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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG
STATION: MADANG
VOLUME No: 14

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1957 - 1958

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MAPPING ATOME & KARUAR
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 14 : 1957-58 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 9

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1	1-25	J. HANNAH P.O.	INLAND SEK-REMPI & SAKER GARUS C.D. (MADANG)	MAP	25.6.57 - 8.8.57
[2] 2	26-33	J. L. THYER P.O.	NARU-GOGOL VIRGIN ISLAND "	MAP	6.5.57 - 20.8.57
[3] 3	34-45	R.E. FOLKEN CPO	(ATOME) ANGANU, KUMAKAN, MURIMBANANA, UKAMIN, ANGUA, ARUR	MAP	7.12.57 - 29.12.57
[4] 4	46-84	D. J. PARRISH ADD B.F. BAFFY CPO	WADUWA, AVISAN, SILUWA, BUNABUN & MEGIAR C.D. (MADANG)	MAP	1.8.57 - 20.9.57
[5] 5	85-90	J.A. JOHNSTON CPO	ATITAU AREA (SPECIAL) "	MAP	3.12.57 - 10.12.57
[6] 6	91-130	M.L. MACFELLAR P.O.	BUNABUN, MEGIAR, SAKER-GARUS, SEK-REMPI, SARUGA C.D.	MAP	14.3.58 - 19.6.58
[7] 7	131-148	J.A. JOHNSTON CPO	GALUTU & MAPARAP - TRANGO GOL C.D. (MADANG)	MAP	9.6.58 - 27.6.58
[8] 8	149-167	F.J. HOWARD CPO	INLAND SEK-REMPI & SAKER GARUS (SPECIAL) "	MAP	8.8.57 - 11.9.57
[9] 9	168-187	D. S. AYLING P.O. J. B. PAGE ADD	KARUAR & BHCABAC ISLANDS (KARUAR)		9.7.57 - 12.10.57

[Karkar]

ANNUAL REPORT 1957/58

DEPARTMENT C. NATIVE AFFAIRS

MADANG DISTRICT : 1/7/57-30/6/58

1. INTRODUCTION:

The highlights of the year under review have been the evacuation of the people from Manam Island and the establishment of two Native Local Government Councils on Kar Kar Island.

The evacuation of the 3,700 people from Manam took place in December 1957 as a result of a dangerous build-up of volcanic activity which first started in June of 1957.

The establishment of the two Native Local Government Councils at Kar Kar now means that there are approximately 20,000 people in this District participating in Local Government.

Routine patrolling suffered a slight setback this year, due mainly to the Manam evacuation, changes in staff and the extra time required to cover an area owing to the necessity to compile tax census sheets; it is anticipated however that the whole District will be patrolled by December, 1958, and personal tax census sheets compiled for all villages except the restricted area in Aiome.

Funds have still not been made available for the opening of the Patrol Post at Simbai, although the airstrip has now been opened to limited use by Cessna aircraft.

2. DISTRICT ORGANISATION:

The Madang District is divided into three Administrative sub districts, functioning under the control of the District Officer at Madang.

(1) Madang Central Sub-District:

This is controlled by an Assistant District Officer, Madang and includes three Patrol

Posts, namely Aiome, Bundi and Kar Kar. The Assistant District Officer Madang has a staff of one Patrol Officer and two Cadet Patrol Officers to assist him in Madang, each Patrol Post is manned by a Patrol Officer.

Aiome Patrol Post is still only manned by one Officer and in fact for two or three months of the year, was manned by a Cadet Patrol Officer under instruction to act only in a "caretaker" capacity. As pointed out in last year's Report, Aiome Patrol Post has a large area to cover and is responsible for the last restricted area in the District. Aiome should undoubtedly be a 2-man Station and if an additional officer were available then greater use could be made of the new Simbai Airstrip to bring the restricted area under control.

It was also necessary during the year to man Bundi Patrol Post with a Cadet Patrol Officer in a "caretaking" capacity for a short period, however Mr. Whiteoak has now been there since the beginning of 1958 and has done much to develop the Station which was originally started by Mr. McNamara in October, 1956. The recent posting of a married Medical Assistant to Bundi Patrol Post should be a great help in this area.

Kar Kar Patrol Post was taken over by Mr. J. Worcester when Mr. Ayling left to attend the A.S.O.P.A. long course at the end of 1957. A permanent married residence has been built at the new Station and Mr. Worcester has done an excellent job in both developing the Station and assisting the two new Councils to get on their feet.

(ii) Bogia Sub-District:

This Sub-District is now manned by an Assistant District Officer and three Cadet Patrol Officers but during the evacuation of Manam, and for two

months thereafter, additional staff were temporarily posted to the Sub District from other Districts. The A.D.O. Bogia has had a very busy time supervising the settlement of the Manam people on the mainland and routine patrolling of this Sub-District has suffered as a result, however, a concerted drive has started in the last couple of months to catch up with normal patrolling and it is anticipated that by December 1958, the whole of the Sub-District will have been covered.

(iii) Saidor Sub-District:

This is controlled by an Assistant District Officer with one Patrol Officer on the staff. This Patrol Officer has recently gone on leave and has been replaced by a young Cadet Patrol Officer. The whole of the Sub-District has been patrolled at least once during the year under review.

(iv) Staff as at 30th. June, 1958; is as follows -

<u>Name:</u>	<u>Designation:</u>	<u>Movement:</u>
Mr. J.B. Page	a/D.O.	a/D.C.
Mr. D.J. Parrish	A.D.O. (Local Government)	a/D.O.
Mr. R.G. Ormsby	D.O. (Magistrate)	
Mr. D.P. Sheekey	A.D.O.	
Mr. M.J. McKellar	P.O.	
Mr. J.A. Johnston	C.P.O.	
Mr. I.W. Wiseman	Co-operative Officer	
Mr. T.J. Dietsch	Senior Clerk	
Mr. W.J. Hansen	Labour Inspector	
Mr. G. Larum	Labour Officer	
Mr. B.E. Leyer	Native Labour Overseer	
Mrs. W.E. Bone	Typist	
Mrs. C.E. Main	Typist	

Aicme Patrol Post:

Mr. J.B. Battersby Patrol Officer

Fundi Patrol Post:

Mr. G. Whiteoak P.O.

Kar Kar Patrol Post:

Mr. J. Worcester P.O.

Bogia Sub District:

Mr. P.R.Y. Donaldson	a/A.D.O.
Mr. F.J. Howard	C.P.O.
Mr. B.F. Duffy	C.P.O.
Mr. J.A. Edwards	C.P.O.

Sajdor Sub District:

Mr. K.W. Dyer	A.D.O.
Mr. J.E. Norton	P.O.
Mr. W. Muskins	C.P.O.

Movements out were as follows:

Mr. J. Thyer	P.O.	Leave
Mr. J. Hannon	P.O.	Transferred Western Highlands
Mr. B. McBride	P.O.	Transferred Western District
Mr. N. McNamara	P.O.	A.S.O.P.A.
Mr. W. Johnston	A.D.O.	Transferred Manus
Mr. M. Pember	P.O.	Transferred Co-operative Section, Bougainville District
Mr. R. Focken	C.P.O.	A.S.O.P.A.
Mr. D.J. Ayling	P.O.	A.S.O.P.A.
Mrs. J. Patterson	Typist	Resigned
Mrs. L. Henderson	Typist	Resigned

3. TOURS AND INSPECTIONS:

A total of 30 visits were made to outstations by the District Officer during the year under review. In addition Mr. Parrish, A.D.O. and Mr. Sheekey A.D.O. made visits to Kar Kar, Aigme and Bundi Patrol Posts. Frequently these visits were of very short duration, necessitated by transport arrangements, however, it is felt that these personal visits did much to resolve many matters on the spot without having recourse to lengthy correspondence.

4. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION PATROLS:(i) Patrols:

As mentioned in the introduction, routine patrolling slipped somewhat, but the total number of days spent on patrol, 977 is not greatly under that of 1956/57 and is greater than the patrol record for 1955/56. A total of 27 patrols, plus 5 special patrols was carried out during the year and our proposed target of 1,300 days for this year could not be made because of the large number of staff changes and the concentrated effort which had to be put in to handle the Manam evacuation

and resettlement. Eight Field Officers left the District during the year and although replacements were received, there were at times gaps between an Officer leaving and his replacement arriving, and on at least two occasions, experienced officers were replaced by new cadets - this naturally had its effect on the number of days spent on patrol.

