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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BUNDI

VOLUME No: 5

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1961 - 1962

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MADANG DISTRICT 1961/62.

BUNDI & AIOME SUB DISTRICTS.

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
BUNDI 1 61/62	F.H. Faulkner P.O. I	BUNDI C.D.
BUNDI 2 61/62	F.H. Faulkner P.O. I	Igoi-aop & Sumau Garia C.D.
BUNDI 3 61/62	No report received .	
BUNDI 4 61/62	F.J. Martin	MEMO (no report)
AIOME 1 61/62	J.B. Moyle P.O. I	AIOME-Angaus-anor & part Uramin C.D.
AIOME 2 61/62	J.B. Moyle P.O. I	Part of the Rao-Breri C.D.

D.N.A.

~~67-3-6~~



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. BUN 1 OF 61-62

Patrol Conducted by F.H. FAULKNER P.O.1

Area Patrolled BUNDI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 4/9/1961 to 25/9/1961

Number of Days ~~18~~ 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27 Nov 1960

Medical Feb-Mar 1961

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & TAX COLLECTION 1961
EXTENSION OF GRADED BRIDLE TRACKS IN AREA

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Popu

Female	
to Child	
Birth	
M	

67-7-19

13th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL - 1/61-62

This report indicates that Mr Faulkner worked long hours and took his time moving unhurriedly through the area so as to really meet the people. I was very glad to see this.

I doubt if it can be really called unfortunate that the people have suffered a loss of faith in the Administration to bring their complaints to the Administration for settlement. Luluais cannot be blamed for the extent of the debts in the area. If they attempted to take to themselves any magisterial powers they would be in real trouble and they have in fact no authority to deal with such matters. It is true that a proper exercise of personality and leadership by them could perhaps reduce the trouble, but we have given them little or no training to assist in this. I know your District has had some courses for officials - can these be extended?

When a person lodges a civil claim before the Court, that another person is indebted to him and refuses to pay, I fail to see how we can refuse to accept the claim and determine it. This seems to apply in the case you mention of Chibus paying in advance for the purchase of a cassowary. The legal position in this case would appear to be that we are dealing with an Agreement for the sale of goods - the goods to be acquired by the seller after making the agreement, i.e. future goods. We know very little of the terms and conditions of the Agreements under consideration, particularly the time agreed upon for delivery to the buyer or collection by the buyer of the cassowary. The Statute of Frauds and Limitations at Section 8 states - "no action shall be brought upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof, unless the agreement or some note or memorandum thereof shall be in writing signed by the person to be charged.....". Thus, if the Agreement is to be performed within the space of one year there is no necessity for it to be evidenced by writing. As mentioned above, we do not know whether the parties agreed to delivery within a year or some longer period. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the Chibus buyer would want his cassowary to be delivered or ready for collection before the expiry of a year. If this assumption is correct there is no need for writing and an action would not be barred by the Statute of Frauds and Limitations.

The Goods Ordinance 1961, in Section 8 provides that an Agreement to Se 1 may be by word of mouth but if the goods are valued at \$10 or more the Contract is not enforceable (or

price recoverable in other words - either as a debt or as damages) by action unless the buyer accepts the goods or part of them or unless he gives something in earnest to bind the agreement or unless the agreement is evidenced by writing. So, in this case, if the cassowary is valued at less than £10 the Chimbu/Bundi agreement may be wholly parol as neither the Goods Ordinance nor the Statute of Frauds (Depending on time for performance) requires writing. If the cassowary is valued at £20 or more the agreement may still be wholly parol as the Chimbu buyer apparently does give money to bind the agreement.

It might be noted that if the value of the total cassowary transaction exceeds £50, the Transactions With Natives Ordinance would require writing and approval by an Authorised Officer, for that Ordinance seemingly applies to agreements between native and native not only between native and non-native.

In any case, even where there is no legal remedy there is nothing to prevent us using our court offices to assist in making agreement between persons. I agree with you entirely that the litigation habit carried to excess is undesirable and should be discouraged but I doubt whether the proper way to do this is to allow the growth of the even more unpleasant habit of breaking contracts and the growth of selfish grasping attitudes.

There are certainly a large number of men absent in employment. Mr Faulkner thinks any recommendation for closure to recruiting would not be accepted as bad effects have not yet developed. This is not so. Prevention is desirable where possible. However, it is likely that such a recommendation would be rejected on the grounds that closure would be largely pointless and doomed to failure without some development plan for the home area. We could not even effectively police such a closure unless there was something being done in the villages which tended to keep people there. Not only this Census Division but the whole Bundi administrative area seems to be in a poor state and you should liaise constantly with all other departments to see if there is anything at all which can be done to alleviate the situation. The question of under-age youths being employed in the Goroka and Wahgi Valleys could be referred to the District Officers, Goroka and Mount Hagen for discussions with and enquiry by Labour Department Officers there as this employment would be in breach of law. Again, however, one wonders what they will do if they go home. Is there a suitable school? I note also that Mr Faulkner believes the people go away to earn money to pay tax as the tax cannot be produced by the village economy. This may indicate that the area is being taxed prematurely. This should be investigated carefully and recommendations made.

The report seems to confuse bush fallowing and crop rotation to some extent and also to imply that different necessarily means better or worse in their absolute sense. The agricultural methods of the Bundi people are different from those of the Chimbu, but not necessarily worse. They were evolved in quite different circumstances and suit those circumstances. If the circumstances change, e.g. by population increase, adoption of permanent crops, etc., the methods might then become unsuitable and need changing.

It appears health and education are quite good in the area and that the future of the people would be quite bright if some means of economic progress could be found. The bridle paths appear to form the nucleus of a sprud road system. Agriculture, animal husbandry and timber production should all be examined in close co-operation with other departments. The Administration should not lightly pass all developmental initiative to the Mission in the area but should have its own

plans and activities as well as assisting any other developmental agency offering.

This was obviously a very good and useful patrol and has been well reported. The only criticism is that there was no map.

[Signature]
(W.R. DUNN)
A/Director.

The Director,
Department of Health,
Nairobi.

