMAI-NAMBLO	1	1
YULEM " "	4	-
LAEKO " "	-	3
MAIMAI " "	1	-
WORBIU " "	10	2
IMBIYIP " "	2	-
ENGIEP " "	1	-
TERENES " "	2	-
KALEM " "	6	2
POKLO - SEIM	3	2
KLAPLEI No.1 - MAKRU-KLAPLEI	4	2
KLAPLEI No.2 " "	3	-
KLAPLEI No.3 " "	-	-
WILWIL " "	45	-
IFKINDU " "	12	-
YIMINUH " "	19	-
MANTSUKU " "	58	-
NUKU " "	10	-
TOTAL	181	12

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 16-12

P/R.

File: 67-2-1

Department of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,

LUMI,

West Sepik District, T.P.N.G.

19th. November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,

LUMI,

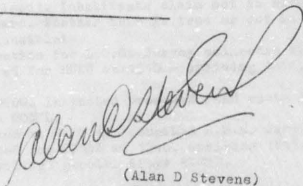
West Sepik District T.P.N.G.

PATROL REPORT NUKU No.2 - 66/67.

Conducted by Mr. A D Stevens, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled West Palei, Maimai-Namblo, Seim and Makru-Klaplei Census Divisions of the NUKU Administrative Area.
Patrol accompanied by Mr. P K Donaldson Cadet Patrol Officer.
Natives six members of the R.P. & N.G.C. (But no more than two at one time).
One Native Medical Orderly from P.H.D.
Duration of Patrol 31/8/1966 - 10/11/1966 (Seventyone days)
Map reference 1966 Army fourmile : 1".

Appendix

- "A" War Museum Interest - Japanese War 'Plane.
- "B" Agriculture survey of Economic Trees.
- "C" Police Report.
- "D" Patrol Map.
- "E" Census Statistics.



(Alan D Stevens)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DAILY - NUKU PATROL No.2 - 66/67

(52)

West Sela, Maimai-Namblo, Seim and Makru-Klapela Census Divisions.

- Wednesday 31/3/66 Departed LUMI 0910 hours by tractor. Departed TELOFEI with 21 carriers at 1000 hours. Changed carriers at KEIBAN 1105, KEIFUNGI river 1212 and BAIKAP 1320, arriving YANKOK 1700. Slept YANKOK.
- Thursday 1/9/66 ROSE 0600. Departed YANKOK 0715, changed carriers at ERUGAP 0805 hours; arrived NINGIL 0925. 0930 flew by helicopter to a site where O.I.C. NUKU, ADO Sabben is constructing a bridge over the WAGUSU river. Handed him a copy of my Patrol Instructions and received instructions regarding general administration duties to be carried out in the areas to be patrolled. Flew back to NINGIL arriving 0958. The courtesy and generosity of the C.S.I.R.O. staff saved us eight hours walking by sixteen minutes flying in the helicopter. Rejoined patrol and continued on to YERESI.
- Friday 2/9/66 Rose 0600. Spent the day updating Mr. Try's area Survey and gathering additional information and views required for the Local Government Council survey.
- Saturday 3/9/66 Patrol departed for MUNUMBUAL at 0700 hours, arriving at 0945. (28 carriers now required as two police have joined patrol) Day spent reviewing Mr. Try's Area Survey etc. and inspecting village. General discussions with population.
- Sunday 4/9/66 Rose 0610. Spent morning compiling additional information for L.G.C. Survey. After lunch the patrol departed for BOINI at 1500 arriving 1600 - slept BOINI.
- Monday 5/9/66 Rose 0630. Mr. Donaldson's birthday. Compiled information for L.G.C. survey and inspected village. Patrol moved to ORI in the late afternoon. Half hour walk.
- Tuesday 6/9/66 Rose 0600. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey after general discussions with people. Moved to WURO, one hour's walk away during the afternoon.
- Wednesday 7/9/66 Rose 0635. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey. Inspected village - much new building in progress. Two children to NUKU hospital (malnutrition). Departed for Wowil arriving 1505. Village inspected.
- Thursday 8/9/66 Rose 0605. Inspected hamlet - KOMA, 45 minutes walk from village. Housing the worst I have seen (O.I.C. NUKU to be advised). Inhabitants claim not to have been visited for years. Whether this is true or not is open to debate - but plausible! Information for L.G.C. Survey collected before patrol departed for MUKU at 1510 - arriving 1610.
- Friday 9/9/66 Rose 0600. Inspected proposed road route from MUKU back to WOWIL. Returned to MUKU and compiled L.G.C. Survey information. Departed for WINBE at 1540, arriving 1635. Discussions with village people. Slept WINBE.
- Saturday 10/9/66 Village assembled at 0700 hours. Compiled remainder of required information whilst Mr. Donaldson supervised the preparations for departure. While the patrol was en-route to WARA, I inspected the proposed road route to AUANG in the LUMI area (AU EAST C/D). Returned from AUANG by a different route so as to inspect a hamlet of WINBE. Arrived WARA 4 1/2 hours after leaving AUANG and during heavy rain. Slept WARA.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...2

DAIRY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

(51)

WEST PALEI, MAIMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLET CENSUS DIVISIONS.

- Sunday 11/9/66 Rose 0615 hours. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey inspected hamlet and village then observed the remainder of Sunday.
- Monday 12/9/66 Rose 0610. Departed for WEIKI at 0750 hours, arriving at 0835. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey. Inspected village and hamlets. Arbitrated one dispute.
- Tuesday 13/9/66 Rose 0605. Patrol departed for YAPUNDA 0750 via the KUMUL or OM river. Arrived 0930. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey, inspected village and hamlet.
- Wednesday 14/9/66 Rose 0610. Patrol departed 0745 arriving YOLUPA 0915. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey after inspecting the four hamlets.
- Thursday 15/9/66 Patrol departed 0640, arriving at YIRIKIN 0740. Inspected village and hamlet - did not sleep YIRIKIN as no rest house. Proceeded to MAI, another hour (carriers 3 hours altogether). Inspected village and compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
- Friday 16/9/66 Rose 0600. Patrol departed 0730. Arrived YAMBIL at 0930. Inspected the village and compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
- Saturday 17/9/66 Patrol departed for WANALI at 0635. Carriers arrived WANALI 0725. Inspected village, compiled information for L.G.C. Survey. 1700 hours, ran the 4 miles to YILIWAMBIL to intercept a party reputed to have caused a fight at MAI. As it turned out it had only been an argument (subject: a young single woman). Arbitrated and returned wanali - 2030.
- Sunday 18/9/66 Patrol departed for SABIG 0615 hours, arriving at 1150. During the afternoon we inspected the villages of SIMBAP AND SABIG.
- Monday 19/9/66 Commemoration Day. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey at SIMBAP AND SABIG. Patrol departed for WASISSI at 1410 hours, arriving 1800.
- Tuesday 20/9/66 Inspected village of BINARA and hamlets. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey. 1515 hrs. proceeded to WALGON, inspected village and compiled required information. Again slept WASISSI REST house - No rest houses at BINARA, WALGON or SURIMORTA.
- Wednesday 21/9/66 C.P.C. Mr. Donaldson feeling ill. Departed for WOWIL and NUKU accompanied by Const. KOIYAN at 0630 hours on road inspection. Returned by the same route (approx. 13 road miles) in 3 hours, arriving 1330 to find the NUKU vehicle waiting with a request from O.I.C. NUKU for us to visit him. Proceeded to NUKU. Discussed information that Mr. Sabben was to collect for the L.G.C. Survey in the "ANWAN C/DI
- Thursday 22/9/66 Returned from NUKU today. Proceeded to the villages of SURI & MORTA. Inspected housing and sanitation and collected information for L.G.C. Survey. Returned and slept at WASISSI.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DAILY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

...3
50

WPT PALEI, MAIMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLEI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

- Friday 23/9/66 Patrol departed WASISSI 0745. Changed carriers at WANALI and arrived at SELEPUT at 1035. Collected information for Area Survey and L.G.C. Survey. Population medically examined by Medical Officer, ALOISIS.
- Saturday 24/9/66 Patrol departed for MEKAFIM at 0705 arriving 1310. Inspected village and hamlets. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
The patrol was not expected for several days - this was very evident in the filthy state of the new Aid Post.
- Sunday 25/9/66 Patrol departed at 0745 after carriers had attended their church services.
Arrived MAKAFU 0830. Village houses and sanitation inspected by M.O. and children given triple antigen injections.
Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
- Monday 26/9/66 Patrol departed for MUKILI whilst the N.M.O., a policeman, Mr. Donaldson and myself proceeded to AIMUKILI where there is no rest house.
Information collected for L.G.C. survey. Village and hamlet inspected, population medically examined and children given triple antigen injections.
In the afternoon we proceeded to MUKILI. Paid a visit to the Roman Catholic priest at the mission station.
- Tuesday 27/9/66 Population assembled and information for L.G.C. Survey collected. People medically examined - revealing the worst state of health so far seen on this patrol - another black mark against the A.P.O. at MAKAFIM (1/2 an hours walk away).
Village utterly filthy - spent 6 hours supervising working bees in an effort to clean the village.
During the afternoon we revisited MAKAFIM, MAKAFU and AIMUKILI and hamlets to inspect the replacement of 25 latrines I had suggest be replaced. A wonderful amount of work had been done - very gratifying.
- Wednesday 28/9/66 Patrol departed for WANIWOMAKA at 0715 arriving 0920. **IX** Inspected villages of WANI and WOMAKA and hamlet.
Compiled information for L.G.C. survey.
- Thursday 29/9/66 Departed for YEMEREBE 0730 hours. Arriving 0920.
Inspected village then departed for MAKAFU and AIMUKILI to inspect the few latrines that had not been completed by the 27th. All had been completed to satisfaction.
Stopped overnight at MUKILI to accept an invitation to attend a "Singsing" to farewell the priest who is being replaced at MUKILI.
- Friday 30/9/66 Returned to YEMEREBE Today. Inspected fish ponds. All the people slept til late afternoon (due to lasy night's singsing) when they were lined and medically examined.
Children given 2nd. T/A injections. Information for L.G.C survey compiled.
- Saturday 1/10/66 Patrol departed for WEMIL at 0800, arriving 1030 hrs.
Population assembled, medically examined and sixtyone children were given their second triple antigen injections.
Inspected a proposed road route back to YEMEREBE. A separate route to that by which the patrol arrived.
Discussions with natives.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...4

DIARY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

49

WEST PALET, MAIMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLET GENSUS DIVISIONS.