Shortage of staff has again prevented an all out attempt being made to extend control over the whole of the restricted area in the Bismark and Schrader Ranges and this area still remains very unsettled. Mr. Battersby managed to make two brief visits to the area but nothing worth while will be accomplished until the Simbai Patrol Post can be established.

Personal tax collection patrols have now covered most of the taxable areas. Tax collection has progressed smoothly and there have not been any incidents in this District. When the personal tax was first introduced, an effort was made to give as wide a publicity cover as possible, and patrolling officers followed this up during their visits to the villages, carefully explaining the reasons for taxation. The typing of tax census sheets has been carried out at District Headquarters for the whole district, thus freeing outstations to enable them to spend more days on patrol.

(ii) Native Welfare and Food Supplies:

The new Madang Native Club mentioned in last year's Report has been little used by the members. A new Sports Ground has been constructed next door to the Club House and it is hoped that with the establishment of a soccer competition at present being organised, that the people of the town will make more use of the Club facilities. The

attitude of the people to Clubs in this District has been the subject of a confidential memorandum by the District Commissioner earlier this year.

The formation of the Native Club at Saidor mentioned in last year's report has gone ahead and the Club House is almost completed. The native Club at Bogia still remains fairly active.

A new Native Club has recently been formed at Bundi and it is hoped to render some financial assistance to this new Club during 1958/59.

There have been no reports of any food shortages in the District during the year under review. The feeding of the Manam Island people was effected by normal Administration rations for the first month or so and then, with the assistance of the A.D.O. Angoram, arrangements were made for fairly large regular supplies of sago to be brought from the Sepik district to feed these people. Immediately the Manam people arrived on the mainland, steps were taken to establish large gardens with the result that by May, we were able to discontinue the issue of all rations except meat.

(iii) Native Situation and Development:

(a) Ambenob Native Local Government Council completed its first year of operation successfully, with the building programme as laid out in the Estimates being fully completed. For the calendar year 1958 the Council has raised the tax rates for males over 17 years to £3. 0. 0. and for females £1. 0. 0. These new rates have yielded a tax revenue of £6,300 and the Council has a big programme of capital works outlined for this year. Meetings have been well attended and the interest of the people remains high.

The two new Native Local Government Councils of Takia and Waskia were officially put into action on March 20th. 1958, when the village officials surrendered their hats to the District Commissioner who then presented the newly elected Councillors with their badges. Both Councils set a tax rate of £2.0.0. for males and 10/- for females, which has resulted in a total tax revenue of £6,000.0.0. This new form of area administration has been well received by the people of KarKar who have responded well to the undoubted enthusiasm of the supervising officer, Mr. Worcester. Like the Ambenob Council, both these new Councils are concentrating most of their expenditure on capital works projects.

The Co-operative Section supervises the activities of twenty-one Societies with a total membership of 7,900 and a total capital of £40,076. The two Manam Societies have been inoperative since the evacuation of the Island. All Societies are members of the Madang Association of Native Societies Ltd. which acts as purchasing, marketing and distributing agent for them. The Association has a capital of £23,000.0.0.

There have been no fresh outbreaks of "cargo-cult" during the year, and the native situation may be described as generally satisfactory.

An overall increase of 3,200 in the native population of the District is a healthy indication. Some of the more sophisticated areas such as KarKar and Ambenob are at present increasing at a rate which, if maintained, will double their population in 20 to 30 years. As a result of these population increases, and expansion in cash cropping it will not be long before some areas will be suffering from land shortages - some areas near Madang

and on Kar Kar are feeling the pinch already.

(b) Attitude Towards Administration:

Relations between Administration and the people continue to be good and I think this is evidenced by the willingness with which the people met their obligations under the personal Tax Ordinance. Additional confidence has also been built up with the establishment of the two additional Councils on Kar Kar Island.

(c) Attitude Towards Missions:

Generally, the attitude of natives towards Missions is good and there is little friction between Missions in the District. A new Mission, the Church of Christ, has entered the District and is in the process of establishing a station in the Lower Ramu area of the Bogia Sub District.

(d) Attitude Towards European Public and Asians:

The relationship existing between the natives on the one hand and European and Asians on the other has been amicable throughout the year.

(e) Development of Native Industries:

There have been no outstanding new developments during the year, the Co-operative section continues to consolidate after the initial large extension which took place two or three years ago.

Ten blocks of land for the Ambenob cocoa scheme have been purchased and leased to the Council but no development has taken place as yet, the scheme being held up awaiting approval of the proposals submitted by this office some months ago.

New plantings of coconuts continue in the Saidor Bogia and Kar Kar areas and new plantings of cocoa have taken place at Bogia and Kar Kar. A number of small coffee plots have been established in Saidor Sub District during the year.

Rice cultivation continues but only on the same level as last year. Production has increased in some new areas but there has been a corresponding fall off in the older areas. It is thought that the main reason for the decline in the older areas is the low price being paid by the Co-operative Societies for paddy and it is hoped that with the establishment of a central rice mill in Madang within the next two or three months, that more efficient methods of processing will result and permit a higher price to be paid to growers.

Co-operative turnover suffered a slight decline during the year and this was occasioned by the closing down of the Societies on Manam, together with the break down of the Association vessel "Mansip" which was out of action for three or four months of the year.

(iv) Health:

The anti-yaws campaign mentioned in last year's Report was successfully completed in the early part of this year. It appears to have had a very beneficial effect. Patrolling officers report generally that health amongst the natives of this District is improving. The incidence of Hansens disease appears to be definitely declining but the number of cases of Tuberculosis is increasing, especially in the Bogia area and Kar Kar Island. This is probably not an increase in the number of sufferers but the fact that the areas are now being more adequately covered and old cases are being detected.

(v) Education:

Covered in the District Commissioner's report.

(vi) Station Buildings:

Again it grieves me to record that no provision was made this year for the erection of residences and offices on outstations of this District. As pointed

out last year, estimates for these buildings have been submitted year after year without any effect. It is very depressing for Officers with their families to have to put up with sub standard dwellings on outstations when quite often, more junior officers at Headquarters enjoy much better accommodation, plus of course, the amenities of a big town.

(vii) Aerodromes:

The Department of Native Affairs is responsible for the maintenance of the following airstrips in this District:

1. Saidor	:	D.C.3. Standard
2. Aiome	:	Junkers and Light Aircraft
3. Bundi	:	Norseran " " "
4. Kinim (KarKar)	:	Light Aircraft
5. Dumpu	:	D.C.3. Standard
6. Kelaua	:	Light Aircraft

Faita Airstrip previously maintained by this Department has recently been struck off the list, there being no real need to maintain this Strip now that Bundi is a permanently manned base. As previously mentioned in this Report, Simbai Airstrip is now open for limited use by Cessna Aircraft. Permission has only been granted for a three months' period and is conditional upon the Strip being widened.

(viii) Communications:

Sea communication is maintained with Bogia, Saidor and Kar Kar Stations by M.V. "Koro" which has done an excellent job over the last year. The M.V. "Lakanai" has been stationed at Bogia for the whole of the period to assist the Vulcanologist stationed at Manam Island. The Koro worked long hours in the middle of the year carting rations and supplies for the Manam people, both from Madang and Angoram. Regular air movements are maintained to Aiome and Bundi.

(ix) Native Labour:

With the permanent staffing of a native Labour Inspector in the District for the whole of the year, every plantation in the District was inspected twice and other places of employment inspected at least once.

Except for the Administration Labour Compounds, there has been a steady improvement in labour conditions throughout the District. Most private employers have now completed their permanent housing programmes.

Only three major Industrial disputes occurred during the year and they all took the form of plantation labourers refusing to work: one lot on the grounds that the place of employment was unhealthy as one of their number had died on the plantation, the second lot on the grounds that their duties had been reallocated by the Plantation Manager and the third on the grounds that they had not received a blanket issue at Christmas time.