WATER SUPPLY

It is noted that the water supply situation develops as follows: The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population.

Consequently, the water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population.

WATER SUPPLY

The level of water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population. The water supply is not sufficient for the needs of the population.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7-7-19 ✓

AKJ/jl

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-6



District Office,
MADANG

20th June, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 1/61-62

Herewith a report on a patrol by Mr. F. Faulkner of the Bundi Census Division, which has been badly delayed both by the patrolling Officer and the Assistant District Officer whose detailed comments are attached.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is quite a problem when a community develops habits needing constant correction by litigation, like court collection of debts in this area. The situation develops where nobody carries out the obligation unless court-ordered, and I have seen this occur with house repair, care of children etc. The remedy is to penalise the recalcitrant party, and the Native Administration Regulations allow any order which appears to be just. A solid interest charge would be reasonable.

Concerning debts for Chimbus who have paid money in advance for cassowaries, I consider they should be well warned that no assistance will be given, and told that they must not pay any money in advance. In actual fact I think the Statute of Frauds and Limitations would operate to prevent recovery of these debts. The Regulations do not occupy the field of civil action to such an extent as to pre-empt the Statute of Frauds and Limitations which necessitates the contract be evidenced in writing.

RECRUITMENT.

The level of recruiting is alarmingly high, 49.5% of males between 16 and 45 years being absent. The problem is that there is nothing to keep them in their villages.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Much greater planning and much greater freedom of action is required if Native Affairs officers are to be successful in aiding economic development, and I most definitely consider they should engage in this task. But the problem in Bundi is to know what form of development should be encouraged. With this, and the need for

soil conservation and re-afforestation in mind, I am referring the matter to the District Commissioner with a request that a survey be carried out by the Departments of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries and Forests.

(Signature)
(A.K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

cc Officer in Charge,
BUNDI.

*There have been several
soil surveys carried out in
the past. Only suggestion is
Arabica coffee with only a
fair prospect of it becoming
economically important -
topography is against it.*

(Signature)
20/6/62



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

GRK/jl

No. 67-3-6

Sub-district Office,
MADANG

14th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL NO.1/1961-62

Submitted herewith in duplicate is the report of the above-mentioned patrol which was conducted to the BUNDI Census Division by Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner. Census statistics are submitted on Village Population Register forms in triplicate. Camping Allowance claim has been processed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: In general the native situation in the BUNDI Census Division remains good. This is due to the good contact which has been maintained between the people of the Division and both the Administration and the Catholic Mission. The extension of the graded track through this Division is serving in no small measure to increase the degree, and consequently the effectiveness, of contact between the people and these two bodies.

It appears that the major problem to be faced in the field of native affairs is that posed by the absence of so many able-bodied men, both married and single, from their villages. This basic problem gives rise to many subsidiary problems in the social and economic spheres. In his final paragraph under the heading "Economic Activity" at page 7 of the report the patrolling officer states that ".... the greater part of income in this area comes from outside employment." This, I feel, is the core of the problem of absentee labour. There would be little cash income in the BUNDI Census Division if outside labour was closed to the men of this Division.

A stated aim of the Administration is the preparation of the indigenous people of the Territory to take their place in the world as a self-governing nation. The achievement of this aim is, of course, directly related to the economic, social and political development of the people of the Territory. It would be impractical and, indeed, dishonest to deny to any group or groups of people the opportunity to participate in the overall Territory development in those spheres. In other words we cannot expect to keep any group of people as anthropological exhibits. This is what the situation would amount to if a group of people, such as those in the BUNDI Census Division, was denied any chance to participate in the economic life of the Territory - such participation being the major source of cash income of the members of the group - without definite steps being taken to give the members of the group the opportunity and incentive to participate in some form of economic activity in the group's home area.

There is no doubt that various ill-effects, mostly social, will occur in the BUNDI Census Division if the absentee labour problem is allowed to continue to the stage where many of the villages will be virtually denuded of able-bodied males. To prevent such a stage being reached, the action which first comes to mind and is the most obvious remedy is the restriction or prohibition of employment of natives of the Census Division. However, to quote from memo 14/2/7 of 27/3/62 from the Director of Native Affairs, "no useful result could be obtained by employment prohibition in itself. This is merely a tool to help achieve success through other means, and the aid it gives is that it builds up local man-power so that works can be undertaken and restores the male/female ratio so that social development may be achieved. Therefore, in conjunction with this prohibition, it is essential to have some sort of developmental plan."

At the present moment conditions in the Census Division are not unsatisfactory but the statistics indicate that we will, in time, be faced with the same problem, because of the absence of large numbers of able-bodied men from the villages, as that with which the Administration is faced in some of the Ramu Valley Census Divisions e.g. URIGINA/KESAWAI. The effects of the absence of too many adult males from the village are not presently being felt but they are quite foreseeable. Unless a developmental plan of the type envisaged by the Director in his above-mentioned memorandum is applied in the BUNDI Census Division then we will be forced to continue to allow, without restriction, the participation of BUNDI Census Division people in the one form of economic activity which brings the major proportion of cash income into the Division i.e. sale of labour.

The matter of the employment of youths under the age of sixteen years in the Goreka and Wahigi Valley areas is one that was mentioned in my 67-3-6 of 23/8/60 at paragraph 3 of my comments under the heading "Native Affairs" (BUNDI Patrol No. 5/59-60). It is still my belief that the matter should be investigated by the Inspectors of Labour in each of the two Districts and that action should be taken to return to their homes any youths being employed in contravention of the Native Employment Ordinance.

AGRICULTURE: Re-afforestation and soil conservation projects are becoming matters of some urgency in this Census Division. The natives of BUNDI do not have the same land shortage problem as afflicts their friends of the CHIMBU. However, if their present wasteful use of land is allowed to continue unchecked and without any remedial steps being taken then, in the not too distant future, the Bundi natives will be able to "boast" of a land shortage problem proportionately equal to that of the CHIMBU.