- Sunday 2/10/66** Departed for SABIG at 0910 hours to inspect proposed road route to link with the LUHI - NUKU road. Returned to WEMIL 1510. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
- Monday 3/10/66** Patrol departed for LAEKO 0715 hours. Arrived 0918. Inspected village. People medically examined and 65 children given their second T/A injections. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey. Visited the hamlet BAROM which was reputed to have been uninhabited for many years, but has been in continual use - housing reasonable but no latrines at all.
- Tuesday 4/10/66** Departed for LIBUAT 0700 arriving at 0745. Inspected village and compiled information for L.G.C. survey. People medically examined and children given first triple antigen injections by N.M.O. Arbitrated one dispute regarding a young woman.
- Wednesday 5/10/66** Departed for YULEM at 0615 hours, arriving at ~~0715~~ 0800. Inspected village and hamlet. People assembled and medically examined. Children give second T/A injections. Compiled some of the information for L.G.C. Survey. Departed for WANWOMAKA 1000 hours to ascertain if the people had begun construction of a building to be used as a "listening house" for a radio receiver donated by the Department of Extension Services. Returned to YULEM and compiled remainder of required information in the evening.
- Thursday 6/10/66** Departed for MAIMAI 0715 arriving 1000 hours. Inspected villages 1,2 and 3. Compiled information for L.G.C. survey. People were medically examined and children given second T/A injections.
- Friday 7/10/66** Left patrol at MAIMAI and Mr. Donaldson and myself proceeded to YIMAU in the Wanwan C/D with the object of photographing a Japanese fighter 'plane that made a forced landing South West of Yimaui during WORLD WAR II. Arrived Yimaui 1430 hours. Slept at hamlet REGRA.
- Saturday 8/10/66** Departed from ~~YIMAU~~ by lamplight at 0445, believing the 'plane to be some 6 - 7 hours walk. But we arrived AT ~~YIMAU~~ 0910 after an easy walk. Returned to REGRA 1605 hours.
- Sunday 9/10/66** Departed for NAMBLO hamlets at 0620. Sent a message to MAIMAI for the patrol to proceed to NAMBLO. Arrived NAMBLO 1400 hours after a fast walk. Carriers arrived 1805 after a 4 hour walk from MAIMAI. Inspected two of NAMBLO hamlets.
- Monday 10/10/66** 0615 - walked to NUKU sent a radio message. Had intended returning to NAMBLO in station vehicle and using it to ferry patrol boxes into NUKU, but found vehicle to be unserviceable. Returned to NAMBLO by motorcycle. Inspected hamlets and compiled information for L.G.C. survey. Slept again at NAMBLO. Tractor arrived 1830.
- Tuesday 11/10/66** Departed for NUKU 0600 arriving NUKU 0640. Day spent reorganizing patrol gear, collating information collected on ~~the~~ patrol ready for report, attending to various Village Officials and clearing some of the general correspondence that has accumulated during A.D.O. Sabben's absence. Slept NUKU.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DIARY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

...5
48

WELI, MALEI, MAMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLET CENSUS DIVISIONS.

- Wednesday 12/10/66 During the morning collected fees for Certificates of Registrations (of Firearms) and made arrangements to have transport meet A.D.O. Sabben at WOMBIU (NAMELO) and bring his gear in to NUKU. The afternoon spent preparing departure from NUKU tomorrow.
- Thursday 13/10/66 1330 - Patrol departed for HAMBASAMBA per tractor. Myself and 2 policemen continued on to MAMBU to question a reputedly mentally unbalanced man who had been annoying the R.C. Mission people at SEIM. The man in question sent to NUKU escorted by the two policemen. Returned to, and slept at, HAMBASAMBA.
- Friday 14/10/66 Rose 0600 hours. Commenced revision of census figures for SIBITELA at 0715. Completed 0930. C.P.O. Mr. Donaldson then began revision of HAMBASAMBA census figures under my supervision - completed 1300. 1400 hrs. - began compiling information for L.G.C. Survey. Inspected villages of SIBITELA and HAMBASAMBA. Inspection completed 1840. Walked to AWES, arriving 1940 hours.
- Saturday 15/10/66 Began balancing figures for SIBITELA. Figures checked several times but there was a discrepancy of 3 with the previous officer's figures. 0915 Commenced census of AWES, followed by ANGRA, then POKLO, SABIGA AND FINALLY ATERUM. Completed 1400. Compiled information for L.G.C. Survey.
- Sunday 16/10/66 Spent entire day completing the village population register in respect of HAMBASAMBA, AWES, ANGRA, POKLO, SABIGA and ATERUM all of which balanced with previous census figures.
- Monday 17/10/66 Day spent inspecting the villages of AWES, ANGRA, ATERUM, POKLO and ATERUM.
- Tuesday 18/10/66 Departed for YIRIWANDI 0630 arriving 0710. Commenced revision of Census at 0730 (Executed by P.K. Donaldson C.P.O. under my supervision. The four villages of APDUWONO, ABIGU, YIRIWANDI and SULUNUKU were censused today.
- Wednesday 19/10/66 Inspected the villages of APDUWONO, ABIGU and YIRIWANDI. Mr. Donaldson balanced the figures for the villages revised yesterday.
- Thursday 20/10/66 Departed for HAMBANGRI 0715, arriving 0730. Revised census and inspected village. Returned YIRIWANDI 1440 hours. During the afternoon Mr. Donaldson ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ balanced the figures while I inspected the village of SULUNUKU. Completed 1915 hours.
- Friday 21/10/66 Departed for USITAMO 0700 hours arriving 0750. Revised census for USITAMO and KEMBIEM, compiled information for L.G.C. survey and inspected villages. Arbitrated one dispute. Mr. Donaldson balanced census figures. Slept YIRIWANDI.
- Saturday 22/10/66 Departed YIRIWANDI for WAMBRIR 0700 arriving 0825. Carriers arrived 0920. People assembled and census amended. Compiled information for L.G.C. survey. Inspected village. Mr. Donaldson balanced the ~~gt~~ figures for the census.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...6

DIARY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

(47)

WEST PALEI, HAIMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLEI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

- Sunday 23/10/66 Sunday. Departed for NANGEN 0650 ARRIVED 0745 (Carrier time) People assembled, census amended, information for L.G.C. survey collected, village inspected.
- Monday 24/10/66 Departed for KLAPLEI No.1 at 0700 hours. Three hours walking time to YIRIWANDI where one dispute was arbitrated (1½ hours). Changed carriers and continued on to KLAPLEI, arriving 3 hours later.
- Tuesday 25/10/66 Population assembled, medically examined and the information collected for the L.G.C.survey. Arbitrated one dispute and during the afternoon we inspected part of the village. Unable to complete the inspection before dark because of the scattered nature of the buildings.
- Wednesday 26/10/66 Completed inspection of KLAPLEI No.1. and moved to KLAPLEI No.2. People assembled, medically examined and information for L.G.C.survey collected. Arbitrated several disputes and referred two more to NUKU for attention of the O.I.C. Once again the scattered housing did not allow the inspection to be completed before nightfall.
- Thursday 27/10/66 Carriers to KLAPLEI No.3 whilst the inspection of KLAPLEI No.2 completed. Delay caused by heavy rain. Arrived KLAPLEI No.3 at 1300 hours. People medically examined. Information for L.G.C. survey collected.
- Friday 28/10/66 Day spent inspecting hamlets (widely scattered) and counting economic trees etc.
- Saturday 29/10/66 Today was spent fulfilling a request from the O.I.C. NUKU - namely to inspect a motorcycle track from KLAPLEI to AMASEI (situated in the GAWANGA C/D of the DREIKIKIR Administrative Area) to ascertain the possibility of converting it to a vehicular road. From there we walked through AKASAMEI to the Roman Catholic Mission station at BONGOS, to inspect the possibilities of a vehicular road route and to locate a suitable ford site of the Bongos river. The latter object proved impractical as the Bongos river was swollen from recent rain. We returned to KLAPLEI by a ~~xxx~~ more direct route, arriving at 1730.
- Sunday 30/10/66 Departed for NUKU 1030 hours. Late departure due to rain. Arrived Nuku 1430.
- Monday 31/10/66 Day spent cleaning patrol equipment. Radio schedules and clearing of correspondence.
- Tuesday 1/11/66 Radio schedules and preparations for departure to WILWIL village tomorrow.
- Wednesday 2/11/66 Departed from NUKU for WILWIL at 12 Noon. Arrived 1400 during rain. Suffering from diarrhoea contracted in NUKU - no work done during afternoon.
- Thursday 3/11/66 Population of WILWIL ASSEMBLED, MEDICALLY EXAMINED AND GIVEN TALKS ON L.G.Councils. Compiled information required. Inspection of village not carried out today as I was confined to the area of the rest house by diarrhoea.
- Friday 4/11/66 Inspected WILWIL village and economic crops.
- Saturday 5/11/66 Inspected village of IFKINDU. Assembled population who were medically examined. Gave talks and collected information in regard to the L.G.C.survey.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...7

DIARY - NUKU PATROL No. 2 - 66/67

46

WEST PALEI, NAIMAI-NAMBLO, SEIM and MAKRU-KLAPLEI CENSUS DIVISIONS

- Sunday 6/11/66 Departed for MANTSUKU 0700. Carriers one hour.
Inspected YIMINUM village.
The remainder of Sunday then observed.
- Monday 7/11/66 Populations of MANTSUKU and YIMINUM assembled at
0730. Medically examined. Talks on L.G.C. Given
and information for survey collected.
Village and economic crops inspected.
- Tuesday 8/11/66 0700 - departed for NUKU village. Procedure
same as that for MANTSUKU.
Proceeded to NUKU and occupied a native materials
building, leaving vacant the only available accommodation
for the District Commissioner and the A.D.C LUMI
when they arrive later in the week.
- Wednesday 9/11/66 Spent day gathering information from the NUKU
files and discussing problems with the O.I.C.
NUKU.
- Thursday 10/11/66 Morning spent collating information with that gathered
by O.I.C. NUKU during his patrol of the WANWAN
Census Division.
During the afternoon Mr. Donaldson and myself were
uplifted by aircraft to LUMI.

END OF PATROL.

... 3
45

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

The major object of this patrol was to conduct a survey to investigate and ascertain the feasibility of establishing a Multi-Racial Local Government Council covering the entire NUKU Administrative area. Included in the survey is a report on the present road network and possible extensions, while on the accompanying map I have shown the existing roads and the land boundaries for the proposed council wards.

The area patrolled was that incorporated in the West Palei Census Division (Approximately 169.10 Square miles with a population density of 17.21 to the square mile), the MAIMAI-NAMBLO Census Division (approx. 147.70 Square Miles, with a population density of some 2 19.12 persons to the Sq. mile), the SEIM Census Division (approx. 55.51 Sq.M. with a population density of 65.23 persons to the Sq. M.) and the Makru Klaplei Census Division (approximately 57.09 square miles with a population density of 64.26 persons to the square mile). (The above Census Division areas and the population density figures were based on the map I have just completed from the most recent (1966) army fourmile map).