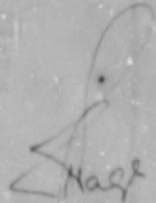
A start has at last been made on our own Labour Compound here in Madang. Six new single quarters have been erected in the new Compound area and a contract has been let for the erection of 25 married houses, a total of at least 60 married houses is required, together with additional single accommodation.

(x) General:

Progress has been made in the field of native Local Government which has been enthusiastically received by the people in the District and all three Councils appear to be progressing very well.

Although the Manam Islanders were successfully evacuated at a most opportune time, there still remains the problem of maintaining them amongst their host villages in the mainland and then the eventual resettlement back on their own Island. Present indications are that approximately 1,000 of these

people's land has been rendered unfit for cultivation for some considerable time, so although it appears that volcanic activity will permit the people to re-occupy the Island in the near future, a problem of maintaining these 1,000 people will remain.


(J.B. Page)
s/District Officer
28/8/58

APPENDIX " A "

Proforma (1) Patrols conducted and number of Inspection visits by District Officer during year ended 30/6/58

Sub District	Patrol Post	No of Patrols	No of Patrol Days	Inspections by District Officer
Madang Central	-	5 plus 2 specials	252	-
	Alome	4	89	9
	Bundl	3	62	7
	Kafkar	1 plus 1 special	49	3
	-	7 plus 2 specials	335	6
Saldor	-	7	190	5
Totals		27 plus 5 specials	977 days	30

APPENDIX "B"

Proforma (11)
(11) Native War Damage Compensation

Sub District	1957/58		Total as at 30/6/58	
	No. of Claims	Amount Paid	No. of Claims	Amount Paid.
Madang Central			11,248	£81909 - 1 - 7d
Saldor			1,779	£10,898 - 12 - 6d
Bogla			2,837	£17,359 - 14 - 0d.
Totals			15,864	£110,167 - 8 - 1d.

APPENDIX "C"

Program (111)

(111) Areas under Administration Control of Influence.

Total Area	Area under Control	Area under Influence	Area under Partial Influence	Area Penetrated By Patrols.
10,800 sq. miles	8,835 sq. miles	1,000 sq. miles	345 sq miles	600 sq. miles

APPENDIX "E"

Proforma (vii)

COST OF COMMODITIES

1. Staple foodstuffs

<u>Item and Unit</u>	<u>Average Retail Selling Price.</u>
Rice per lb	11d
Wheatmeal per lb	9d
Peas per lb	
Meat Per tin	2/-d
Dripping per lb	3/6d
Sugar per lb	1/-d
Tea per lb	5/-d
Salt per lb	5d
Fresh Vegetables per lb	3d
Tobacco Trade per stick	8d
Matches per box	2d
Soap per lb	1/4d

2. Clothes and Domestic Items

<u>Item and Unit</u>	<u>Average Retail Selling Price</u>
Lava Lavas (Ramis) each	5/-d
KLaki Shorts pair	10/-d
Shorts Each	10/-d
Blankets each	10/6d
Mosquito nets each	10/6d
Plates each	1/3d
Pannikins each	1/3d
Spoons each	6d
Kitbags each	12/6d

APPENDIX "F"
Roads and Bridle Paths

District	Medium to Heavy Traffic	Light Traffic	Jeep Only	Bridle Paths
Madang	North Coast	North Coast	Branch Roads	35 miles
	South Mawan	South Mawan	Karkar Island	50 miles
	Branch Roads	Branch Roads	Isolated	25 miles
	Town Roads	Bogla S/D		Patrol Roads 5,500 miles
	Bogla S/D	Saldor S/D		
Break-ups:-	Saldor S/D			
	18 miles	2 miles		
	39 miles	4 miles		
	12 miles	20 miles		
	9 miles	- miles		
	34 miles			
	54 miles	4 miles		
Madang Totals	166 miles	30 miles	110 miles	5,500 miles

APPENDIX "G"

Madang District:

Wharves and Jetties

1. In Madang:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (a) Wharves | 1 small Ships Wharf |
| | 1 Schooner Wharf |
| | 1 Main Wharf |
| (b) Jetties | 8 (2 Madang, 1 at Seventh-Day Adventist Mission, Biliau, 1 at Biliau Island, New Guinea Co., D.C.A. Marine Workshops, 1 Kranket Island) |

2. In Alexishaffen:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Wharves | 3 (2 at Sek, 1 at Vitar Plantation) |
| (b) Jetties | 1 at Maiwaba Plantation |

3. At Bogia:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (a) Wharves | Nil |
| (b) Jetties | 2 (1 at Government Station, 1 at Mission Station) |

4. At Kar Kar Island:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (a) Wharves | Nil |
| (b) Jetties | 2 (1 at Karum, 1 at Lulili Plantation) |

5. At Saidori:

- | | |
|-------------|-----|
| (a) Wharves | Nil |
| (b) Jetties | 1 |

APPENDIX "H"

(a) Number and names of Copra Plantations now operating:- <u>In Madang District.</u>	(e) <u>Average Monthly Production.</u>
1. WAGOL	7 tons
2. GUMBI	3 tons
3. MEIRO	7 tons
4. MATUPI	20 tons
5. SIAR	27 tons
6. NAGADA	25 tons
7. MILILAT	25 tons
8. VITAR	30 tons
9. DANIP	15 tons
10. ALEXISHAFEN	10 tons
11. MATUKA)	
12. MURNASS)	40 tons
13. MUGIL	20 tons
14. KAVAILO	18 tons
15. TAAB	14 tons
16. KULILI)	
17. KAVIAK)	
18. BULU)	110 tons
19. WADAU)	
20. WOKILON)	
21. KULKUL)	80 tons
22. MARANGIS)	
23. MAIWARA	20 tons
24. TABEL	5 tons
25. KURUM	18 tons
26. DOGOWAN	35 tons
27. DYLUP)	
28. SERANG)	100 tons
29. HARINAP)	
30. WALOG)	
31. MANGAM	6 tons

APPENDIX "H" (Cont'd)

32.	ASURUMBA	17 tons
33.	DOGUMUR	25 tons
34.	KELAU	18 tons
35.	KUMBUG	7 tons
36.	BOGIA	25 tons
37.	POTSDAM	25 tons
38.	NUBIA	16 tons
39.	AWAR	14 tons
40.	BAU)	18 tons
41.	MELAMU)	
42.	BAGABAG	4 tons
43.	DUAI)	15 tons
44.	ERIMAJSH)	
45.	BOROI	2 tons
46.	SARAR	2 tons
47.	BOGADJIM	8 tons
48.	YELAU	3 tons
49.	ERIMAHAPEN	8 tons
50.	NOM	3 tons
51.	GAUM	15 tons

(b) Number of pre-war Plantations not operating:- 9

APPENDIX "H" (Cont'd)General Remarks on Conditions of Plantations

(c) The majority of palms now producing were planted in German times and production from these palms now seems to be falling off. Some new coconut plantings have been taking place since the war, but the majority of these plantings have been carried out by natives. Copra production for the year under review is 231 tons less than last year 1956/57 which means this year's figures are almost identical with 1955/56. The interplanting of cocoa is continuing on most European copra plantations.

(d) Trading and Other Commercial Activity:

Exports of Territory Produce from the Port of Madang for the year ended 30th. June 1958 were as follows:-

Copra	12,831 tons
Cocoa	331 tons
Coffee	243 tons
Peanuts (shelled)	46 tons
" (unshelled)	55 tons
Trochus	15 tons
Galips	10½ tons
Crocodile skins	£21,109
Passion pulp	145 tons

Although exported from Madang, some of the produce is from other Districts - most of the coffee, all of the passion fruit pulp and some of the peanuts were produced in the Highlands Districts; and most of the crocodile skins came from the Sepik District.