I consider that the time of a Forestry Officer would be more than well spent in an investigation of the present position as it regards the destruction of protective cover vegetation in the area and a consideration of practical steps that may be taken in an endeavour to repair the damage of past years.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Very valuable work has been done during the past 3-4 years in the extension of a system of graded tracks through the BUNDI administrative area. The extension of the system has led to an increase in contact between the natives as a whole and the Administration and the Catholic Mission and also between native groups. It is understood that necessary dynamite and detonators have already been flown to BUNDI for blasting operations at the rocky sections on the track between Bundi and MBUNDI Village. It is hoped that the actual blasting operations will be carried out soon. The removal of these rocky sections will enable the Catholic Mission tractor with 'doser blade to be put to work on sections of the road further distant from Bundi. The construction of this road is of equal benefit to the natives, the Administration and the Catholic Mission.

Who is going to use it?

CONCLUSION: The patrol spent an adequate amount of time in each village and this enabled the people to bring up, and have settled, multitudinous civil disputes of which the area seems to have an over-abundance. The patrol was well conducted by Mr. Faulkner and his report indicates that he has taken a lively interest in, and observed keenly, the problems of the area. All objectives of the patrol were achieved.

[Signature]
 (G.N. KEENAN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

- cc The Officer in Charge,
 Patrol Post,
BUNDI.
- Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner,
 Patrol Post,
ALOME.

INTRODUCTION

The area covered by this patrol is that known as the Bundi Census Division, and is the most heavily populated of the Divisions patrolled from the Bundi patrol Post.

This division is located in the Bismark ranges between Bundi Patrol Post and Mt Herbert in the west and between the slopes of Mt Wilhelm and the southern Ramu fall. The population live in compact, close set villages located at altitudes between 2,500' and 7,000'.

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out routine census and tax collection for 1961, and to prepare for the extension and improvement of the 20 miles of bridle track in the area.

DIARY

Saturday 2nd September.

0800 Census, and Tax collection
Bundi Village held at Bundi Patrol Post. Completed 1500.

Monday 4th September

0800 Departed Bundi Patrol Post
for Bundikara Village, arriving 1030. Census and Tax
collection 1100, completed by 1500. Discussion with
Village Officials regarding road work to be undertaken
following the patrol, and the decision to use Bundikara
as the base for this work.

Tuesday 5th September.

0730 Departed Bundikara for
Bononi arriving 1200. Census and Tax collection
commenced 1300, completed 1530. Discussion, hearing
of complaints etc, until 1800.

Wednesday 6th September

0730 Departed Bononi for
Goganbagu, arriving 1100. Census Tax collection commenced
1230, completed 1530. Village inspection, discussions,
hearing of complaints etc, until 1800.

Thursday 7th September

0800 Departed Goganbagu for
Yandera, arriving 0830. Census Tax collection commenced
0930, but interrupted by heavy rain at 1145. The rest
of the day spent hearing various complaints etc.

Friday 8th September

0800 Census revision and Tax collection
Yandera resumed, completed 1130. The afternoon spent
in inspection of the Aid Post and village, and discussions
with Village Officials.

Saturday 9th September

0800 Departed Yandera for Dindinogoi arriving 0845. Census and Tax collection commenced 0930 completed 1130. Afternoon spent in village inspection, and hearing of various civil claims and complaints.

Sunday 10th September

From 0800 to 1800 spent settling a series of civil claims by Chimbu natives against Dindinogoi natives.

Monday 11th September

Departed Dindinogoi at 0730, and passing through the old Mokinangi Village site arrived Karamuki 1030. Rest of morning spent in village inspection. Census and Tax collection commenced 1330, completed by 1700. Discussions etc until 1800. 1930 to 2130 spent hearing complaints and civil claims by Chimbos and others.

Tuesday 12th September

Departed Karamuki 0730 for Mokinangi, arriving 1130. Census and Tax collection commenced 1300 completed 1530. Until 1800 spent in village, and Aid Post inspection, and the hearing of civil claims.

Wednesday 13th September

0730 Departed Mokinangi for Marum. Passed through Kindarupa at 1100, arrived Marum 1130. Census and Tax collection commenced 1300, completed by 1500. Village inspection discussions etc., to 1730.

Thursday 14th September

0800 Departed Marum for Kindarupa, arriving 0830. Village inspection until 1000. Tax collection and census revision commenced 1130, completed 1420. Discussions until 1640.

Friday 15th September

0800 Departed Kindarupa for Bau, arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection commenced 0945, completed 1130. Discussions and hearing of civil claims, and village inspection until 1730.

Saturday 16th September

0730 Departed Bau for Guibe, arriving 1130. Census and Tax collection commenced 1300, completed 1500. Settled a number of civil claims, both by locals and Chimbos, and carried out village inspection until 1730.

Sunday 17th September

Observed at Guibe

Monday 18th September

0800 Departed Guibe for Tigina, arriving

0900. Census and Tax collection commenced 1000, completed 1200. Village inspection and hearing of various civil claims etc until 1800.

Tuesday 19th September

0800 Departed for Bogai arriving at 0900. Mr. N. Malone arrived from Mokinangi Village at 0930, and joined the patrol. Census and Tax collection commenced at 1030 completed 1330. Rest of afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions, and hearing of civil claims.

Wednesday 20th September

0730 Departed Bogai for Emigari Bogai Aid Post inspected en route, arriving at Emigari at 1200. Census and Tax collection held 1300, completed by 1600. Village inspection and discussions during afternoon.

Thursday 21st September.

0800 Departed Emigari for Karisokera, arriving 0945. Census and Tax collection commenced 1045, completed by 1400. Village inspection hearing of complaints etc until 1730.

Friday 22nd September

0800 Departed Karisokera for Korinogobu arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection held 0945, completed by 1200. Village inspection discussions etc during the afternoon.

Saturday 23rd September

0730 Departed for Mendi, arriving 0830. Mr. Malone continued work on the new Mendi Aid Post. The rest of the morning spent in village inspection discussions etc. Census and Tax collection commenced at 1300, completed 1530.