The only areas of the NUKU Administrative Area not covered by this patrol were the WANWAN Census Division (the southern most C/D) and the EAST PALEI Census Division, in the Northeast section. The NUKU Administrative Area is bounded to the north by the Aitape Sub-District; to the west by the LUMI Administrative Area; to the East by the border of the East Sepik District and to the South by the Ambunti Sub-District. The border of the Ambunti Sub-District is now North of that shown on the D.D.A. District map, as the villages of SENOM (NABADUA) and KILAU (LUGITAMA) are now patrolled from Ambunti. (The new boundary is shown on the attached map).

The topography of the country varies from heavily dissected, rainforest clad, mountainous country with peaks up to approximately 5000 feet in the northern extremity of the area (the backbone of the Torricelli Ranges), to undulating country of interspersed kuni patches, rain forest and sago swamps in the southern portion. Because of this, all drainage is in a generally southerly direction to the Sepik river. The streams are numerous and swift flowing in the most part, although some tend to become sluggish in the southern sections. All streams are prone to sudden flooding after heavy rain.

The rainfall varies from as high as 150 inches a year (estimated by mission stations) in the higher areas to as low as 85" in areas near the WANWAN Census Division. Temperatures range from minimums of some 60°F. in the north to maximums of approximately 90°F. in the south.

The soils are generally poor and subject to rapid leaching when cleared. But, although poor in comparison with soils in general, the Agricultural officer informs me that there are patches that are quite suitable for agricultural development, if correctly handled. This is being proved admirably in the SEIM Census Division.

Although there are five airstrips in the area visited, only one of these, the NUKU Patrol Post 'strip, is open to commercial aircraft. Nuku airstrip is capable of accepting category ~~XXXX~~ "Bravo" aircraft in good weather. The remaining 'Strips are operated by missions.

Of the areas visited, the MAIMAI-NAMBLO is the only one which has practically no roads. The remaining Census Divisions have reasonable networks of roads, which are suitable to tractors or fourwheel drive vehicles in good weather.

The area patrolled has had considerable Administration influence. Especially since the Patrol Post was established at NUKU in 1957/8.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTSRECEPTION OF PATROL

Throughout the entire area the patrol was received very well indeed.

VILLAGES(i) Standard and Type of Housing:

The housing in the villages visited is generally fair to good. As can be appreciated, the housing varies over such a large area, but they are basically the same as far as construction materials are concerned; although the designs alter with altitude.

The traditional houses of the people on the higher slopes of the Torricelli ranges, consist of a bamboo and cane framework with a sago leaf thatch roof and low walls, over a ground floor. The walls are usually made of the bark sheath obtained from the upper trunk of the limbon palm.

This type of house, built on the ground, with low walls and little ventilation has evolved through countless generations of village people as the most efficient house to combat the cold nights experienced on these slopes. While I appreciate efforts made by officers of previous D.D.A. patrols to improve the hygiene of these people, I consider that it is wrong to order these people to replace their houses with an entirely revolutionary type of house, namely, ones built some three feet off the ground, with limbon palm plank floors, ~~walls~~ walls made of "pangal" - the midrib of the sago leaf, with the normal sago thatch roof.

One must consider that the only tools available to these people are mainly axes and large 'bush knives'. Therefore when a house such as I have just described is completed, there are always gaps of about half an inch between all the floorboards. In an affluent society, the cold breezes that come up through the floor boards could be repulsed by supplying each member of the household with two or three blankets, but these people just cannot afford to buy blankets.

The situation that has arisen is as follows; the people have built the houses off the ground as they have been ordered, and behind each house they have constructed a small building with a ground floor and low walls, that they claim is only the place where cooking is done. But it does not require much observation to see that everyone sleeps in these buildings and that the house proper is seldom used for anything other than storage of items that won't fit into the ~~the~~ smaller building. In my own opinion, this situation has caused a considerable wastage of building materials and to some extent, man-hours. Also, it can not have done very much to enhance the people's estimation of our department.

The housing in the low altitudes is built some three feet off the ground as mentioned above. But it is a type of housing widely accepted and very suitable for people in these low altitudes.

(ii) Advantages or Disadvantages of the Site & (iii) Water Supply.

Most villages in the area patrolled are still situated in the traditional strategic positions on the crests of ridges or the tips of spurs. The only apparent disadvantage of these positions, is that during the dry spell the women and children sometimes have long climbs to transport water up to the villages.

In all the villages visited we were able to obtain water of good quality from the normal village source.

(1v) Cleanliness - Hygiene and Sanitation.

Only a few villages had not made the effort to clean up before the arrival of the patrol. In these cases I supervised working bees and made sure that a thorough job was done.

However, with the exception of a few odd groups such as the YIRIWANDI group, which had village areas looking like well kept parklands, I have a suspicion that the villages are only cleaned up when a patrol is expected into the area. This was especially evident in some of the hamlets that had not been visited by a patrolling officer for some years. The people have taken it for granted, that because they have not been visited for some time they are not going to be visited. In these cases, the hamlets were in a disgraceful condition. (I consider this the fault of previous patrols for not visiting every hamlet!).

Sanitation in the main villages was quite good. Although there are only an average of approximately one latrine to every four houses, and many needed replacing because they were almost full, it at least shows that the people are using the latrines, and not, as is reported of the people of the WANWAN Census Division, only building them to please the Administration.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

I have not included any recommendations or comments on Village Officials, as it seems quite likely that a Local Government Council shall be introduced into the area shortly.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

I could discern no anti-Administration or anti-European feelings throughout the patrol. Nor could I find any evidence of fresh outbreaks of 'cargo cults'. In my Patrol Instructions I was asked to check up on one SAI/HUNUBI of BINARA village who was the leader of the PALEI section of the recent cult activities in the NUKU area. Sai had recently returned to his village after serving some time in a Corrective Institution. After investigation I am quite sure that SAI/HUNUBI has begun no new cult activities as yet. Since his return he has been working hard to build up his gardens.

The main leader of the NUKU cult activities; KOKOMO/SAULA, of HAMBASAMBA village, is still an inmate of the BORAM Corrective Institution, but is due out very shortly. While KOKOMO has been absent the people of the SEIM Census Division, from where he comes, have been working very industriously and are doing a wonderful job in clearing gardens for coffee and rice. But there does seem to be an air of expectancy - they are (according to the missions in the area) eagerly awaiting his return. The O.I.C. NUKU shall have to keep a very close scrutiny on the activities of KOKOMO after his return, as it is very doubtful that he will have changed his ideas; He has been detained at least four times for cult activities, which he himself does not believe in - he instigates cult movements only to gain benefits for himself.

Almost all the absentee workers from the area patrolled are Indentured Labourers, working on plantations in other districts. Most of the recruiting is carried out on the basis of only accepting one third of the male labour force. Practically every village has some absentee workers, but very few have been recruited to the maximum of one third.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION (Contd.)

View Toward Local Government Councils

At every village visited the main theme of my talks and conversations was that of Local Government Councils: Explaining the role of Local Government Councils and councillors and attempting to discover the people's views on the matter.

There was no instance of determined spoken opposition toward being incorporated into a Local Government Council, nor could I sense any.

In several places I could get no answer except silence and blank stares. In these cases I devoted an extra hour or two in trying to give the people some basic idea of the principles. But a lot of these villages have had no contact with councils and probably shall not comprehend fully until they are actually associated with a council of their own.

Some people who had spoken to people from council areas, understood that the sole purpose of a council was to collect tax. But once it had been explained to them what councils can do in an area and that the council tax is not paid into consolidated revenue and distributed throughout the Territory, as is head tax, but is all retained inside the council area, and that the rate of tax is fixed by their own representatives, the people had no further doubts that were expressed.

In the SEIM Census Division, which is the most advanced economically, the people were quite enthusiastic toward the idea.

Social Problems

The only general social problem encountered was that caused by "sister exchange" form of marriages. This was very prevalent in the groups of villages surrounding the SEIM mission station: In this area a very common form of marriage pattern has been as follows: If two family groups both have boys, and then a girl is born to each family at approximately the same time (within, say 8 or 9 months of one another) then it may be arranged that the girls shall be exchanged for each other.

From the time of the arrangement the families form close ties (the arrangement is often an inter-village one) and a girl often goes to stay for considerable periods with the family of the girl with whom she is to be exchanged. Once the girls attain marriagable age, they are exchanged permanently, married to their opposite's brother and that forms the completion of the arrangement.

But now this custom is causing one of the growing pains felt by a people that are receiving an uneven education to a different way of life. At the SEIM Roman Catholic mission station there is one priest and five nuns. Actual school education for both boys and girls is on an equal basis; but once the boys have left school they receive no further training whereas many of the girls are taken in by the nuns and given several months training in housekeeping, cooking, sewing etc. During this close contact with the nuns the girls receive a wonderful change of outlook toward cleanliness and hygiene. When the girls have completed their courses etc. they are often of marriagable age, but many of them refuse to have anything to do with the village men, considering them unsuitable.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

This may seem quite logical to our way of thinking, but to the men, and older women, of the village, this is something they cannot understand. Previously a woman had no say in any matters of importance. As one village leader told me "But women cannot show a preference, any more than a pig or a dog".

The few males that are receiving any reasonable form of education and are considered as suitable partners for the mission trained girls, mostly move to other areas as teachers etc. But even if they marry from within their own villages, the trained girls still far outnumber the boys.

It seems that this situation is almost unavoidable at present. It shall probably grow out, to a certain extent, as the present generation grows to maturity. It may even serve as a spur to encourage the boys to better themselves.

AGRICULTURE

At the time the patrol passed through the area, the food situation was very good. The yam and mani harvests had just been completed, yielding a good crop. The staple food - sago, was in plentiful supply in all areas and there were no reported shortages of any main foodstuffs.

Cash cropping is confined mainly to coffee with a small amount of rice now being introduced. See the attached appendix for figures.

LIVESTOCK

THERE are approximately 16 head of cattle in the area visited. They are scattered around the various mission stations and so far they are having practically no effect whatsoever on either the cash or subsistence economy.

The Christian Mission in Many Lands has introduced a number of goats into the area, but this project has come to a standstill at present, because most of the female goats have died.

Native pigs and poultry are in fair supply and have considerable effect on the subsistence economy but almost nil on cash economy.

COMPLAINTS

The majority of complaints laid to the patrol were concerning problems arising from the "sister exchange" form of marriage arrangements. In all these cases the complaint was that one of the girls had refused to marry the man chosen for her. I have explained the principal cause for this under 'social problems' beginning on page 11. There were five of the above complaints laid to the patrol, all of which were arbitrated.