APPENDIX "I"

<u>LICENCES ISSUED</u>	<u>EUROPEAN</u>	<u>ASIAN</u>	<u>NATIVES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General Mercantile Licence	59	24	22	105
Copra Buyer 's Licence	23	-	22	45
Bedlar's Licence	3	-	-	3
Licence to be in possession of Explosives	-	-	-	-
Employers Arms Permit (Native)	-	-	24	24
Gun Dealer's Licence	4	-	-	4
Licence to keep and sell Meat	3	-	-	3
Licence to manufacture and sell Bread	3	15	-	18
Licence to sell Poison	3	-	-	3
Trading Allotment Licence	3	-	1	4
Application for Extension Licence	39	-	-	39
Licence to trade with natives	60	24	33	117
Licence to buy shell	3	-	-	3
Licence to use premises as restaurant	-	-	-	-
Licence to keep a place of entertainment	1	-	-	1
Fishing Licence (Collector of Customs)	19	3	-	22
Licence to Import Explosives	1	-	-	1
Storekeepers Licence	5	1	-	6
Publican's Licence	1	-	-	1
Club Licences	3	-	-	3
Native Timber Authorities	8	-	-	8
Special Arms Permit	-	-	40	40

APPENDIX #J4

MISSIONS

1. Roman Catholic Mission
2. Lutheran Mission
3. Seven-Day Adventist Mission
4. Anglican Mission
5. Church of Christ

Detailed information has been supplied
by the Missions.

APPENDIX "K"

Police Strength - MADANG District to 30/6/58

Station	S/Majors	Sergeants	Corporals	I/Corporals	Constables	TOTAL	
Madang							
Bogia		1	1	3	25	29	
Saidor		1		2	22	26	
Atome				2	21	24	
Bundi				1	19	20	
Kar Kar			1	2	9	11	
Kar Kar					6	7	
TOTALS		2	3	10	102	117	
			<u>Future Requirements</u>				
Madang		1	1	3	25	30	
Bogia		1	1	3	21	26	
Saidor		1	1	2	23	27	
Atome		1	1	1	18	21	
Bundi			1	1	10	12	
Kar Kar			1	1	7	8	
Simbel			1	1	8	10	
TOTALS		4	7	11	112	134	

APPENDIX "L"

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS STAFF AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Movements</u>	(ione:
J.B. Page	a/District Officer	Acting District Commiss.	
D.J. Parrish	A.D.O. (Local Govern.)	Acting District Officer	
R.G. Ormsby	District Officer (Magistrate)		
K.W. Dyer	A.D.O. (Saidor)		
D.P. Sheekey	A.D.O. (Madang)		
P.R.Y. Donaldson	A.D.O. (Bogia)		
J. Worcester	P.O. (Kar Kar)		
G. Whiteoak	P.O. (Bundi)		
J.B. Battersby	P.O. (Aiome)		
J.E. Norton	P.O. (Saidor)		
M.J. MacKellar	P.O. (Madang)		
B.F. Duffy	C.P.O. (Bogia)		
F.J. Howard	C.P.O. (Bogia)		
J.A. Johnston	C.P.O. (Madang)		
W. Muskins	C.P.O. (Saidor)		
J.A. Edwards	C.P.O. (Bogia)		
I.W. Wiseman	Co-op Officer (Madang)		
T.J. Dietsch	Senior Clerk		
W.J. Hansen	Labour Inspector		
G. Larum	Labour Officer		
B.E. Leyer	Labour Overseer		
Mrs. Bone	Typiste		
Mrs. C. Main	Typiste		

Proforma No. V.

Native Populations.

APPENDIX "M"

Sub-District	CHILDREN				ADULTS				ESTIMATED UNCOUNTED POPULATION (j)		Grand Total (inclusive) (k)
	Present in Village (b) M. F.	Absent at School (c) M. F.	Absent at Work (d) M. F.	Totals (e)	Present in Village (f) M. F.	Absent at School (g) M. F.	Absent at Work (h) M. F.	Totals (i)	M.	F.	
Madang Central	13791	12358	1324	27818	19969	20062	-	44732	4700	4600	81850
Bogila	5154	4988	275	10451	8079	7934	-	18247	-	-	28698
Saldor	4541	4120	301	9027	5626	5964	-	12743	-	-	21775
Madang District TOTALS	23486	21466	1900	47296	33674	33960	-	75727	4700	4600	132323

APPENDIX "N"

	<u>Agricultural Station</u>	<u>Madang Airport</u>
July 1957	468	436
August	766	773
September	486	444
October	490	603
November	646	778
December	1334	1517
January 1958	1812	1466
February	1412	1032
March	1465	1078
April	2247	1777
May	1637	1338
June	543	351
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	133.06 inches	115.93 inches

APPENDIX "O"

District Officer's Visits 1957/58

SAIDOR	5
BOGIA	6
AIOME	9
BUNDI	7
KARKAR	3

APPENDIX "E"

Proforma

Village Officials

Luluais	Tultuls	Medical Tultuls	Total Village Officials	Councillors		Total Village Officials and Councillors
				Official	Unofficial	
584	492	310	1,386	91	-	1,477

APPENDIX "R"

Pro Forma (VI)

(VI) Non Indigenous Population (Estimated) as at 30/6/58

NATIONALITY OR RACE.

European:-

British	890
Others	115
Total European	<u>1005</u>

Asian:-

Chinese	144
Others	38
	<u>182</u>

Mixed Blood:-

62

TOTAL:-

1,249

Cleared
11.7.69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MADANG DISTRICT

MADANG CENTRAL SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

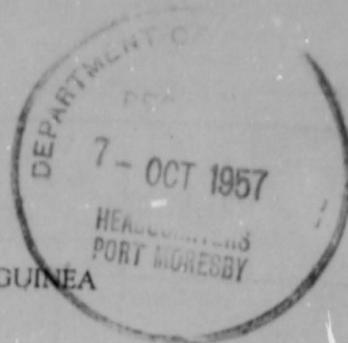
- MADANG No. 1 INLAND SEK-REMPI AND SAKAR-GARUS CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS J. HANNAN
- " No. 2 FARU-COGOL VIRGIN LAND J. L. THYER
- AIDME No. 3 ANGAMU, KUMARAN, MURIAMBANANA, UREMIN, ANGAUA, AROR R. E. FOCKEN
- MADANG No. 3 WAKUMA, AVISAN, SILUMA, INLAND BUNABUH, COAST TAL & BUNABUH AND MEGIAR CENSUS DIVISIONS SA D. J. PARRISH & B. F. DUFFY ~~F. A. J.~~
- " No. 4 APITAU AREA (SPECIAL PATROL) J. A. JOHNSTON
- " No. 4 BUNABUH, MEGIAR, SAKAR-GARUS, AND SARUGA CENSUS DIVISIONS M. L. MACKELLAR
- " No. 5 GAL-UTU AND MARRAP-TRANS GUGOL C.D.'S J. A. JOHNSTON
- " SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 INLAND SEK-REMPI & SAKAR GAR US (CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER ROADS OFF NORTH COAST ROAD) F. J. HOWARD

KARKAR

- No. 1 KARKAR AND BAGABAG ISLANDS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

devis

District of.....**MADANG**..... Report No....**1**...of **1967/58**.....

Patrol Conducted by...**J. Hannan Patrol Officer**.....

Area Patrolled...**Inland Sek Rempi and Saker Garus census divisions**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...**C.P.O. Howard**.....

Natives...**2 members of the R.P.N.G.C.**
3 Native Medical Orderlies

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days...**28**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**.....

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

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

Map Reference...**1 inch to 4 mile series Madang**.....

Objects of Patrol...**Organise and supervise work on the feeder roads**.....

Anti yaws campaign.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

popul

Females in Child Birth	MIG
	In
	M F

30-10-65

11th October, 1957

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58 - Madang

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The notes on pages 4, 5 and 6 are of interest and have been handed to the Anthropologist.
3. With the opening up of feeder roads the people will be so busy in preparing and planting permanent crops they will not have time to think about practising sorcery. The feeder road system is a piece of first class developmental work.
4. Your attention is drawn to a recent circular to District Commissioners on proposed developmental projects being sent to the Executive Officer (Planning and Development) before implementation.
5. Your present set-up for road work appears to be very competently handled.
6. The Patrol Report is a good one.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

opul

30/10/65 ✓

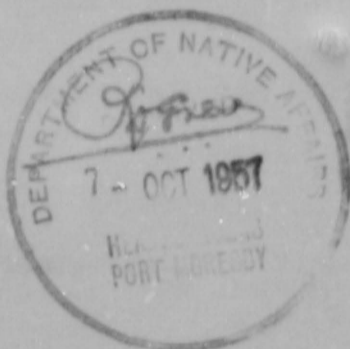


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

RTC/AB



Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 57/58 - MADANG.