Sunday 24th September

Engaged in clerical work in connection with the patrol

Monday 25th September

0800 Departed Mendi for Bundi Patrol Post, arriving 1130.

END OF PATROL

TOPOGRAPHY

The bulk of the population live on the ridges or upper slopes of three long valleys each of which fans out in a westerly direction from a common junction at the Imbrum Valley below the Bundi Patrol Post. Remaining population live in lower valleys and on associate ridges, below and to the east of Mt Herbert.

The ridges and mountain sides of this area are very steep while the valleys are extremely deep and carry fast flowing rivers in their floors. There is no flat ground in the area.

Vegetation has become very sparse in the more thickly populated areas; due to extensive gardening and lack of knowledge of soil conservation techniques, and in such areas consists mainly of grassland. In some areas the soil has been completely ruined and now supports only pitpit.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

While the Native Situation is quite good in the area there are signs that there will be a deterioration in the near future due to recent increases in the number of absentee labour.

The health of these people is very good, and at present there are ample supplies of food in all villages. However it is obvious that with the high number of men absent there will be some degree of shortage next year (1962). The number of absentees did not reach dangerous proportions until the latter half of 1961 and consequently gardens planted towards the end of the year will be much smaller than previous years.

The people in this area are extremely friendly, and while the people of this division visit the patrol post quite frequently, it is extremely rare when people from our other divisions do.

Unfortunately a great deal of time had to be spent during the patrol hearing and settling civil claims arising from the notorious debt incurring habits of these people. They are unable to hold for long any sum of money or material objects of monetary value and consequently loan to others, but with the idea that this gives them a hold over the receiver and that he is obliged to return it eventually. Unfortunately the receiver often does not feel inclined to return same. Between 60 and 70 such cases were presented for jurisdiction, and although some were a little complicated, a great number merely required an order for the debt to be refunded. Of course a reasonably competent Luluai should be able to settle such matters, but unfortunately there is only one in the area who could be classed as such, and little hope of finding competent replacements for the others.

These people maintain contact with the people of the Upper Chimbu, for the purposes of trade, exchange of brides, etc. One of their most profitable activities is to act as the middleman in the cassowary trade between the Ramu and the Chimbu. The usual profit is 100%, however as often happens the Bundi people collect the money before supplying the cassowary, and of course the Chimbu never sees the cassowary or his money again. Throughout the patrol there was a steady stream of Chimbus coming over as they have found that there only hope of getting their money refunded is to lodge a complaint with the Administration. The OIC Gembogl has been requested to warn the people in the Upper Chimbu to discontinue the practice of sending money over to the Bundi area for the purchase of cassowarys.

ABSENTEE LABOUR

As mentioned previously the high number of absentee labourers shows signs of becoming a problem in this area. Percentage figures of able bodied males absent from this area are included at the end of this report. As can be seen many of the villages have percentages well above the accepted safe margin of one third of able bodied males.

Of those working outside the district approximately 65% are working in plantations in New Britain, New Ireland etc, while the remainder are employed in the highlands (ie in the Eastern and Western Highlands.) Of those employed in the highlands most are employed as casual workers, and it is estimated that not more than half are permanently employed. The rest are "floating around" seeking occasional employment picking coffee etc, but more often than not merely live off other Bundi people who have employment.

Not included in the absentee figures are a number of males under the age of 16 who are absent in the highlands. Apparently they are able to gain employment picking coffee, and are often sent over by parents and relatives for this purpose. This type of worker apparently receives no accomodation rations etc, but merely lines at the plantation in the morning and is paid for what he has picked at the end of the day.

Unfortunately cash now makes up the major portion of the bride price, and as there is no local income the only means ^{by which} the cash can be raised is by outside employment. However these cash amounts are usually controlled by the elders of the clans and are rarely broken into, merely circulating from clan to clan. Inquiries revealed that another reason for leaving the village was to find money to pay the head tax. As there is no village economy this reason could be quite valid.

As mentioned before the present absentee labour position has not had time to have any great effect. However it seems obvious that undesirable results will be apparent in the near future. What strengthens this belief is the fact that

indicate some of them.

*what would
do if he
village >>
could he be
going to school
they were
villages
taxes >>*

1-27

how many?

6.

large numbers of married men have left the village this year. In the past this was practically unknown, ie only single males sought outside employment. Because this creates a new situation it may prove very difficult for those remaining in the villages to cope with it.

While I am of the opinion that restrictions should be placed on employment of natives from this area as soon as possible, I have not submitted any recommendations as I feel that they would not be accepted until there is evidence of undesirable results appearing.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food grown here differs little from other highland areas, with sweet potato the staple, supplemented by taro, tapioca, pumpkin, corn, etc.,.

Food has always been plentiful in this area, and at the time of the patrol this was found to be the case. However a direct result from the present absentee labour situation will probably be a steep decline in the amount of food produced in the near future. The presence of the male is essential for the initial clearing, and burning of new garden areas. This takes place during the dryer months of June to September, after which the man takes no further interest in the garden (apart from building fences where necessary) the planting being done by the women.

The gardening techniques of these people are very poor. They practice no soil conservation, such as planting of casuarinas, etc., as do their Chimbu neighbours. This is strange considering they maintain close contact with the Chimbus and actually intermarry. However this is probably explained by the fact that they just lack the drive and initiative of the Chimbus, and also by the fact that they have a considerable area of land and do not have to carry out close rotation. In fact many areas do not seem to be practicing any rotation, just cutting new bush each year. The practice of allowing pigs into the garden after it has been finished with results in considerable erosion which often renders ground permanently useless after one usage. Because of these practices gardens are found further from the village each year, and thus the people are living less and less in the villages, and while there is yet no real land shortage there will be in later years unless they can be encouraged to adopt soil conserving techniques.

Apart from a small amount of coffee production by five or six individuals there is no cash cropping in the area. The coffee produced is forwarded to Madang where it is sold by D.A.S.F. Unfortunately coffee is not suitable for this area, and will bear satisfactorily for only 3-4 years, and thus has no great potential as a cash crop. In fact it is hard to think of any cash crop which would be suitable for this area.