COURTS

The only court cases referred to the A.D.O. at NUKU, were two cases of adultery and one case of medical neglect of a child.

REST HOUSES

For comments on rest houses see the attached appendix.

10

HEALTH

With the exception of one group of villages, health in general was quite good. A Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and carried out all health inspections in a capable manner. Although there were numerous small sores that were treated by the Medical Orderly, there were only five cases throughout the entire patrol that had to be referred to NUKU hospital.

Four of these cases came from the MUKILI are, in the MAIMAI-HAMBLO Census Division. It was disappointing in that this area has one of the few Aidposts in the area patrolled, and one of the two in the Census Division.

When the patrol arrived in the village of MAKAFIM it was several days earlier than expected. A new Aid Post had been erected recently and an inspection of this building revealed it to be in a filthy state. The Aid Post Orderly was absent (several days walk away on a shooting expedition) but his pig and ^{two} dogs were foraging among the good scraps and used dressings that littered the floor, stirring up swarms of flies, and the lids were off most of the medicine containers. It was one of the most disgusting and un-hygienic things I have ever seen. In the village of MUKILI, some half hour's walk away, the health situation was the worst encountered in any village on the patrol - as well as the four cases sent to NUKU (malnutrition), there were many children with unattended Tropical Ulcers. This was not confined to MUKILI village, but MUKILI was the worst.

The people allege that the A.P.O. spends much of his time hunting. The shotgun he was using whilst the patrol was in the area was one belonging to P.H.D. NUKU!

The people of MUKILI have a strong dislike of the man. Some of this is reputed by the priest at MUKILI to have been caused because the Aid Post was resited from MUKILI to MAKAFIM, but I cannot accept that as being the only reason, as people in other villages dislike him also.

The Aid Post Orderly concerned was also disliked at his previous post - GANO, in the WANWAN Census Division.

In my opinion this situation requires positive action to restore the good standing of the Public Health Department.

The Roman Catholic mission in the areas patrolled contribute handsomely to the health effort.

They normally have a fully qualified doctor at SEIM mission station; a Dr. Leo Hoy, who is at present on leave; some of the nuns based at the SEIM station patrol much of the SEIM Census Division carrying out child welfare work; a lay mission worker at NUKU also spends much of her time on infant welfare in that locality; whilst another lay worker stationed at WASISSI concentrates on infant welfare also.

EDUCATION

Area Studies

See the attached ~~appendix~~ for a list of schools and their attendance figures and the standards taught.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Present road conditions in the WEST PALEI Census Division:
The section of the LUMI - NUKU road from NINGIL to SABIG was not being maintained at the time of the patrol, but would be quite passable to vehicular traffic with some work to the surface i.e. cleaning and cambering. The road also required draining - there being no gutters at all. The Roman Catholic mission at NINGIL have a tractor that they can drive to SABIG, but not with a trailer.

The SABIG - WASISSI stretch has fallen into desrepair and requires the clearing of several land slips; widening in sections; the replacement of several small bridges and culverts; draining and general repair.

The WASISSI - BOINI section has had no maintenance for at least six months and requires considerable renovation in the way of clearing land slips, some widening and drainage. This particular stretch of road, extending as far as WOWIL, has been well sited in that it has very good gradients and crosses no water courses.

It is worth noting here that once a road from LUMI through to the DREIKIKIR area, connecting up to a WEWAK road, has been built, it will be comparatively easy to build North-South access roads connecting to the LUMI - DREIKIKIR road, as all the main ridges run approximately North-South. A vehicle has never been over the WASISSI -BOINI section. This is because of a small amount of work required at the WASISSI end to widen the road. A gang of 20 men could probably clear it in less than a day. This of course, explains why maintenance has lapsed on the road - people are not prepared to maintain a road that cannot be used.

The section through from BOINI to WURO has been maintained in quite good condition except that there are no drains. (This section has been maintained while the WASISSI - BOINI section has not, mainly because the normal patrol route follows the maintained but not the unmaintained section).

The WURO - WOWIL section requires some maintenance and the building of drains, but in general is quite good.

The WOWIL - NUKU section is not complete and ~~has~~ at the time of the patrol, the WOWIL people had done no work on the road for almost twelve months, but they are now working quite well. I have told them to concentrate on the completion of their portion of the extension and not to worry too much about maintenance on the present section until the WASISSI - WURO section is open to vehicular traffic.

The NUKU people have been working very slowly on their section of the road, but are doing quite a good job.

The road from NUKU to WINBE has been completed and is being kept clean, but in some sections it shall need widening and it has no drains. Also it has a few gradients that seem a little excessive, but all of these could be altered.

The people of WINBE have almost finished their half of the WINBE - AUANG road, which shall need widening later but has good gradients.

It is intended that this road shall eventually continue on through AUANG (in the AU EAST Census Division of the LUMI Administrative area) and connect with the LUMI - NUKU road again, in the locality of Ningil.

There is also a section of road leading from WASISSI through MAI and YIRIKIN into the EAST PALEI Census Division. Odd sections made by various villages then almost traverse the EAST PALEI C/D to the DREIKIKIR Administrative boundary. This is one of the alternative routes to DREIKIKIR from LUMI, the other is through NUKU and SEIH.

I only inspected the section from WASISSI to the Roman Catholic mission airstrip, situated between MAI and the East PALEI boundary. I found that it is kept clean, but needs drainage and some gradients require altering if this is to be used as the LUMI - DREIKIKIR ROUTE.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...15

The section of road from WASISSI to NUKU is quite good in very dry weather, but needs the constructing of drains to allow water to drain off more quickly, as a small amount of rain renders this road impassable at present.

HAIMAI-NAMBLO Census Division: Present roads are almost non-existent in this Census Division. The only access being from NUKU through MANTSUKU to the village of WOHBLU (the centre of the NAMBLO group of hamlets).

But there is an extensive network already planned. Most of ~~xxxx~~ which has already been surveyed and pegged by two R.C. priests - Fr. Austin Crapp of MUKILI and Fr. Timothy ELLIOTT of NINGIL. The route is shown on the accompanying map and runs as follows: the road is to be extended from NAMBLO (WOHBLU) to WEMIL (in the WANWAN Census Division) from there to HAIMAI - YULEM - MUKILI and from MUKILI one road through MAKAFIN - NUKAFU - AIMUKILI, whilst another shall run through YEMEREBEA and WEMIL to join the LUMI - NUKU road at SABIG. (This section has not yet been surveyed, except for the MUKILI - YEMEREBEA section, but I inspected a possible route from YEMEREBEA to SABIG via WEMIL that crosses no streams and follows a ridge top - it is an ideal route, being level for almost the entire distance).

The O.I.C. NUKU has told the people to go ahead with the WEMIL - SABIG section. It is quite straightforward, but I suggest that two short sections, where the level of the ridge rises, should be surveyed and pegged, because if the people take the shortest route, the gradients shall definitely be too steep.

This should be done as soon as possible as the people of WEMIL have already begun work on their section of the road. I would have surveyed it myself had I not thought it would cause too much delay to the patrol.

Another branch of the road shall extend from WEMIL through LAEKO to LIBUAT. The LAEKO - LIBUAT section has already been completed but shall require widening and drainage.

SEIM Census Division: The road from NUKU TO YIRIWANDI is one of the best in the Sub-District and at present requires little improvement other than widening and improved drainage. Although several small culverts are poorly constructed and need attention.

There are some five bridges on this section, all of which are well constructed and strong. Only one of them is subject to submersion in floodwaters, but it has been very securely anchored and has survived several maximum floodings and should continue to do so.

From YIRIWANDI the road branches; one branch extending through ~~xxxx~~ USITAMO to KEMBIEM requires some widening and drainage; the other passes close to HAMBANGRI and through part of SULUNUKU and continues on to the three KLAPELI villages in the MAKRU-KLAPELI Census Division, a good deal of the road passes through kuni grass patches and needs little maintenance, but the sections between the KLAPELI villages requires widening and drainage in sections.

The only extension planned in this Census Division is one from AWES through WANGRIR and NANGEN to WUMERAU in the EAST PALEI. Much of the road from Awes to NANGEN has been completed, but only in sections - considerable work is yet required before it can be used.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Cont.)

MAKRU-KLAPLEI Census Division: The two sections of this Census Division that I have not already covered are: NUKU to WILWIL through YIMINUM and IPKINDU. This section is to all purposes impassable to the tractor and trailer. Although the gradients are quite good the road shall have to be ~~xxx~~ widened; some additional drainage is also required: the second section of road is that from YIMINUM through MANTSUKU to the NAMBLO hamlets of KALEM and WOMBUI. It has quite good gradients and can be used by the vehicle and tractor and trailer. The road is quite well maintained but is often impassable after periods of heavy rain because it is very subject to landslips.

Proposed or possible extensions: The C.I.C. NUKU has asked the SELLEPT people to build a road from their village to join the LUMI-NUKU road, but as yet they have not commenced work on this project.

On a suggestion from the C.I.C. NUKU I inspected an existing motorcycle track, that leaves the vehicular road ~~xxxx~~ near the Roman Catholic mission station at KLAPLEI and extends to AMASEI in the DREIKIKIR Administrative Area, with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of improving the track to take vehicular traffic if a suitable route could be found through to BONGOS to connect to the proposed BONGOS - MAPRIK ROAD that was recently commenced.

The gradients of the track to AMASEI were very good with the exception of two sections that can easily be altered. The motorcycle track from AMASEI to AKASAMI has not been quite finished although the bush has been cleared; it will have to be surveyed and pegged at the approaches to the stream to avoid gradients that are too steep.

We walked through from AKASAMI to the Roman Catholic Mission Station at BONGOS. The route we followed would be quite suitable for a road. The only section that would require any skill in marking ~~xxxx~~ would be the approach to the BONGOS river on the NUKU side. A severe drawback would be that the crossing could only be forded during the dry season of the year. Bridging the Bongos river would require a major project of great expense. I had intended searching for a more suitable fording site and then finding a route from there back to the NUKU road. This had to be abandoned as the river was swollen by recent rain and rising higher, making the search impractical.

There are also extensions planned from KLAPLEI down into the WANWAN Census Division and extensions in the EAST PALMI, but these shall be covered by A.D.C. Mr. Sabben's patrol reports of those areas.

MISSIONS

There is only one mission station in the WEST PALMI Census Division, it is a Roman Catholic establishment manned by one European priest - Fr. Eugene, and two European female lay workers, one of these concentrates on teaching up to Standard III with the help of two native teachers. The other spends the majority of her time on infant welfare work.