J. Hannan, P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of above report of patrol by Mr. J. Hannan, P.O. to the Inland SEK-REMPI and SAKER-GARUS Census Divisions. Claim for Camping Allowance is also attached.

The objects of the patrol were carried out, viz., census revision, completion of the anti-yaws campaign and supervision of the feeder-road work now will under way at several points along the Norst Coast road. He was accompanied on part of the patrol by Mr. C.P.O. Howard, who has thus gained an initial insight into normal patrolling activity.

The feeder roads will considerably improve access to areas west of the North Coast road and facilitate development of cacao and rice activity by the people. The people themselves are very keen on these road projects in their respective areas.

This a satisfactory report of a routine patrol by Mr. Hannan.

encl.

R. T. Galloway
.....
(R. T. Galloway)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

RTG/AB

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 57/58 - MADANG.

J. Hannan, P.O.

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This a satisfactory report of a routine patrol by Mr. Hannan.

encl.

.....
(R.T. Galloway)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

JT/AB

Sub-District Office,
Madang.

17th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
MADANG.

Madang Patrol Report No. I of 1957/58.
conducted by J. Hannan, Patrol Officer

Attached, in duplicate, is Mr. Hannan's report of his recent patrol to the Inland Sek, Rempi, and Saker-Garus Census Divisions of the Madang Central Sub-District together with claim for camping allowance, census figures and map.

The objects of the patrol, which appear to have been fulfilled quite capably, were to organise, survey, and begin the construction of branch roads to open up and further economic development in the native villages to the west of the north-coast road. A routine census and anti-yaws campaign were conducted at the same time.

With the advent of Native Local Government in the immediate vicinity of Madang, the native peoples, even in more outlying areas, are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of economic development and welfare in their new pattern of life. The people themselves conceived the idea of constructing these branch roads to further general development in and around their villages, and approached this office for assistance which was gladly given. All the labour is being supplied voluntarily.

Cadet Patrol Officer F. J. Howard accompanied the patrol, and since Mr. Hannan proceeded on recreation leave, has completed the census of the Sek-Rempi Sub-Divisions and continued supervision of the road work. Mr. Howard will later submit a report on further progress in the project.

The detailed report of sorcery is of interest in that it shows the minds of these people are still confused, and liable to lapse at any time to old social beliefs and superstitions.

Health and hygiene in most areas of the Madang Sub-District is gradually improving, and the Anti-Yaws Campaign will shortly have covered the whole District. Statistics for the yaws campaign in the Sub-Divisions covered by this patrol have been forwarded to the District Medical Officer at Madang.

Subsistence agriculture as practiced at the present time must perforce continue for many years to come, but with the assistance of Agricultural Extension Officers stationed in Madang the improvement of agricultural methods, and the supervised planting of small cocoa and coconuts plots is gradually gaining momentum. The provision of access roads will make supervision easier.

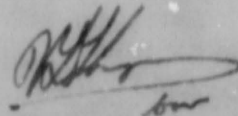
In his report, Mr. Hannan has mentioned that several Europeans have offered assistance with heavy equipment which may possibly speed up the construction of some sections of the roads where considerable earth-movement is necessary. This matter will be investigated, and possibly

that

some satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The comments on Education have been referred to the District Education Officer who is at present engaged in inspecting all schools within the area.

In all, Mr. Hannan has written a satisfactory report.



Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

JH/AB

Department of Native Affairs
MADANG

11th of August, 1957

The District Officer,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1957/58.

- Patrol conducted by : J. HANNAN, Patrol Officer,
- Patrol accompanied by : CPO Howard,
2 constables,
3 native medical orderlies.
- Duration of patrol : June 25th - June 27th 1957,
July 1st - July 5th,
July 8th - July 12th,
July 15th - July 19th,
July 22nd - July 27th,
August 1st - August 3rd,
August 5th - August 8th.
- Duration : 28 days.
- Last patrol to area : D.J. AYLING P/O November 1956,
Inland Sek, Rempi,
J. HANNAN C/P/O, Saker Garus.
- Objects of patrol : 1) Supervision of road works,
2) Anti-yaws-campaign.

INTRODUCTION

CPO Howard accompanied the patrol from the 8th of July onward. He performed well all duties requested of him. He has now taken over from the OIC of this patrol as regards supervision of road work of the feeder roads.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

- 2 -

DIARY.

1957

- June 25th Held meeting at Banap of all interested in road work.
- June 26th Organised Baiteta road work.
- June 27th Organised Aronis road work.
- June 28th Inspected all roads, returned to Madang in afternoon.
- July 1st Returned to Sempi R.H., distributed tools to three roads.
- July 2nd Visited Banap and Baiteta roads.
- July 3rd Rain.
- July 4th Inspected all roads. To Kauris village along proposed new road.
- July 5th Inspected Baiteta road. To Madang in afternoon.
- July 8th CPO Howard accompanied on return to Sempi. Met Mis and Kauris people, discussed organisation of them.
- July 9th Issued tools to all roads, morning Aronis road, afternoon Banap, Baiteta.
- July 10th To Mis Kauris Road. Back to Aronis inspection.
- July 11th To Banap and Mis roads.
- July 13th Recording of tools issued inspect Baiteta. To Madang afternoon.
- July 15th Mis and Barahaim visited.
- July 16th To Barahaim. Tools issued.
- July 17th Bonasa, Kawe, Deda, Sempi given anti-yaws injections and census revised.
- July 18th Censused and injected all villages from Sempi to Matdkar Plantation, also labour line of Huxley and Howse.
- July 19th Contract labour Murnass Plantation injected. Census and injection of Bagildik, Matukar, Bunu, Mugil Mission. Returned to Madang.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

- 3 -

- July 22nd To Baiteta, censused Hipondik, Balbe, Baiteta, Budip. All injected.
- July 23rd To Sigu, lined several places.
- July 24th Censused and injected Badminfok, Asiwo, Moaik, then to Abar, Dudula, Elebe, Bubno.
- July 25th Censused and injected Budum, Bosken and Bilakura.
- July 26th Censused and injected Basken (also named KUMBERKEN), Dimir and Sarang.
- July 27th Censused and injected Kurum, Garup, Sissi, Merap, Karongum, Dylup labour line, Sarang labour line. Returned to Madang.
- August 1st To Bubno to exhume the body of DJO for postmortem.
- August 2nd Investigation of residential lease of Peter Howse, Banap.
- August 3rd Returned to Madang.
- August 4th Returned from Madang. Inspected Baiteta road.
- August 6th) Census and injections given to Garegut, Haimo,
7th) Halopa, Aluak, Wangar, Gegiri, Muguru, Haidurem,
8th) Mebat by CPO Howard.
9th)
- August 6th) Inspection of road work Baiteta, Aronis, Banap,
7th) returned to Madang.
8th)

END OF DIARY

summary:-
 The killing was alleged to have occurred in this
 bush. The man was found sitting on a log in the
 by stealth, being asked in an attempt to frighten him
 to the property of a group of men who had been
 with the wild.
 arrow which killed him. The arrow was found in the
 court. The chief of the court was the man who
 apparently removed the arrow from the man's
 back for a death of a man who had been
 several days before the killing.



NA-TIVE AFFAIRS.

The area patrolled was quiet and the patrol uneventful except for one incident.

X Allegations of death by sorcery were made to the O.I.C. of the patrol while the patrol was still organising on the feeder roads of the North coast road (See the Roads and Bridges section). The death occurred in Bubno village in the Saker Garus census division. The deceased was a young married man called DJO. No foul play was suspected until his relatives heard that his dog was in possession of some village natives from a foreign village.

All this information was communicated to the O.I.C. of this patrol before the patrol entered the area where the village of BUBNO was situated.

The investigations of the allegations of sorcery was begun immediately. Witnesses and alleged culprit were sent for. From those brought in was illicit:-

- a) A murder had occurred.
- b) It was brought out by the aid of sorcery, namely TAGUM, SANGUMA.