The Government station at Bundi purchases food from nearby villages thus providing them with a small available income.

my to compare
with following
Rotation?

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Apart from the above, and the business activities with the Chibus, which was previously mentioned, the only other income that is earned locally comes from the Catholic Mission at Bundi. As well as employing casual labourers they purchase timber, and give all villages the opportunity of earning money hauling logs at regular intervals.

Thus the greater part of income in this area comes from outside employment.

HEALTH

The health of the people in this area is very good, however so it should be considering the combination of plentiful food, healthy climate, and very good P.H.D. facilities.

Although the number of Aid Posts in the area (four) is not very high the Medical Assistant at Bundi averages one patrol every nine months, and this coverage would appear to be very adequate. The health coverage of children is excellent. Firstly there are over 300 children at the Mission school at Bundi who are under constant medical supervision. Secondly an Infant Welfare Clinic has been established at Bundi, and is held once every 1-2 months. Attendance is always good and rarely falls below 80% of all infants in the area. Practically all remaining children are in mission village schools and are seen by priests at least five times a year.

The standard of the Aid Posts in the area is very good, and all appeared to be well kept. The new Aid Post which has recently been completed at Mendi is particularly good being constructed mostly with pitsawn timber. Once the road which is under construction in the area is navigable to Mendi by motor bike the Medical Assistant intends to operate this Aid Post as a subsidiary to the Bundi Hospital, accommodating less serious cases. Apart from shortening the walk to hospital for many people it will also mean a saving in food purchases for the Bundi Hospital.

ROADS

Towards the end of last year extensive work was done in constructing graded bridle tracks through this area. The track links Bundi Patrol Post with Bundikara, Mendi, Korinogobu, and Karisckera, a distance of approximately 20 miles. This track, with a grade of no greater than 14 : 1 passes through extremely steep country, and its planning and construction is a credit to Mr. J. O'Brien P.O. If it was not for a few rocky sections the whole length could be travelled by motor bike. Some outside interest has been shown in the improvement of this road and it is hoped that dynamite will be made available to assist in the removal of the rocky sections.

Following this patrol work on improving the road was carried out, the writer making daily trips by motor bike for two weeks to supervise this work. Work was commenced on widening the road to 9' and certain sections in the Bundikara area were completed. A bridge of 50' span was built over the Gwagu River and should be capable of taking light vehicles.

With the assistance of the mission a 50 yard causeway was built along the edge of the Batua River to the bridging site. Using the mission winch, many large stones were pulled from the river, and used as the foundation of the causeway, which was then built up using smaller stones and rubble. The construction of this causeway avoided what would have been a much more difficult task of cutting through a quantity of rock.

In addition to the above mentioned, the bridle track was extended another five miles from Karisokera to Yandera.

Present indications are that the Catholic Mission at Bundi will eventually take over the development of this road, as they consider it will be necessary to have connection by road with their proposed mission station at Karamuki. They have recently acquired a Bristol 25 tractor with a dozer blade which has already proved ideal for road building.

EDUCATION

As mentioned in past patrol reports the Catholic Mission is responsible for all education in this area, and they continue to do excellent work in this field. The English school at Bundi has over 300 pupils and will be taking an extra 60-70 this year. The school has been in operation four years and the first class is now standard 4. Queensland Syllabus is taught, and the children have no difficulty with it although it is more difficult than Territory Syllabus.

The mission is now in the process of constructing a permanent boarding school, and mission, to cost in the vicinity of £60,000. The school section, consisting of 10 classrooms, dormitories, etc is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

The mission also operated pidgin school in all the villages. Attendance at these schools is almost 100% and this is ensuring that all children in the area at least learn to read and write in pidgin.

Village Officials

Little can be added to what has been the comments by previous officers. Most Officials are friendly and helpful but lack drive and the power of leadership. Unfortunately there are practically no hereditary leaders in the area, and it would be practically impossible to find replacements who would be any better than the present officials.

CONCLUSION

Thus an overall picture is a very friendly people, but with not much hope of any great economic development in the near future, and beset by the problem of high absentee labour. However with over half the children at the age of five and six being absorbed each year into the English school the future for future generations should be very bright. The Mission are also very interested in exploring the possibilities of economic development through such industries as timber, cattle etc, and are attempting to get the German Misereor Organisation interested in starting something of this nature. Thus it seems we must look to the mission for present and future development of this area.

what is the total number of chaul app?

APPENDIX 'A'

Percentages able bodied males absent Bundi Census Division

BUNDI	32%
BUNDIKARA	35%
BONOMI	43%
GOGANBAGU	32%
YANDERA	45%
DINDINOGCI	24%
KARAMUKI	38%
MOKINANGI	43%
MARUM	29%
KINDAROPA	25%
BAUI	35%
GUIEBE	63%
TIGINA	55%
BOGAI	45%
EMEGARI	48%
KARISOKERA	50%
KORINOGOBU	45%
MENDI	46%

40% of entire division

D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MADANG** Report No. **HMDI 2 of 1961-62**

Patrol Conducted by **F.H. PAULNER P.O. 1**

Area Patrolled **WIDE 1001-SOP & SUMU-GARLA CENSUS DIVISIONS**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **3. Embore R.P. & R.C.G.**

Duration—From **20 11/19 61** to **21 12/19 61**

Number of Days **24**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **October 19 60**

Medical **November 1961**

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol **CENSUS REVISION, TAX COLLECTION 1961 GENERAL**

ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

D
Female
in Child
Birth

67-7-24

Reference
Number: 67-1-0
Date: 24/7/62
Re: Madang District



District Office,
MADANG

27th June, 67-7-24

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

6th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Attached is the above patrol report of the
1961-62 and 1962-63 Madang District, which
is being submitted to the Department of
Native Affairs for its information.
PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1961/62 - RNDI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is
acknowledged with thanks.

I agree in the content of the Assistant District
Officer. Achievement in this area is, of course, governed
by availability of resources. I can see no immediate
dramatic development in the area for the next two or three
years. Perhaps the real cause of population drift, and
in this respect Mr. K. H. ... of the Department of Lands
has recently been making enquiries.