The MAINAI-NAMBLO Census Division also has only one mission station, again it is a Roman Catholic one. The staff consists of only one European - Fr. Arthur, who recently replaced Fr. Austin Crapp. There are also several native members on the staff who teach at the school.

MISSIONS (contd.)

Another Roman Catholic mission station is established at SEIM in the SEIM Census Division. This is the largest mission station in the NUKU area and has a staff of seven Europeans consisting of one priest, a qualified doctor (at present on leave) and five nuns. The nuns concentrate on education and health activities. There is also quite a staff of natives who are divided between the hospital and the school.

The MAKRU-KLAPLEI Census Division has three mission stations: One Christian Brethren (C.M.M.L. - Christian Mission in Many Lands) station at NUKU staffed by one European and several natives. The European is to be married to a qualified teacher in January. A Roman Catholic mission at NUKU station which is staffed by one priest, two male European lay workers - one teacher and one employed in general administration of mission matters, trade store supervision etc. There is also a female European lay worker employed in infant welfare activities. Several natives are employed as teachers and in the trade store. The third mission station is a Roman Catholic station at KLAPLEI, manned by one priest and several natives.

The Roman Catholic mission, as can be seen by the above figures, is by far the most influential in the area. It has church buildings in most of the villages and also a native representative in many - this representative usually takes the form of a prep. school teacher. The priests patrol to most of the villages quite frequently and have considerable influence as between 30 and 60% of the population in these villages claim to be adherents.

AIRFIELDS

There is one airfield in the WEST PALEI Census Division. It is maintained by the Roman Catholic mission and is not open to commercial aircraft. The strip is level and faces North-South. The mission can land a fully loaded Cessna 180 on this airstrip, but cannot uplift a maximum load. *THE AIRFIELD IS SITUATED BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF MAI AND THE EAST PALEI BORDER.*

The MAIMAI-WAMBLO Census Division has one airfield which is also operated and maintained by the R.C. mission and closed to commercial aircraft. It is a one way airstrip running East-West and having a gradient of approximately one-in-five. Approaches and take-off must be made from the western end. A Cessna 180 can operate in and out of MUKILI with maximum loads.

The only airfield in the SEIM Census Division, is one operated by the ROMAN Catholic mission at SEIM. This airfield, although very narrow and with a bumpy and undulating surface, is quite a long one (approximately 2,700 ft.) and has been listed as an emergency landing ground for commercial aircraft up to and including PIAGGIO aircraft. The approach and take-off can only be made from the northern end of this North-South strip.

The airfield at NUKU is the only one in the area open to commercial aircraft, and can accept category "Bravo" aircraft in good weather.

Another Roman Catholic airstrip is situated at KLAPLEI in the MAKRU-KLAPLEI Census Division. It is not open to commercial aircraft and although the mission can land a fully loaded Cessna 180, it cannot uplift a maximum load. The strip runs approximately North-South and has a gradient of approximately one-in-six. Approaches/take-off must be made from southern end.

35

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

...18

CONCLUSION

Almost without exception, the peoples of the NUKU area, covered by this patrol, seem receptive to the idea of Local Government Councils. All the missions agree that it is a step forward in the right direction, and claim that they would like to see a council formed in the area.

The weather experienced throughout the patrol was excellent; over a period of ten weeks we were delayed for a total of no more than five or six hours by rain.

C.P.O. Mr. Donaldson and myself enjoyed an interesting patrol that was without complications.

////////////////////////////////////

Alan Stevens
Cadet Patrol Officer

(74)

APPENDIX "A"

WAR MUSEUM INTEREST - JAPANESE FIGHTER 'PLANE

Whilst I was accompanying Patrol Officer A.K. Try on a patrol in the WANWAN Census Division of the NUKU Administrative Area in October 1965, we were going to investigate reports of a Japanese fighter aircraft that was reputed to have crashed in the area south of the village of YIMAUWI. However circumstances prevented us from doing so.

In February of this year a Roman Catholic priest-pilot from Aitape, Fr. Urban Keid and the resident priest from Mukili (in the Maimai-Namblo Census Division), Fr. Austin Crapp, walked from Mukili to inspect the aircraft. They found it to be a single seat fighter that went by the Allied code name of "Tony". The pilot had made a successful forced landing in clearing or kumi grass patch, and the aircraft was in remarkably good condition. The Assistant District Commissioner AITAPE also visited the aircraft whilst making a survey of the area in a helicopter earlier this year.

When we were in the area during this patrol I decided to visit the site myself and take several photographs.

The "Tony" is probably a model that was introduced in the later stages of the war, probably about 1943 or early 1944. I have drawn this conclusion from the fact that the aircraft has defensive armour-plating behind the pilot's seat and the power unit is a twelve cylinder "V" type engine and not the radial type engine that was used in earlier model fighters such as the "Zero". (a section of the armour plating can be seen in photographs No's. 1 and 2) (a limited view of the engine can be seen in photo. No. 5).

This particular aircraft was apparently fitted out and used as a fighter-bomber. Under each wing is a bomb rack that probably carried a 250 - 500 lb bomb. The only other offensive armament consists of four point five inch machine guns, one placed in each wing and two immediately in front of the cockpit under the engine cowling and synchronized with the propeller.

The position of all four guns can be seen in photograph No. 1 whilst photograph No. 6 shows the two synchronized machine guns. These two guns are off-set some six inches because of the ammunition trays: these trays slide in from the right hand side of the fuselage, the one for the left hand gun (which can be seen in the photograph in the open position) being in front of the tray for the right hand gun. Each of these trays holds approximately 500 rounds, some of which were rolled out on the wing for the purpose of photographing (photograph No.7) and then returned to their tray. This ammunition is still in very good condition, coated in a thin film of grease - the steel clips have no rust and the brass cases are not tarnished at all. The ammunition belts are loaded in the following manner: every sixth shell appears to be tracer, whilst the other four consist of two explosive and two combined amour-piercing - incendiary.

Several facts point to the probability that the pilot made a forced landing because of engine failure or lack of fuel: He was probably not involved in any action as his ammunition trays are full and there are no bullet or shrapnel holes in the aircraft.

33

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The damage seen on the lefthand side of the fuselage in Photograph No. 9 has been caused by natives or other persons with a tool such as a tomahawk or "bush knife" in an attempt to find what was in the rear section of the fuselage.

The condition of the aircraft overall is exceptional: the rear controls still function smoothly; the airframe has not been buckled or fractured and is still very sound - the few aluminium panels of the covering that have been damaged could be replaced. The only section that has deteriorated to any great extent is the interior of the cockpit which has been open to the elements for approximately twentytwo years. (There is a general view of the interior of the cockpit in photograph No.8). Missing parts include the radio (which would probably have been taken out by the pilot), the engine cowling top cover and the perspex cockpit canopy. I have been told that both the latter items are to be found in nearby villages.

If some body, i.e. the Royal Australian Air Force, could be interested in making a salvage exercise out of the opportunity and lifting this aeroplane out, with a large helicopter, it would be a valuable addition to the War Museum. If it is possible to overcome the problem of distance (approximately fortyone miles to Ambunti or fiftyone miles to Aitape) with the helicopter, there would be no actual problem in uplifting the 'Plane - the wing and fuselage sections being so sound that slings around the fuselage should be quite sufficient.

If the Territory Administration and then the Australian War Museum both decide that the operation would be too expensive to be worth serious consideration then the United States government may show an interest. To quote a letter - No. A4-1/1230 from the District Commissioner, Wewak, 29th. January, 1964, the subject of which was "Japanese Aircraft": Quote "The United States Embassy is enquiring regarding the possibility of recovering a wartime Japanese military or naval aircraft.

If any suitable machine is available in your Sub-District, please send me details which will be passed on to the United States Aerial Survey Team" - end of quote.

At the time the abovementioned letter was received from WEWAK, the existence of the aircraft in the Wanwan Census Division was unknown to the officers of the Department of District Administration.

Alau Stevens

CADET PATROL OFFICER.

28/1/66

APPENDIX "C"

NUKU PATROL No. 2-66/67

(32)

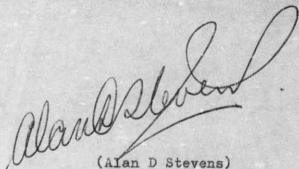
POLICE REPORT.

Sub-District Office,
LUMI,
West Sepik District T.P.N.G.
5th. December, 1966.

The Commissioner,
Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary,
Headquarters,
KONEDOBU T.P.N.G.

POLICE REPORT

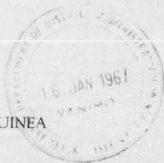
Constable 1/c	MUNGAI	5115	- A quiet, efficient and dependable man.
Constable	KOIAN	9661	- A cheerful constable but inclined to be greedy and lazy.
Constable	ESI	8676	- An excellent constable with good potential for advancement.
Constable	GuBAU	9492	- A dependable worker.
Senior Constable	WR	5086B	- An experienced N.C.O.
Constable	UYAM	10919	- An exuberant young constable who occasionally needs a tight rein.



(Alan D Stevens)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. 2 - 66/67 (PART 2)

Patrol Conducted by Alan D Stevens Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled West Palci, Maimai-Mamble, Seta and Makru-Klaylei
Census Divisions of the NUKU Administrative Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P E Donaldson, C.P.O.
Two members R.P.N.G.C.
Natives One member P.H.D.

Duration—From 31 / 8 / 66 to 10 / 11 / 66

Number of Days Seventyone

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No. Native Medical Orderly.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../1965/66

Medical/1965/66

Map Reference Army Fourmile 1966 series.

Objects of Patrol Routine patrolling and survey to establish the
possibility of setting up a Multi-Racial Local Government Council.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

ul
MAY
In
P

67-0-1



Sub-District Office,
MUMBAI.

30th August, 1966.

Mr. A.D. Stevens, C.P.O.
MUMBAI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS
MUMBAI PATROL NO. 2 1966/67

Please prepare to commence a patrol of the West Palai, Malsai/Washlo, Seiu and Makru/Khapdi Census Divisions of the Mumi Administrative area. You will be accompanied by C.P.O. Mr. K. Donaldson and two Police Constables from Mumi who will join you at Mingli.

You should depart Mumi as soon as practical tomorrow morning. If there is no further rain the station tractor will convey you to Angamank. If the condition of the road is doubtful you should proceed on foot. Villages along the main Mumi road have been notified.

The C.I.C. Mumi will meet you at Mingli, or if there is any delay you will find him camped at the Magesu River, where he is supervising the construction of a bridge. Mr. Sabben will appraise you of any detailed information you may require of the area you will be patrolling and hand over the constables to accompany you.

You will first patrol the West Palai and Malsai/Washlo Census Divisions and I estimate that this section of the patrol should occupy you a little under six weeks. On the completion of the first stage of the patrol return to Mumi, replenish your supplies and contact me by radio for a verbal interim report.