Seven men were brought before the district officer magistrate as witnesses and culprits. They were:-

BAIOM	of	ELEBE
WAT	of	ELEBE
JOGIN	of	ELEBE
ARASA	of	BOSKEN
YAKEI	of	BOSKEN
ULIET	of	EWIT (BUDUM No. 2)
BARUM	of	ELEBE

The killing was alleged to have occurred in this manner:-

DJO of BUBNO was found cutting sago leaves in the bush. The leaves were for his house. The seven men came upon him by stealth, being aided in an unseen approach by being invisible due to the property of a leaf or piece of bark which was chewed and spat upon the wind.

From a short distance away they shot him with arrows which killed him (The arrows were produced and identified in court). The chief sorcerer BAIOM then made the fallen man whole again -by rubbing his skin with tanket and stinging nettle leaves. This apparently removed any blood and sealed the wounds. DJO then got up, went home, was taken sick and died next day. This death was a pay back for a death of a teacher from Budum village, which is situated several hours away from BUBNO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

- 5 -

Both the O.I.C. of the patrol and the Member for the Court for Native Affairs were sceptical about the way in which the murder occurred. However, the witnesses and culprits were firm in their story that they had brought about the death and revival of DJO by supernatural means.

It appeared then that a murder had been committed. What was in doubt was the method that had been used. There appeared little doubt about the fact that the seven men were present at the site of the sago tree. All their stories agreed. The fact that the man died several hours after the alleged infliction of arrow wounds caused puzzlement. The relatives did not remark on any arrow wounds.

To end all doubt about the cause of death the Magistrate ordered the exhumation of the body and held a coronial enquiry. The witnesses were remanded on a charge of wilful murder (Section 305, Criminal Code (Queensland adopted)). The O.I.C. of the patrol went to the village and exhumed the body in company with the doctor of the Native Hospital.

No arrow wounds were found nor any evidence of foul play. What was found were traces of haemorrhage in the right basal lobe of the deceased man's lung. This could have been due to pneumonia the doctor said. His left lung was stuck to the ribs showing that he had pneumonia or pleurisy many times before. The evidence was inconclusive then.

At the coronial enquiry the charge of wilful murder was withdrawn and later before the Court for Native Affairs a charge of spreading false rumours (Section 83b N.A.R's) was preferred. All were sentenced to 4 months imprisonment with hard labour.

It was also discovered at the exhumation that the body of DJO had been buried underneath a house in an occupied village, also present was the grave of a small child. The brother of DJO and the father of the child were sentenced to 2 weeks in goal under regulation (102 N.A.R's).

This case of sorcery was written up in some length because:-

- (a) Not many cases of sorcery are heard in the Madang Central subdistrict. This serves to remind us that it is present but for the most part concealed.
- (b) It is a case which occurred in a sophisticated area, where the Catholic Mission have been operating for years, though the village of BUBNO has not a very strong Catholic following, which shows that sophistication was only skin deep in some cases.
- (c) It illustrates the opportunism of most of the sorcery tales. A man dies and then after he dies along come the tales of sorcery. It was finally decided that those accused natives had taken



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

- 6 -

advantage of the fortuitous death of DJO to spread rumours that they had killed DJO by supernatural means, and to gain for themselves a reputation as sorcerers.

Bearing in mind that two bowmen of the KARIAN group were present at the sorcery conspiracy, and that the KARIAN people from BOSKEN village in particular, had marauded in the YAMBRIK village area in the Megiar census division in 1951, it was deemed necessary by the O.I.C. of the patrol to impress it on the villagers of BOSKEN and BILAKURA that the Government had not forgotten them and that they were still under the eye of the Government. X

The O.I.C. of this patrol was first to visit the area in 1956 after a lapse of two years since previous patrol. BILAKURA was censused for the first time since 1951. There is a danger that these people will think that the advent of the Government and law and order was brief and has now ended and that rather than remain as they are they should again return to the state the first patrol found them in.

They are a small group numbering about 70 people in two villages formerly on the Kosilanta Sarang route. They will in future be patrolled from the Saker Garus area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

This patrol was primarily concerned with the anti-yaws campaign.

All the natives of the area came willingly to assemble to receive the injections.

Very little ill health was observed in the area. Most of the people from the area patrolled go either to Alexishafen Catholic Mission Hospital for treatment, to the Government aid posts at Megiar or Sarang, or to the Mission Hospital at Mugil Catholic Mission station.

When the patrol reached the Karian area and visited the villages of BOSKEN and BILAKURA a different picture was seen. Not much sickness was observed but the general picture of their physique and appearance was not promising. Thin bodies, distended bellies (1 spleen case only brought to Mdang), etc. BOSKEN village has not had increase in population for four years, births and deaths remaining equal. BILAKURA has had 11 deaths in six years and only three births. The number of females present is small, BOSKEN 6, BILAKURA 6. Most of these are married. There are then many males who have no prospect of marriage at all. These people do not trade with the people of the Kosilanta area from which they are eight or nine hours walk, so that the chance of obtaining marriagable females from that area is remote. As they are primitive bush people still, the Karian people probably still are afraid of contacts beyond their own group. The people who are closest to them are the sophisticated people of BUDUM, BWIT, ELEBE, BUBNO etc., but until now very little contact has been made between these two peoples (see Native Affairs Section). Probably the more sophisticated people on the hills overlooking the coast do not want to have much to do with the KARIAN people.



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

At present the O.I.C. of the patrol can see little hope for future increase in health or numbers for these people. There are many villages in the Madang district like them, YOGOPE on a ridge above the Mindtjim river in the Inland Bogodyum census division displays the same characteristics, as also does Illima in the Kosilanta area.

To impress it on them that the Government was still watching over them and to break down some of their fears of unknown places, as well as from the purely medical angle 5 men were brought to Madang Hospital for medical treatment.

Enlarged Thyroid	1
Swollen spleen	1
Swollen glands in neck	1
Tropical ulcers	2

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE AREA.

The traditional subsistence agriculture is practiced.

Rice gardens are planted at BANAP and at YOIDIK across the Sumerang river. The natives of that area have cleared large amounts of the bush in these two areas. The area of the BANAP clearing would be approximately ca. 100 acres. The YOIDIK clearing would amount to about 40 acres. Of course, all of this has not been cleared in one effort. The clearing has extended over several years.

A road at present is being constructed through this cleared area for transport of rice from the field by truck.

Rice is still a popular crop among these people.

With all these feeder roads being constructed to open up the hinterland the natives are envisaging cash crops of either rice and cocoa or both.

The Aronis and Megiar people want to grow cocoa and have several hundred trees planted already. The Baiteta people also think in terms of cocoa. If these schemes and roads are successful the area of the north coast will become a major cocoa growing area.

There is no doubt that the area between the coast and the high foothills can grow cocoa. All the plantations from Murna ss Plantation on, have cocoa growing on their land. With the added example of three new settlers along the north coast road, Huxley, Pasley and Howse, busily planting cocoa only, the natives of the area must see what enthusiasm cocoa growing inspires in the Europeans and so attempt to plant some themselves.

If the initial road building enthusiasm is kept up and the willingness to plant cocoa etc. is kept before the attention of these people, this area may become one of the foremost native cocoa growing areas in the Madang District. This may in turn improve the lot of people enough to make it suitable for the introduction of Social Government Councils.

LOCAL



In Reply
Please Quote

No.

However it should be kept in mind that the area being discussed between Rempi and Sarang on the coast, and from the coast up to 7 miles inland (see description of area Roads and Bridges Section) is also under scrutiny for settlement by Europeans. A block of 1000 acres about a mile and a half from the Sumerang river has already been applied for by a company comprising some business men of Rabaul and Madang.

In the future some survey may have to be made of the potential availability of the land so that native rights may be guarded so as not to hinder European expansion in the area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A concerted effort on the part of villages on the north coast to construct feeder roads made it advisable that someone be sent to organise and supervise the work. The OC of this patrol organised and supervised the work.

To give a better understanding of this part of the report a brief description will be given of the type of country the roads are traversing.

The coastal plain is narrow close to Madang. The foothills of the Adelbert Mountains encroach on the coastal plain. The flat ground ends about two miles from the shore (Nobonob 1325' 2 miles from the shore, Amron 300' also 2 miles).