(Signature)
(W. R. DISHON)
A/Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-24 ✓

Telegrams
Telephone 67-3-6
Our Reference AKJ/j1
If calling ask for
Mr. _____



District Office,
MADANG
27th June, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 2/61-62

Attached is the above patrol report of the IGOI-SOP and SUMAU GARIA Census Divisions, conducted by Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner, together with comments by the Assistant District Officer.

There does not seem to be any point in adding lengthy comments. The area is a backward one but reasonable Health and Native Affairs services are being maintained. The establishment of a Patrol Post near the Lutheran Mission Station at Bogasin is definitely "a must" for the future.

A large land resettlement scheme in the GOGOL is perhaps the real answer to population drift, and in this respect Mr. R. Nunn of the Department of Lands has recently been making enquiries.

A.K. Jackson
(A.K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

67-3-6
AKJ/J1

District Office,
MADANG

27th June, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 2/61-62

Attached is the above patrol report of the
IGOI-SOP and SUMAU GARIA Census Divisions, con-
ducted by Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner, together with
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(A.K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GRK/j1

In Reply
Please Quote
67-3-5
No.

Sub-district Office,
MADANG

14th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL NO.2/1961-62

Submitted herewith in duplicate is the report of the above-mentioned patrol which was conducted to the IGOI/SOP and SUMAU/GARIA Census Divisions by Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner. Census statistics are submitted on Village Population Register forms in triplicate. Camping Allowance claim has been processed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The unattractiveness of village life and the lack of economic opportunity has led to large numbers of natives of both Census Divisions deserting their villages and seeking a living - on an almost permanent basis - elsewhere. To be quite frank, one can hardly blame them for wanting to escape from the village. The people of the SUMAU/GARIA are a little luckier than those of the IGOI/SOP because of the fact that their environment is somewhat more pleasant. However, more than a congenial environment is required to encourage these people to continue to maintain the social organization which is, as it should be, a stabilizing force in the community. The fact must be faced, however, that the social organization of a native community cannot be maintained completely unaltered for the general economic and political development of the Territory as a whole will eventually have an effect on every community in the Territory.


The village social organization has many features to commend it but it must be recognized that there is a distinct possibility that there could be a complete breakdown of these organizations in areas such as the IGOI/SOP and the SUMAU/GARIA if the people, by force of circumstances, find it impossible to do other than abandon their villages and become units in a large, floating labour force which has lost nearly all ties with the land because of the lack of political and economic development in the areas in which their villages are situated. This tendency can be seen in the SUMAU/GARIA Census Division where the people are obviously interested in economic development but have found that such development on their own land is precluded because of the distance from processing and marketing facilities. Consequently, by arrangement with land-owners living closer to Madang, they have taken up cash-crop cultivation on land outside

their own area and "have almost completely deserted their own villages, returning only when patrols take place."

The only practical answer to the problem is the adoption of a developmental plan for the areas concerned e.g. that envisaged by the Director of Native Affairs in his 14-2-7 of 27/3/62. The adoption of such plans, however, is directly related to the availability of staff and resources, financial and otherwise. Also, it must be admitted that there are many other areas throughout the Territory where there is an all too obvious need for the application of developmental plans. Thus, while the answer to the problem is perceptible the chances of the answer being applied are quite slim so far as these two Census Divisions are concerned.

I feel that the over-all native affairs situation in the IGQI/SOP and SUMAU/GARI Census Divisions would be improved with the establishment of a Patrol Post or Base Camp in the BAGASIN Census Division - preferably within reasonable distance of the airstrip at KONOGUL near ORLSOP Village. While the establishment of such a Patrol Post is highly desirable it would seem that the staff shortage will prohibit it. Such a Patrol Post could administer the KAPARAP/TRANS-GOGOL, BAGASIN/GIRAUWA, IGQI/SOP and SUMAU/GARI Census Divisions.

GENERAL: The patrol was well conducted and all objectives were achieved. The area is not a pleasant one to patrol - and, obviously, is even more unpleasant in which to live. It appears that we must be content, at the moment, merely to maintain the "status quo" for the chances of development with present staff and resources are extremely limited.


(G.R. KEENAN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

- cc The Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
BUNDI.
- Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner,
Patrol Post,
AIOME.

Introduction -

The area covered by this patrol consisted of two census divisions, namely Igoi-Sop and Sumau-Garia. The former consists of small widely scattered villages in the Ramu Valley on the northern side of the river and extending onto the southern side of the foothills which form the Ramu-Gogol divide, while the latter division consists of slightly larger and less scattered villages extending well into the aforementioned divide.

Thus as these divisions are some distance from the patrol post it is convenient to patrol them simultaneously.

The purpose of the patrol was to carry out census revision and tax collection for the year 1961.

DIARY.

Tuesday, 28th November.

0800 Departed Bundi Patrol Post for Ekembu Hamlet, arriving 1600.

Wednesday, 29th November.

0700 Departed Ekembu for Faita Village arriving 1000; Census and Tax collection of Faita and adjacent Sausi village from 1100 to 1300. Afternoon spent in inspection of both villages and discussions.

Thursday, 30th November.

0730 Departed Faita for the Ramu river arriving 0800, and thence by canoe to Sepu Village, arriving 1200. Village inspected, census and Tax collection held from 1330 to 1430. Rest of the afternoon spent in discussions etc.

Friday, 1st December.

0800 Departed Sepu for Garaligut, arriving 0930. Tax collection and Census revision at 1000, completed by 1130. Afternoon spent in village inspection, hearing of complaints and some C.N.A.'s.

Saturday, 2nd December.

0730 Proceeded to Bil for Census and Tax collection, patrol gear remaining at Garaligut. Arrived at 0900 and held Tax collection and Census revision which was completed by 1030. Rest of day spent on village inspection, discussions etc. Returned to Garaligut at 1530.

Sunday, 3rd December.

0730 Departed Garaligut for Bangm, arriving 1100. Census and Tax collection held 1230, completed by 1330. Afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions etc.

Monday, 4th December.