When you have done this continue the patrol through the Seiu and Makru/Khapdi Census Divisions. On this stage you will be able to make use of the Mumi station transport to visit villages served by the local road network. I estimate that this section of the patrol should occupy three weeks.

Objects of Patrol

The main object of the patrol is to conduct a survey to investigate the feasibility of establishing a Local Government Council incorporating the whole of the Mumi Administrative area. Concurrently with your patrol the C.I.C. Mumi will be patrolling the Mumi and West Palai Divisions with the same objects. It is the District Commissioner's aim to get a Council established at Mumi as soon as possible.

As discussed, area studies have been done of some of the Mumi Census Divisions. Take copies of these studies with you and bring them up to date where necessary. Where no studies have been done you will be required to submit a full report. For the lay out of area studies refer to Chapter 17 of Vol. 1 of the Departmental Standing Instructions, L.G. circulars No. 2/65, 10/66 and 12/65 and District Circular No. 39-1-1.

Ensure that you take a reasonably accurate map with you and delineate the village land boundaries for purposes of determining wards. You have already discussed this aspect of the patrol with the S.I.C.O. Mr. Bridges and should be in full with requirements.

You should tell the people that it is likely that they will be formed into a Council in the near future and invite discussion on the subject. One of the most common objections to Councils is fear of high taxes. Point out that whereas head taxes get paid into consolidated revenue and spent throughout the Territory all Local Government taxes are spent within the area. The amount of tax will be fixed annually by their own representatives after consultation with the people through annual tax payers meetings.

As part of the survey please make a thorough investigation and report on the road network required for development of the area. Look at this in relation to the proposed main road Lumi-Nuku-Drekikir.

No head tax should be collected on this patrol but a routine census is required for the Sein Census Division.

Please pay particular attention to signs of cargo cult activity, which has been prevalent in the Nuku area recently. Lender of the Paled cult, Sai-Sunubi of Binara Village, west Paled, is now back in his village and I am concerned that he may be up to his old tricks. Missionaries are a good source of information on these matters.

If there are matters requiring Court action have the parties concerned sent to Nuku at a time when the U.I.C. is likely to be on station.

Do not hesitate to contact me by radio through Nuku if something you consider beyond your province crops up.

At the conclusion of your patrol you will submit a full report as required by Departmental Standing Instructions. Mr. Donaldson will submit a similar report complementary to your own. These reports by junior officers are considered as much an exercise as an information document and care should be taken in their preparation. The Local Government Survey should be submitted as an appendix to the main report.


(A.D. Stover)

Assistant District Commissioner

C.C. C.I.C.

Nuku.

Mr. E. Donaldson,

Lumi.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 67-2-2

Sub District Office,
LUNI.
West Sepik District.
8 th December 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,
LUNI.

PATROL REPORT 2-66/67 WEST

PALEI, MAIMAI-NAMBO, SEM and MAKRU-KIAPLET

CENSUS DIVISIONS

Officer conducting	A D Stevens, CADET PATROL OFFICER
Area patrolled	West Palei, Maimai-Nambo, Sem and Makru- Klaplet C/D
Duration	31/8/66 to 10/11/66 (seventyone days)
Accompanying personnel	P K Donaldson C.P.O. 2 members R.P.W. N.G.C. 1 member P.E.D.
Reasons for patrol	Routine patrolling and survey to establish the possibility of setting up a Multi-Racial Local Government Council.
Area map reference	Army Fourmile 1966 series

Appendices	(A) Summary (B) Census figures (C) Patrol map

P K Donaldson
(P K Donaldson)
Cadet Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1/

PATROL DIARY- NUKU No. 2 - 66/67

- Wednesday 31-8-66 Patrol headed by C.P.O A.D. Stevens set out at 0910 hours for TELONE by tractor. Left TELONE with carriers 1000 hours, arriving KIBAN 1100 hours; changed carriers and departed 1110 hours- reached the KEIFUNGI River 1212 hours, changed carriers and departed 1217 hours - arrived BIRAP 1320 hours, changed carriers, stopped for lunch and departed 1400 hours - arrived TUBENTONIK 1505, changed carriers and departed 1520 hours - arrived YANKOK 1700, stopped the night.
- Thursday 1-9-66 Departed YANKOK 0715 hours - changed carriers at BRUGAP 0805 hours- arrived NINGIL 0925 hours. Changed carriers and remained NINGIL while C.P.O. Stevens flew across to the WAGASU River in a C.S.R.I.O. charted helicopter to talk with Frank Sabben S.I.C. Nuka. At his return the patrol departed 1000 hours arriving YERISI 1245 hours. Afternoon spent talking with locals.
- Friday 2-9-66 Day spent compiling information and C.P.O. Stevens gave a talk on the local government council survey.
- Saturday 3-9-66 Departed YERISI 0700 hours for MUMHUBUAL arriving 0945 hours. Day spent compiling information and walking round village and garden crops.
- Sunday 4-9-66 Departed MUMHUBUAL 0700 hours for BOINI arriving 0945 hours. Rest of day observed.
- Monday 5-9-66 Morning spent compiling information - departed BOINI 0400 arriving ORI 0430 hours. Afternoon spent chatting with locals. Slept ORI.
- Tuesday 6-9-66 Morning spent compiling information. Departed ORI 1400 for WURO arriving 1500.
- Wednesday 7-9-66 Morning spent compiling information. Left WURO Rest House for village proper (half hours walk) to inspect housing and facilities. Returned Rest House and departed at 1400 for WOHIL, arriving 1505 hours. Slept WOHIL.
- Thursday 8-9-66 Day spent compiling information and inspecting village. Departed WOHIL 1510 hours for NUKU arriving 1610 hours. Slept NUKU.
- Friday 9-9-66 Day spent compiling information and inspecting village and hamlet. Departed NUKU 1505 hours for WINSE arriving 1655 hours. Compiled information for L.G.C. survey.
- saturday 10-9-66 Inspection of village made and departed for WARA 0830 with carriers while C.P.O. Stevens remained to inspect a rice garden. Changed carriers at 1030 arriving WARA 1150 hours. C.P.O. Stevens arrived 1450 hours in heavy rain. Slept WARA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2/

Sunday 11-9-66 Morning spent compiling information and carrying out an inspection of housing and amenities. Afternoon observed, slept WARA.

Monday 12-9-66 Reported WARA 0750 hours for WEIKI arriving 0835 hours. Morning spent compiling information and an inspection of the village was made during the afternoon. Slept WEIKI.

Tuesday 13-9-66 Departed WEIKI 0750 hours for YAPUNDA, arriving 0930. Day spent compiling information and inspecting both villages of YAPUNDA.

Wednesday 14-9-66 Departed YAPUNDA 0745 hours for YOLPA arriving 0915 hours. Day spent compiling information and inspecting the several small villages in the YOLPA group.

Thursday 15-9-66 Departed YOLPA 0640 hours for YERIKIN arriving 0740 hours, collected necessary information and inspected village before continuing on to the Rest House at MAI. The remainder of the afternoon spent compiling information and inspecting the village. Slept MAI.

Friday 16-9-66 Departed MAI for YAMBIL 0720 hours, arriving 0930. Day spent compiling information and inspecting village and hamlets. Slept YAMBIL.

Saturday 17-9-66 Departed YAMBIL 0635 hours for WANALI arriving 0730 hours. Day spent compiling information and inspecting the village. Slept WANALI.

Sunday 18-9-66 Departed WANALI 0615 hours for SABIG. Arrived WASISSI 0745 hours, changed carriers and departed 0815 hours arriving SABIG 1200 hours. Sunday afternoon observed.

Monday 19-9-66 Day spent compiling information for, and inspecting the villages of SABIG and SIMBAP. Departed SABIG 1410 hours for WASISSI arriving 1815 hours.

Tuesday 20-9-66 Morning spent compiling information and inspecting the village of BINARA and hamlet. Afternoon spent similarly in the village of WALGOW.

Wednesday 21-9-66 Was unable to accompany C.P.O. Allen Stevens on an inspection of the road between Wasissi and Nuku due to an attack of fever on the previous night. On his return Mr. Stevens and myself journeyed into NUKU at the request of the C.I.U. Nuku A.D.O Mr. Frank Sabben. Stayed overnight at Nuku.

Thursday 22-9-66 Remained NUKU during the morning awaiting radio conversation. Returned WASISSI after lunch with supplies and medical orderly. Afternoon spent with a visit to SURINORA to compile information and inspect village conditions. Returned and slept at the Rest House WASISSI.

Friday 23-9-66 Departed WASISSI 0745 hours for SELEPUT, changed carriers at WANALI 0930 hours arriving SELEPUT 1030 hours. Day spent collecting information for both local government council and area surveys, and inspecting the village. Slept SELEPUT.

Saturday 24-9-66 Departed SELEPUI 0705 hours for MAKAFIN arriving 1235 hours. Compiled information and inspected village housing and facilities. Slept MAKAFIN.

Sunday 25-9-66 Departed MAKAFIN 0745 hours for MAKAFU arriving 0830 hours. Village lined, information collected and housing inspected. Slept MAKAFU.

Monday 26-9-66 Departed MAKAFU for AINUKILI and NUKILI 0745 hours arriving AINUKILI 0800. People lined, information compiled and village inspected. Departed that afternoon for NUKILI. Slept NUKILI.

Tuesday 27-9-66 Village lined, information collected. Supervised general clean up of village area and inspected housing. Returned to MAKAFIN, MAKAFU and AINUKILI to check up on work which these people were advised to carry out. Returned NUKILI 1800.

Wednesday 28-9-66 Departed NUKILI 0715 hours for WANI-WOMIKA arriving 0830 hours. Children given 2nd Triple-antigen injection, information collected, village housing inspected and supervised general clean-up.

Thursday 29-9-66 Left WANI-WOMIKA 0730 returning NUKILI with overnight camping gear. Revisited villages of MAKAFU and AINUKILI to recheck on work. Returned and slept NUKILI after attending "sing-sing" given in farewell to the local priest of the K.C. mission.

Friday 30-9-66 Departed NUKILI for YEMERESA, the patrol gear having been sent from WANI-WOMIKA arrived the previous day. Children given 2nd triple-antigen injection, information collected and village inspected. Slept YEMERESA.

Saturday 1-10-66 Departed YEMERESA 0800 for WENIL arriving 1045 hours. Village consisting of four separate hamlets was inspected. Children given 2nd triple-antigen injection, and information collected.

Sunday 2-10-66 Left WENIL to look over proposed road route through to SABEG. Arrived 1300 and a checkup was made on advice given on the previous visit made by this patrol. Returned, slept WENIL.