Near Rempi village the flat land begins to increase as the direction of the foothills changes from parallel to the coast to an oblique angle. Small basins of flat land appear in the hills due to the erosive force of the rivers. These become larger as the rivers get larger, until from the Sumerang river onwards the coastal plain becomes between 7 and 10 miles wide. Though it is called a coastal plain it is far from being totally flat; myriads of hills run like fingers all over the area.

The area is drained by the Murnass river, the Del river, the Sumerang river etc. The whole area is covered with thick bush, more or less.

Through this country the feeder roads run.

The roads organised are:

- (1) Megiar to Aronis,
- (2) Banap,
- (3) Sempi to Baiteta,
- (4) Mis to Silabab, Kauris,
- (5) Sissiak to Barahaim,

roads proposed were:

- (1) Dylup to Budum,
- (2) Mililat to Haiduren.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

- 9 -

All these roads have had some work done on them in the past. In most cases the original work dates back seven years. Most of the roads eventually use the the old Government patrol roads for some length of their traverse.

Enthusiasm for work on the road was great at the beginning. During the last days of the patrol some slackening in attendance was seen in one or two cases. On the whole however attendance is good.

An effort was made to leave most of the organisation in the hands of the village officials, a prompt or so, was needed now and again by the V.O's but they usually reached their decisions quite rapidly. The O.I.C then remained in the background checking on the work and attendance each day, and solving such problems as grading of the road and supply of tools etc.

The attendance for roadwork was organised in two ways:

- (a) The total number of village available for work on a particular road was divided in half, each half working alternate weeks. This was the method used to organise the BLITETA road work.
- (b) To halve the total labour potential of the villages concerned on the particular road, and each half then works alternate weeks.

Each half then works one week out of two.
On the Barahaim road the people work one week out of three.

The roads do not travers difficult terrain. And though there is a constant need for grading, it does not present unsurmountable difficulties. The road that will need some difficult grading is the Mis-Kauris road which has been cut through some hilly country. Some of the grades on this road, as the natives envision them to be, would finally come to 1 - 5 etc. These hills can be avoided. It is a common failing among the natives that have chosen the routes for the roads that they fail to realise that a vehicle will not (sometimes) go up a hill which a man can walk up.

None of the roads cross any major river.

Several Europeans have approached the O.I.C. of the patrol with the proposition that if the village natives of certain villages will help them by providing their manpower, they (the Europeans) will help the natives road endeavours with heavy machinery.

- (a) The Dylup Plantation manager offers the use of their new D 4 diesel caterpillar bulldozer to the natives of the Garup, Sissi and Budum villages to take off the top of any hill or move any major amount of earth in the course of the construction of the feeder road Dylup - Budum. In return the manager of Dylup would require these natives to work on the road through the plantation which is at present barely vehicle worthy. The manager of Dylup has no objection to the natives using the road through the plantation as right of way.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

(b) J. E. Huxley offers the use of his D 4 tractor and patrol grader to work on the Banap road for £ 15.-- a week or in return the equivalent amount of casual labour at 6/- a day.

(c) Tom Briggs has also made a similar offer for the use of his D 4 tractor.

These offers could be implemented and if supervised closely could be successful.

They would necessarily be confined only to the roads within the vicinity of Dylup and Banap. Briggs and Huxley have their tractors near Banap. Transport of the D 4 tractors and a grader over a long distance would increase the cost which would not be feasible if there were only a few days work.

10 males + 2 females 5 males + 2 females
2 males 2 males

Villages contribute half available labour supply each week. Fifty males and nineteen females should come to work one week and forty five males and thirteen females another. The number may usually fluctuate somewhere about 45 males and 12 females each week.

INSTRUMENTS

Picks	= 13
Shovels, L.H.	= 15
Shovels, S.H.	= 5
Spades	= 13
Mattocks	= 15
Crabars	= 1

APPENDIX A.

ORGANISATION OF ROADWORK.

ARONIS ROAD:

VILLAGES INVOLVED:

	<u>1st. week</u>	<u>2nd. week</u>
Megiar	5 males	5 males
Aronis	22 males + 17 females	20 males + 11 females
Liksal	2 males	2 males
Saulis	6 males	5 males
Udisis	5 males	5 males
Wasabamal	10 males + 2 females	6 males + 2 females
Nom	2 males	2 males

Villages contribute half available labour supply each week. Fifty males and nineteen females should come to work one week and forty five males and thirteen females another. The number that usually attends is somewhere about 45 males and 12 females each week.

TOOLS:ISSUED:

Picks	= 13
Shovels, L.H.	= 15
Shovels, S.H.	= 6
Spades	= 12
Mattocks	= 15
Crowbars	= 2.

APPENDIX A

ORGANISATION OF ROADWORK

BANAP ROAD:

VILLAGES INVOLVED:

	<u>1st. week</u>	<u>2nd. week</u>
Bemdik	7	8
Yoidik)	6	5
Elebe)		
Abap	7	13
Anahabak	8	12
Badimfok	5	5
Bubno	6	6
Dudula	3	3
Balabak	7	5
Burbura	3	3
	<u>52</u>	<u>60</u>

Each village contributes half its available labour supply for one week.

TOOLS ISSUED:

- Spades, S. H. = 15
- Spades, L. H. = 6
- Mattocks = 12
- Picks = 12
- Shovels = 6.

APPENDIX A

ORGANISATION OF ROADWORK.

BAITETA ROAD:

VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Yabdin	18	
Abar	18	}
Lapting		
Budip	<u>7</u>	
	<u>43</u>	Total for one week.
Hipondik	14	8
Sigu	18	11
Baiteta	14	14
Balbe		
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total for 2nd. week	<u>56</u>	<u>33</u>

Total available labour supply of several villages works on the road for one week. Then total available labour supply of another group relieves.

12.7.57 No tools issued yet. All returned to rest house Sempu at end of day's work.

APPENDIX A

ORGANISATION OF ROADWORK

MIS ROAD:

VILLAGES INVOLVED: 8.7.57 could muster:

Silabob	6
Kauris	12
Kamba	20
Butelkud	7
Korog(s) 132	27
Wopi	2

74 available.

TOOLS ISSUED TO MIS-KAURIS:

Picks	=	6
Shovels	=	6
Spades	=	6
Mattocks	=	10
Axes	=	6
Crowbars	=	2.

APPENDIX B.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Both the Missions and the Government have educational establishments in this area.

The Government schools are at Taliadig and Sarang, both on the north coast road. The firstnamed has been a going concern for some time. The second was commenced late in 1956. So far as can be seen, the people are enthusiastic about their schools. All the subjects usual to an Administration school are taught. The subject which the people are most enthusiastic over is English language.

The introduction of Administration schools has had one effect on the Mission schools. The Missions are attempting to introduce English language teaching into their schools. St. Boniface school at Rempi and also the Mission school at Megiar have attempted it. The Mission school at Dimir has been teaching English language for some time.

The obvious advantage of sending their children to an Administration school to gain regular instruction in the three R's. and English language has called some soul searching amongst those natives who were once strongly allied with the Mission schools. When it comes to donating materials or help to any project concerned with the Administration, they have sometimes been afraid of the "wrath" of the local parish priest. This was the case at Sarang school concerning the villages of Megiar, Baranis, etc. However, when the cause of the ill feeling was discovered, both the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Parrish and the District Education Officer, Mr. Stanley, advised those who were puzzled to follow their consciences and not pay lip service to the Administration schools. The Officer-in-Charge of this patrol was present at the time.

At present the education outlook is good for this area.

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APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Const. BAUR - Reg. No. 5070B.

Conduct good, discipline good.