0800 Departed for Musak, arriving at 1000. Village inspection, and Census and Tax collection commenced 1300, completed by 1400. Rest of the afternoon spent in discussions etc. Patrol was visited by two Luluais from the Aiome Administrative area.

Tuesday, 5th December.

0730 Departed Musak for Kikerei, arriving at 0930. Census, Tax collection held 1030, completed by 1145. Village inspection, discussions etc. during the afternoon.

Wednesday, 6th December.

0730 Departed Kikerei and moving into low foothills, arrived Igoi at 1100. 1230 Census and Tax collection of Igoi and adjacent village Dunuba. Completed by 1530 and the rest of the afternoon spent in inspection of both villages, discussions etc.

Thursday, 7th December.

0800 Departed Igoi for Kepsau, arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection held and completed by 1100. Village inspection, discussions etc. until 1230. 1330 Proceeded to Arimori. 10 minutes walk. Census and Tax collection held, completed by 1500. Village inspection, discussions etc. Returned to Kepsau 1700.

Friday, 8th December.

0730 Departed Kepsau for B~~ERE~~ arriving 0830. Morning spent inspecting new Aid Post for Hansenite patients, inspection of village, discussions etc. 1330 Census and Tax collection commenced, completed by 1500.

Saturday, 9th December.

0730 Departed B~~ERE~~ for Merioi, arriving 0815. Census and Tax collection held 0900, completed 1045. Rest of morning spent in village inspection, discussions etc. 1300 Walked to Deini, ten minutes walk, and held census and Tax collection, following by village inspection, hearing of complaints etc. Returned to Merioi late afternoon.

Sunday, 10th December.

0730 Departed Merioi for Irimori, arriving 0845. Census and Tax collection commenced 0930, completed by 1100. Afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions etc.

Monday, 11th December.

0300 Departed Irimori for Totopa, arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection commenced 1000, completed 1300. Afternoon spent in inspection of village and hearing of complaints, discussions etc.

Tuesday, 12th December.

0730 Departed Totopa for Yonipa, arriving 0815. Census and Tax collection held 0830, completed 1000, the rest of the morning spent in village inspection, discussions. 1300 Departed for Sumau, fifteen minutes walk away. At 1400 Sumau census and Tax collection, completed by 1600. Rest of afternoon spent in discussions etc.

Wednesday, 13th December.

0800 Census and Tax collection of Enam, Eweiwa, and Uria, which three with Sumau actually form one large village. The afternoon spent in village inspection, hearing of complaints, discussions etc.

Thursday, 14th December.

0800 Departed Sumau for Nugu, arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection commenced 1000, completed 1115. Village inspection, hearing of complaints etc. till 1230. At 1330 departed for Poin, 15 minutes walk away. Census and Tax collection held; Completed 1545. Afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions etc. Returned to Nugu late afternoon.

Friday, 15th December.

0800 Departed Nugu for Bilbil and Moru who have the one village site. Arrived 0900 and held Census and Tax collection; completed by 1000. Afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions etc.

Saturday, 16th December.

0730 Departed for Tabubu, arriving 1000. Village inspection on arrival. Census and Tax collection commenced at 1300, completed 1430. Until 1430 discussions, hearing of complaints, etc.

Sunday, 17th December.

0800 Departed for Igurue, arriving at 0900. Census and Tax collection commenced at 1000, completed by 1300. Rest of afternoon spent in village inspection, discussions etc.

Monday, 18th December.

0730 Departed Igurue for Pukisak, arriving 0830. Census and tax collection commenced at 0930, completed by 1030. Village inspection until 1130. Afternoon spent in discussions and clerical work.

Tuesday, 19th December.

0800 Departed Pukisak for Bigei, arriving at 0845. Census and Tax collection held 0930, completed by 1100. Afternoon spent in village inspection and inspection of Aid Post and newly completed buildings, discussions etc.

Wednesday, 20th December.

0730 Departed Bigei for Dana, arriving 0900. Census and Tax collection held 0930, completed 1030. Rest of morning spent in discussions etc. and village inspection. 1230 Departed for Usino, arriving 1315. Census and Tax collection commenced 1400, completed by 1600. Rest of afternoon spent in village inspection, hearing of C.N.A. etc.

Thursday, 21st December.

0730 Departed Usino for Bundi Patrol Post, via Faita, arriving 1730.

END OF PATROL.

Topography.

There are two distinct topographical areas in the area patrolled.

(a) Initially the patrol passes down the Ramu Valley, a typical floodplain river valley, generally quite flat with alluvium forests and sagoes with pit pit and Lerbaceous swamps. Because of the large areas of low lying ground, walking is difficult during the wet season or after heavy rain due to flooding. Some grassland is found, although this decreases as one proceeds further down the valley.

(b) The second feature is the series of razor backed foothills which form the Ramu-Gogol divide. These hills are low (approx. 1500' A.S.L.) but are so steep that landslides occur continually throughout the area. People have, in the past, had to move whole villages because of this. The villages in the area are built on the narrow ridge tops and because of this these villages tend to be very close together. The area is forested but does not contain much large timber and much of the bush growth tends to be very stunted.

Native Affairs.

(a) Igoi-Sop Census Division.

The native situation in this division can be described as only fair, and does not appear to be improving. The main problems are associated with the factor of a small isolated population living in a low lying and consequently malarial, area of unpleasant climate.

These factors plus the difficulty of communications with the area have resulted in the almost complete lack of any attempt to instigate economic development, either by the people themselves or by the Administration. The only local income comes from trading cassowaries to the Chimbu and Bundi people. However most of their incomes comes from outside employment, and as one would expect, with village life being unattractive, the number of absentees is quite high, in some cases over 50% of able bodied males. The complete

..... isolation of some of these villages such as Banam and Musak is very apparent and it is little wonder that nearly half the total population of Musak is absent at work on the coast.

These people are on the whole very poor physically with a low standard of health. They lack enthusiasm and initiative and are generally short of food which is due to their failure to make sufficient gardens plus the factor of a high number of absentees. Unfortunately the causes, i.e. isolation, difficult climate etc. cannot be overcome, although the feeling of isolation may be partially overcome by more intensive patrolling.