Monday 3-10-66 Departed WENIL 0715 hours for LAEKO arriving 0900. Inspected village housing and amenities, compiled information and lined children for 2nd triple-antigen injection. Slept LAEKO.

Tuesday 4-10-66 Departed LAEKO 0700 for LIBUAT arriving 0745 hours. Information collected, village inspected and children given 2nd triple-antigen injection.

- 41
- Wednesday 5-10-66 Departed LIBUAT 0615 hours for YULEM arriving 0800. Information collected, village inspected and children given 2nd triple-antigen injection. Left YULEM for WANI-WONIKA to deliver radio set as promised on patrol's previous visit. Returned YULEM 1500.
- Thursday 6-10-66 Departed YULEM 0715 hours for the MAINAI group arriving 1000. Inspected all three villages and compiled information. Children given 2nd triple-antigen injection. Slept MAINAI II.
- Friday 7-10-66 Took two days off from regular patrol to examine World War II Japanese fighter aircraft forced down in a kumi patch in the WANWAN census division. Departed MAINAI 0645 hours for the village of ^{Regra} FENAVI in the WANWAN G/D, as this is the closest point to the aircraft on route from MAINAI. Arrived 1430 hours, police remained with patrol gear at MAINAI.
- Saturday 8-10-66 Left at 0445 hours by lamplight not knowing the exact distance to be travelled, however it turned out to be no more than four hours easy walking. Approximately three hours were spent at the site clearing kumi and photographing. Returned FENAVI ^{Regra} 1605 hours.
- Sunday 9-10-66 Departed 0620 hours for HAMBLO hamlets to continue patrol arriving 1400. Word was sent on route for the patrol gear to be sent to HAMBLO arriving 1830 hours. Afternoon spent inspecting WOMBUI village.
- Monday 10-10-66 0700 hours continued inspection of the four remaining villages, also of the fish ponds and coffee plots. Information collected. Slept WOMBUI.
- Tuesday 11-10-66 Departed 0615 hours to NUKU station by tractor. The C.I.C. NUKU was absent on patrol so the day was spent in the office.
- Wednesday 12-10-66 Second day spent on NUKU station tidying up patrol affairs. A.D.O. Frank Sabben arrived NUKU from patrol and so points on the L.S.C. survey were discussed before proceeding with our patrol. Slept NUKU after making preparation for an early departure next morning.
- Thursday 13-10-66 Delayed by road condition which was affected by overnight rain, morning spent in NUKU office assisting A.D.O. Mr. F Sabben. Departed NUKU 1300 By tractor for SIBITELA - unloaded patrol gear and proceeded to HAMBUI accompanied by two members of the RPANGG for the purpose of investigating reports of a demented adult male believed to be a menace to the community - apprehended same to go to NUKU in the custody of the police. Returned and slept SIBITELA.

* Refer appendix (A) NUKU patrol report

2-66/67 by C.P.D. A.D. Stevens.

31

Friday 14-10-66 Census amended for villages of HAMBASAMBA and SIBITELA. Afternoon spent in inspection of both villages. Departed SIBITELA 1830 hours for AWES the patrol gear having been sent ahead during the afternoon. Arrived 1945 hours slept night.

Saturday 15-10-66 Census amended for the villages of AWES, ANGRA POKLO, SABIQU and ATERUM, all of whom were lined at the rest house AWES. Slept AWES.

Sunday 16-10-66 Spent at rest house completing data for census in information of the previously stated villages.

Monday 17-10-66 Inspected villages of ANGRA, POKLO and AWES before midday and SABIQU and ANTERUM during the afternoon Slept AWES.

Tuesday 18-10-66 Departed AWES 0630 hours for YIRIWANDI arriving 0715 hours. Villages of YIRIWANDI, SULINUKU, ABIQU APDUBONO and HANBU were lined and census amended.

Wednesday 19-10-66 Spent morning collating data compiled on the previous days census. Afternoon spent accompanying C.P.O. A Stevens on an inspection of surrounding villages.

Thursday 20-10-66 Left rest house for HAMBANGRI arriving 0730 hours Lined village and amended census. Inspection of housing and amenities was made returning YIRIWANDI 1430 hours. Spent remainder of afternoon collating census data.

Friday 21-10-66 Left rest house for USITANO, lined village for amendment of census. The neighbouring village of KEMPIEM also lined at USITANO for census revision. Returned YIRIWANDI during afternoon to complete work for census information in the area.

Saturday 22-10-66 Departed YIRIWANDI 0700 for WONGRIR arriving 0915 hours. Lined village for revision of census and carried out an inspection of village and huts before returning to the rest house 1500 hours. Collated data for census work, slept WONGRIR.

Sunday 23-10-66 Departed WONGRIR for NANGEN 0700, arriving 0915 hours. People lined for revision of census and medical inspection. Afternoon observed.

Monday 24-10-66 Departed NANGEN 0700 for YIRIWANDI however were delayed due to rising of the YAPUNDA River. Remained at YIRIWANDI for 1 1/2 hours while C.P.O. A Stevens arbitrated a dispute between the villages of AWES and WONGRIR. After changing carriers patrol continued on to KLAPLEI I in the MACRU-KLAPLEI C/D Arrived after three hours walking, slept KLAPLEI I.

Tuesday 25-10-66 Village lined and medically examined by M.O., information collected and several disputes arbitrated by C.P.O. A Stevens. Afternoon spent in village inspection.

Wednesday 26-10-66 Began 0700 on completion of inspection, patrol gear sent ahead to KLAPLEI II. Quitted KLAPLEI I 1030 hours moving on to KLAPLEI II. Village lined, information collected and two disputes heard. Inspection of village began before nightfall.

Thursday 27-10-66	Completed inspection of KLAPLEI III before moving on to KLAPLEI III arriving 1300 hours. village lined and information collected. Slept KLAPLEI III.
Friday 28-10-66	Day spent inspecting all villages' housing and amenities in KLAPLEI III.
Saturday 29-10-66	Left 0645 hours on inspection of proposed road route through to BONGOS in the MAPRIK sub district. Walked first to AMASEI thence to AKASAKI and then through to the R.C. mission at Bongos. Discussed possibilities of different routes with the local priest and returned direct to KLAPLEI I by a different route. Arrived KLAPLEI III 1730 hours the tractor from Nuku having arrived in our absence for the return to Nuku. Slept KLAPLEI III.
Sunday 30-10-66	Routed Sunday morning until the road had dried out enough for the trip to Nuku. Slept Nuku station.
Monday 31-10-66	Day spent straightening out patrol affairs and filling out census forms with data collected.
Tuesday 1-11-66	Day spent on Nuku station completing census work and attending to S.A.F. applications.
Wednesday 2-11-66	Arrival of A.D.O. F Sabben C.I.C. Nuku from patrol in the West Palei C/D. Patrol gear sent on to the rest house WILWIL accompanied by the police while C.I.C. A Stevens and myself remained for a discussion with Mr. Sabben relating to details of the LGC survey before departing for WILWIL. Arrived rest house after two hours walk. Slept WILWIL.
Thursday 3-11-66	Village lined and medically examined by M.O. OTZO accompanying the patrol. Talk given by Mr. Stevens on LGC, however no inspection was carried out as he was too sick to organize the work.
Friday 4-11-66	Inspection of the WILWIL groups of villages was carried out, returning to the rest house 1700.
Saturday 5-11-66	Left rest house for village of IPKINDU, information was collected and inspection of housing made taking part of the village of YIMINUM closest to the rest house. Slept WILWIL.
Sunday 6-11-66	Departed WILWIL for the Rest House MANESUKU. Remainder of day observed, slept MANESUKU.
Monday 7-11-66	People of MANESUKU lined, and information compiled. An inspection of the village was carried out returning to the rest house after its completion.
Tuesday 8-11-66	Left rest house 0700 for NUKU village arriving after one hours walk. Village was lined, medically examined and information collected. An inspection of village and adjoining hamlet was made returning nuku station 1400 hours. A station vehicle was sent out to the rest house at MANESUKU to collect patrol gear and return with it to the station. slept Nuku station.
Wednesday 9-11-66	Arrival of charter flight 1000 hours at Nukunto transport both C.F.O. A Stevens and myself plus patrol gear to LUMI, arriving 1045 hours.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol, during the two and a half months of its operation, covered the WEST PALEI, HAIMAI-WAMBLO, SEIN and MAGERU-KLAPLEKI census divisions of the NUKU Administrative Area, also penetrating the WANWAN census division and the DREKIKIKI area of the MAPRIE sub-district.

The main object of the patrol was to make a survey in preparation for the introduction of Local Government Councils into the NUKU area. Instructions were also given to bring information for area surveys up to date, in particular, attention to be given to a study of the road system in the area and road conditions, and to carry out a routine census of the SEIN census division.

The NUKU Administrative Area covers over 840 square miles with a total population of just under 17400 giving it an approximate population density range of 8 persons per square mile in the WANWAN C/D to 70 persons per square mile in the SEIN C/D.

Topography of this area throughout varies from the steep mountainous terrain just below the Torricelli mountain range, to moderately hilly country as it falls south towards the Sepik plains. The WEST PALEI is uninterrupted mountain country lying at the foot of the Torricelli with very little level ground, consisting only of precipitous slopes between ridges and gullies. Many small streams form the headwaters of two big rivers, the YAPUNDA and the WAGASU, perpetuated by an average annual rainfall of 100-150 inches a year. Vegetation is predominately tropical rain forest in which clearing for roads and gardens is very difficult. HAIMAI-WAMBLO has a similar terrain but with larger waterways, more level ground and fewer mountains towards the WAMBLO groups of villages where large patches of kuni grass have replaced the rain forests. The SEIN and MAGERU-KLAPLEKI divisions are, geographically, the best in the area having more level ground which, for the most part, has a heavier topsoil due to the gentler slopes and lower annual rainfall averaging out at 75 inches with a marked wet season from November through to February.

It is evident that since the establishment of the NUKU patrol post, the people of the SEIN and MAGERU-KLAPLEKI census divisions have advanced both socially and economically at a greater rate than the more isolated peoples of the PALEI and HAIMAI-WAMBLO census divisions, the former also having the greatest potential in the whole of the NUKU Administrative Area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The road system around the NUKU - SEIM - KLAFLAI areas quite extensive also allowing four wheel drive vehicles and tractor with trailer out as far as the HAMBLO groups of villages. However although reasonably well drained and maintained, is ~~impaired~~ impaired by excessive use when wet due to the lack of surfacing materials and impassable altogether during most of the wet season.

The NUKU - WASISSI road is quite passable during the dry although there are one or two sections where it is barely wide enough on corners or embankments. as long as it retains its grass surface it should hold together quite well.

The section of road from WASISSI to MONADIN OFM Station is sufficient for ~~four wheel drive vehicles~~ as far as the WEST PALEI G/D border although the sections on either side of MAI village are very steep in parts and the gradients will have to be reduced.

The road from WASISSI to just beyond the WURO rest house is reasonably well made and maintained with a grass surface for most of the way. However from this point to just beyond the WARA turn off, where the road ends, is in a shocking condition as neither WURO people nor the WUWIL people consider it their responsibility consequently there has been several slides completely demolishing the road and ~~xxxx~~ the grass has been allowed to grow unattended. There is no further road except for a short section on either side of NUKU; the section between NUKU and WINBE being interrupted by several small creeks, none of which would be passable at present except on foot, and sections where there would hardly be enough room for a motorbike.

WASISSI - SABIU.
Although wide enough for motor bike traffic it has been unused due to the absence of a bridge crossing over the WAGASU river. However now that the bridge is complete there need only be a slight amount of work done in widening the road for a three mile ~~xxxx~~ section just beyond BINARA, and renewal of the two small bridges spanning creeks on either side of the WAGASU, before the road could carry four wheel vehicles.

The WAGASU bridge recently completed ~~x~~ (early September) by the OIC NUKU, ADO Mr. F S abben. Built on the principal of ~~x~~ span, bridging a river approximately 60 feet wide, without piers and about eight feet above the river bed so that during the dry season (march - november) there is a clearance of about three feet while during the wet season the river and all its flats will pass over the bridge.

During a recent rainstorm the river was believed to be running several feet over the bridge sufficient to erode the approaches however effecting no damage to the bridge itself. A bridge having full clearance would have been impracticable in this case as the river is ~~to~~ wide and the banks ~~to~~ loose.

Inspections were made of proposed routes from WEMIL to the MAINAI-HAMBLO census division through to SABIU as proposed by the local Roman Catholic Priest at WUKILI. THERE are no difficult gradients on the route, except at SABIU itself, as it follows a ridge for most of the way. The people of WEMIL have already successfully completed almost two miles of their end, however there has been some difficulty (due to the fact that the route passes through some of the best hunting ground belonging to WEMIL and the people are afraid that if they open up this bush with a public roadway they will lose much of their game. Also a proposed road route from KLAFLAI ~~xxxx~~ through to BONGOS in the MAPRIK sub-district was examined. However the BONGOS river which was two feet deep in the ~~xxxx~~ shallowest crossing and travelling at about four knots when we encountered it at the end of the dry season, would pose the biggest problem. Plus the fact that there is a decent of about 500 feet on the western bank of the river. The alternative route through to KLAFLAI I is not quite so rugged but would be impossible to lay a road ~~down~~ due to the fact that much of it is swampy ground.

VILLAGE SITE

In areas such as the PALKE the villages are situated atop the highest peaks due to the necessity for defence in the times when every village was wary of its neighbours, and this poses many problems which thwart attempts to improve living conditions. The supply of water to the village in such areas is noticeably insufficient in some places and in others the water is very muddy and unhygienic. However in some cases small hamlets have been established below the main village so that they may have an easier access to water; this, I personally feel, is a good move and ought to be encouraged.

HOUSING

Housing construction in these colder regions, at first glance, appears shabby. However on closer inspection it will be found that the dwellings are waterproof and built with roofs sloping down to ground level in order to deflect the chilly mountain winds.

In the lower regions of warmer climates, local officers of the NUKU administrative area have encouraged the younger people to build raised type dwellings to promote cleanliness, and indeed it seems that, where the climate permits, they actually prefer this type of dwelling despite the extra work it involves.

However there is a danger in indiscriminate advising of construction of raised type dwellings (haus veranda) in climates to which it is not suited. In these cases it was found that the people, eager to please the "Kiap", had built the "haus veranda" adjoining the old "haus ground" preferring to use the old house as a "haus kuk" while sleeping in the raised house, when in fact it was generally the other way round so defeating the whole purpose.

WEST PALKE:

Very few raised type dwellings, usually low roofs of sago palm thatch sloping down to within inches of the ground allowing only minimum circulation of air. The working of the thatch or 'MORETA' in this area is of a far higher standard than that of even the more economically advanced communities.

HAINAI - NAMBLO:

Although there is a greater proportion of the advanced style of housing (about 20%) the construction and materials used lower the standard of housing in this area. Also, with the exception of the NAMBLO group of villages, the village grounds themselves were untidy and it was necessary to supervise a clean-up of the grounds on visiting these places. This area was unique in that several of the older dwellings (no longer being built) were constructed along the lines of a low wall, roughly oval shaped, with roofs as high as thirty feet and very short gable so that the building looked almost cone shaped and slightly flattened at the sides.

SEIN:

Upwards of thirty percent of the housing is the raised type while the remaining seventy percent are gradually changing to a style of dwelling with higher walls and gable allowing better circulation of air. The village grounds in this area are tidy and well cleared.

MAKRU-KLAPLET:

Thirty five percent of the housing is the raised type, although their housing is relatively advanced they lack the initiative to remove the dozens of abandoned houses which litter their villages and subsequently they were advised that, if they wished to improve their village site they would have to keep it clear of refuse.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES.WEST PALEI:

Less than half the villages in this census division have any interest in coffee growing as a cash crop. None of them however have any coffee trees in the ground as they are still in the stages of growing shade trees. Of these that have no interest at present, a few at some stage attempted the planting of shade trees but have now lost interest and the gardens have become badly overgrown.

There is also one ~~at~~ rice garden in the area at WINBE.

MAINAI-NAMBLO:

The NAMBLO group of villages all have advanced coffee plots with quite a number of immature coffee trees. MAINAI and N-GAFU are the only other places in the area where coffee is being grown. This means that better than 50% of the villages in this area have no interests in cash cropping.

The village of TEMEBEBA is the most advanced in the breeding of fish. In this village there were over 150 fish, ranging in size, anything up to ten inches long, though not big enough for consumption.

The same village was also ~~five~~ five or six goats by the local CMSL Mission however they now have only three bucks left having killed the rest because they disapproved of the animals' faeces littering the village.

The NAMBLO group, BOHEIU, KALEI, ENGLAF, IMBIYIP and TERAMES, also have several fish ponds kept remarkably clean as are their numerous well tended coffee plots. Brus, the native tobacco, has been suggested to these people as a commercial crop and already the ground has been cleared for this purpose. Fruits such as papaws, pineapples and bananas grown here, are larger than average and of good quality. Pineapples in particular grew like wild flowers, without any encouragement from the people.

SEIM-SHAKRU-KIAPLEI:

There is extensive work being done on cash cropping in this area particularly in the SEIM census division where a good deal of work is being done in the making of gardens for dry rice. Also there are ~~an~~ numerous small plots of sweet corn which seem to be thriving quite well.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

In the SEIM census division, since the ~~missionary~~ cargo cult leader Kokomo was interned at the BOROVI corrective institution in WENWAI, the people have really got to work on their cash cropping. This is evident from the fact that there are quite a number of new gardens cleared ready for the planting of coffee and rice and the roads in this area are recently cleared and the grass kept trimmed.

Sui / Hanubi of KIHABA village, WEST PALEI, recently returned to his village after a term of detention for cargo cult activities. However on our visit to the village we met him after an obvious hard days work in his garden and was to all appearances quite sincere about his work. He has also abandoned his old house, one of the symbols of his former leadership, and now abides in the community gathering house.

The idea of introducing Local Government Councils into the area was met with mixed feeling, but generally the people were willing to make the attempt at running a council once they had it clear in their minds that it could ~~not~~ be of benefit to them. (Refer appendix A)

HEALTH

No where in the Huku area have the people come to accept, completely, the use of latrines. In such places as MAKAFU in the WEST PALMEI, MAIMAI-NAMBLO and NAMBASAMBA in the SEIM, latrines were in a very unhygienic condition and most of them needed to be replaced or supplemented by additional structures. It was also necessary in several cases to instruct the people in the best method of constructing a latrine.

In one or two places around the MUKILI area in WEST PALMEI, villages were shabby, with refuse lying about the village grounds.

In MUKILI village alone there were four cases of malnutrition in children, two of which were from the same family. In this particular case it seems that the women concerned had been previously instructed to take their children to the hospital at NUKU for treatment however the husband objected saying that they could not be spared as they were needed to cook his food.

In other cases where people had refused to go to hospital, it was, apparently, because they could not go without 'sago' for any length of time as they would be required to in hospital. (Sago or sago is the staple diet of these people.)

At the time of the patrol's visit to MAKAFU in the KEKEREKAI MAIMAI-NAMBLO census division, an inspection of the local Aid Post was made. The APO concerned was absent at the time and the house was left open. Dogs were roaming round inside, swabs and bandages littered the floor, and the rubbish bins, left full, had been upset by the dogs. Kids were left off medical supplies and there were flies everywhere.

Medical Orderlies from NUKU accompanied the patrol through the MAIKAI-NAMBLO, SEIM, and MAKRU-KIAPLEI census divisions and a second dose of Triple- antigen was administered to the children of the MAIMAI-NAMBLO census division.

During this patrol it was found that even in the more socially advanced areas and villages directly under mission influence, the people had not quite accepted some of the elementary principals of hygiene.

EDUCATION

In one or two places around the HUKU village in the WEST PALMEI, young boys who had completed standard one at WASISSI were wanting to go on to standard two. However they were unable to go on to a higher grade in an Administration school because they were too old by the time they had completed standard one in the mission school.

WASISSI school is the only one in the WEST PALMEI to go as far as standard one; there are standard one schools at the MUKILI mission and at WOHREU in the MAIMAI-NAMBLO census division. The SEIM census division has a standard two school at the SEIM RC mission as well as a government school at NUKU-ANGLO staffed by native teachers. All the MAKRU-KIAPLEI census division is covered by a RC mission school at MANTSURU which goes up to standard six.

However in every census division many of the mission preparatory schools are without teachers and of those that do have a permanent staff, one or two have young men of fifteen or sixteen teaching who, themselves, have no better than a standard two education.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was well received throughout the area and the people were found to be quite cooperative.

The main object of the patrol, to carry out a survey for the possible introduction of a Multi-Racial Local Government Council, was fulfilled and reactions of the people noted. There was there straightout opposition to the idea and those that were a little uncertain, readily put forward questions, which when answered, dispelled any doubts they may of had.

Amendments were made to area surveys of all the census divisions covered (refer GREEN patrol No. 2-66/67 area studies by G.P.O. A D Stevens) and a census of the SEEM census division was taken, however no head count was collected as per patrol instructions.

Although my own experience in the field was negligible I was able to assist G.P.O. A D Stevens in the amendment of the census and data for the area surveys while at the same time gaining valuable experience and improving my knowledge of the Pidgin English language.