(b) The Sumau-Garia Division.

The people of this area show a considerable improvement over those in the above mentioned division. Health and physical appearance are much better while the outlook of the people is ^{also} much better. Once again environment seems to be the deciding factor. The higher altitude provides a healthier climate and a corresponding improvement in living conditions. There is no apparent shortage of food and their enthusiasm for economic development is born out by the fact that in spite of the fact that their own area is unsuitable for cash cropping, many have obtained land in the Gogol and other areas and are engaged in rice production. Unfortunately many of these have almost completely deserted their own villages, returning only when patrols take place.

As this area is less than two days walk from Madang it is understandable that the people have a lot of contact with the Madang area, and explains how they are able to work with people from this area in rice and also copra production.

Law and order is quite good in both areas with only a small number of C.N.A. convictions. The people are generally friendly and patrols are well accepted.

Food and Agriculture.

The main subsistence crops in the Ramu Valley are taro and/or sweet potato. Taro seems to predominate due to its ease of cultivation. Sago is found in some areas and is utilized considerably as an additional staple. In addition, tapioca, bananas, corn etc. is grown.

Gardens are generally poor and food often short; due, as mentioned before, to the combination of the apathetic attitude of the people, plus the lack of manpower due to a high number of absent males. Wild pigs do account for damage to crops in some areas, but of course if gardens were adequately fenced then this would not happen. At no time was food offered for sale to the patrol, indicating the shortage and again typical of the middle Ramu Divisions.

On the other hand the food situation is quite satisfactory in the Sumau-Garia Division. This is attributed to factors already mentioned, i.e. better climate and a more industrious outlook by the people. The staple crop grown is sweet potato, supplemented by taro, tapioca, bananas, corn etc. There is no flat ground in the area and consequently all gardens are built on steep hillsides. Unfortunately, landslides which occur frequently during the wet season often do damage to gardens.

Although there is no money earned from cash crops in these areas, both rice and coffee have appeared and appear to be doing quite well in their respective areas. Rice is found in the Ramu Valley in the SEPU BANAM and MUSAK area, however it is grown only for home consumption, there being no opportunity for marketing of same. Unfortunately there is not enough grown to provide a steady addition to the diet and it is generally stored and consumed at Sing Sings. Coffee has been planted in one or two of the Sumau villages which border on the Madang area, by DASF officers patrolling from Madang. As yet it is in the early stages and it is difficult to tell whether or not it will be successful.

People in both areas do a certain amount of hunting for wild pigs, muruts etc. and those of the Ramu catch fish in the tributaries.

Health.

As mentioned before, health in the Igoi-Sop area is poor and if it were not for regular patrolling by the med.ast. at Aiome as well as by A.P.O.'s it would probably be much worse. Malaria is of course prevalent in the low lying Ramu Valley and has a considerable detrimental effect on the health of the people. Fortunately the Medical Assistant from Bundi had just been through the area, and prior to that regular patrols by native staff from Bundi had taken place and so practically no people were found suffering from sickness or minor ailments.

The people of the Sumua-Garia are of course healthier due to the higher altitude and consequent lessening of the effect of malaria.

Unfortunately leprosy is prevalent in both areas, with a slightly higher incidence in the Sumau-Garia. Patients are treated either at Madang or at the Lutheran Mission Hospital at nearby Bagasin. Prior to the patrol's arrival, work was completed on an Aid Post at Beire for the treatment of non infectious Hansen's disease cases; thus enabling quite a number to return to their village area.

While there are at present only two Aid Posts available to the people of these areas (at Bigei and Beire) the coverage by these is considered adequate. The areas are small as is the population and the only people who could be considered to be not within easy reach of either Aid Post are those in the Banam Musak area.

Villages and Rest Houses.

Housing in both areas follows the coastal type, i.e. a simple rectangular construction raised off the ground. The climate is such that even in the hilly areas other types such as those built on the ground are to be deplored. Unfortunately a number of "ground houses" were still in evidence in spite of the fact that in most cases their removal had been ordered by the last patrolling officer. It was therefore necessary to order that all houses which were considered unhygienic be removed before the patrol moved on.

On the whole however housing was found to be quite good and it was noted that people in most cases are actually living in complete villages rather than in scattered hamlets as one often finds. Thus there has at least been some development in community life.

Most villages were clean, well laid out and well sighted, although the ridge top villages of the Sumau Garia are sometimes a little far from water.

The standard of rest houses is very good in both areas.

Village Officials.

The standard of village officials is not high. One rarely finds any qualities of authority or leadership amongst them. However the factors of isolation, environment and lack of development in the area make the job of the village official a discouraging one. Practically the only time they see government officers is when the P.O. or Medical Assistant from Bundi patrol the area. That is, they practically never visit Bundi which illustrates the point that it is unfortunate having a highland station administering lowland people who are naturally loath to visit the station in an environment different from their own. In fact the officials in the Sumau-Garia usually go to Madang with their troubles etc.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no vehicular roads in the area and all travel is on foot. Native tracks in the area connecting villages are generally quite good and there is no difficult walking in either area. In the Igoi Sop area walking

.... is over flat ground which however would be a little difficult during the wet season. Roads in the Sumau-Garia are able to follow almost continuously along the ridge tops again reducing walking effort.

There is a small airstrip, adjacent to the Sumau-Garia area, at the Bagasin Lutheran Mission Station which provides quick access to the area. If economic development takes place in the area then it may be possible to lengthen this strip so that reasonable loads (ie. of a cash crop) could be taken to Madang.

Conclusion.

These are two of those unfortunate inland areas with small population and isolated to the extent that they receive only the bare minimum of Administration influence. They are without means of marketing cash crops so there is little point in commencing economic development until there are satisfactory means of transportation. The Sumau-Garia is perhaps the better off of the two areas for reasons mentioned before. They appear interested in economic development, even though they have to, and do go outside their own area to grow cash crops.

Handwritten P.O. 1.