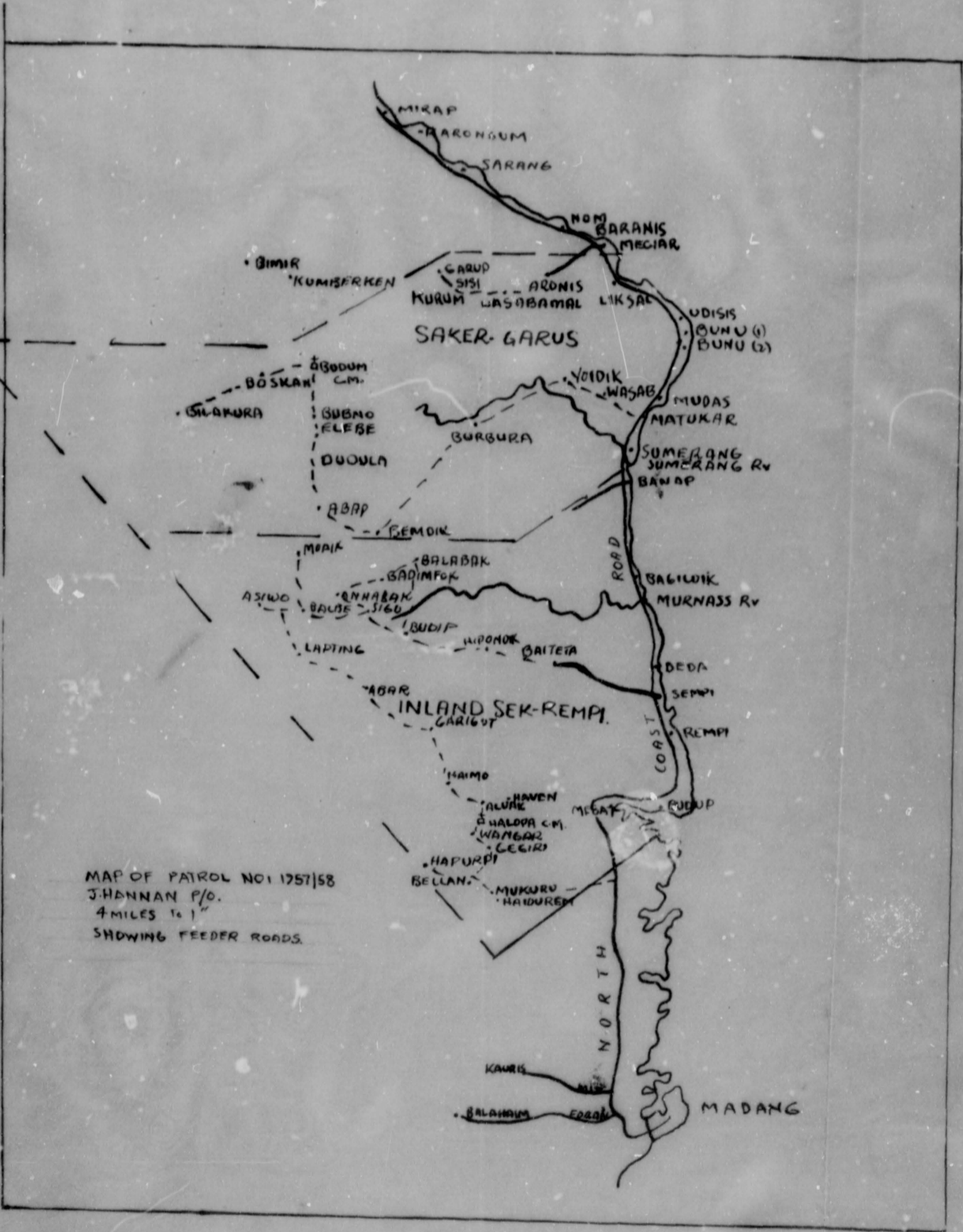
Constable PINO - Reg. No. 7483.

Convicted on this patrol under Reg. 124 N.A.R's.
Wrongful use of authority. Prone to take too
great an interest in women.

Constable IJAUMBA - Reg. No. 8483.

Conduct fair; discipline weak.

.....



MAP OF PATROL NO 1757/58
 J. HANNAN P/O.
 4 MILES TO 1"
 SHOWING FEEDER ROADS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. No 2 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J. L. Thyer, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled "NARU-GOGOL Virgin Land"

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. F. J. Howard, C.P.O.

Natives Three

Duration—From May 1957 to August 1957.

Number of Days 45

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April 1957.

Medical ————— / 19

Map Reference Madang District 4 mile = 1 inch.

- Objects of Patrol.
1. Survey and mapping of garden areas.
 2. Investigation of airstrip site at BEGESIV.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND NEW GUINEA

30-10-74

19th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.2. 1957/58 - Madang.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

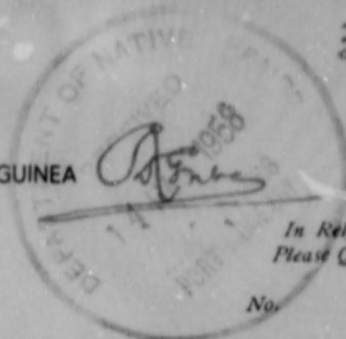
It appears to me that the land investigation has been performed diligently by the officer concerned.

I can assure you that the Commissioner for Titles fully appreciates the efforts of your staff to satisfy his requirements - please so inform them.

J.K.McCarthy
PC
 (J.K.McCarthy)
 Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

RTG.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

11th March 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Madang Patrol Report No. 2. of 57/58

J. Thyer. P.O.

Forwarded herewith is copy of above report of patrol by Mr. J. Thyer, P.O. to the NARU-GOGOL, Virgin Lands for the purpose of investigating native claims to lands in that area. Forwarded also are claims for Boot Allowance and Camping Allowance.

Due to leave movements, it became necessary to withdraw Mr. Thyer from this job to perform other duties. Unfortunately, it does not appear likely that another officer will be available for some time, since emphasis is now being directed to Tax/Census patrols throughout the District. To complete the task will require several more months work, but until it is completed, the Commissioner of Titles will be unable to finally determine the issue.

(R.T. Galloway)
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

JLT.SS

No. M.30/13

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

10th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1957/1958

Patrol conducted by - J. L. Thyer, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled - A special patrol restricted to the area known as the "NARU-GOGOL Virgin Lands" situated above the junction of, and between the NARU and GOGOL Rivers.

Patrol accompanied by -

Europeans : Mr. F. J. Howard, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives : Three

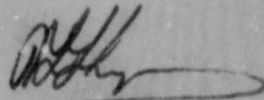
Duration of Patrol -

6.5.57 to 11.5.57
 13.5.57 to 18.5.57
 20.5.57 to 25.5.57
 27.5.57 to 1.6.57
 18.6.57 to 22.6.57
 24.6.57 to 29.6.57
 13.8.57 to 17.8.57
 19.8.57 to 23.8.57

Objects of Patrol -

(1) Survey and mapping of all garden areas in the "NARU-GOGOL" area vide Director's memorandum No. N.A.34-9-7D dated 24th April, 1957.

(2) Airstrip site investigation in the BEGESIN area.


(J. L. Thyer,
PATROL OFFICER.)

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1957/1958

D I A R Y

- Monday - 6.5.57 Loaded supplies and departed Madang for "NARU-GOGOL" area at 11.30 a.m. Crossed the Gogol River and made camp at DERRIN village.
- Tuesday - 7.5.57 Constructing camp houses and discussing details of survey with elders of all villages concerned.
- Wednesday - 8.5.57 Moved to the junction of the NARU and GOGOL Rivers and began surveying west along the old German track.
- Thursday - 9.5.57 Continued survey of old German track and base-line to GONO.
- Friday - 10.5.57 Survey of base-line to NARU River and back to KUYONBON village.
- Saturday - 11.5.57 Morning spent in plotting traverse lines. Returned to Madang in the afternoon.
- Sunday - 12.5.57 Observed.
- Monday - 13.5.57 Returned to DERRIN Rest House and continued plotting traverse lines.
- Tuesday - 14.5.57 Surveyed base-line from KUYONBON village to near BURU village.
- Wednesday - 15.5.57 Surveyed base-line from BURU village, past BARUM to old German track.
- Thursday - 16.5.57 Continued base-line survey along BARUM-DALLAM road to the Gogol River.
- Friday - 17.5.57 At DERRIN camp plotting traverse lines.
- Saturday - 18.5.57 Continued plotting traverse lines in the morning and returned to Madang in the afternoon.
- Sunday - 19.5.57 Observed.
- Monday - 20.5.57 Delayed at Madang due to heavy rain, but returned to DERRIN in the late afternoon.
- Tuesday - 21.5.57 Plotting of base-line traverse lines at DERRIN.
- Wednesday - 22.5.57 Surveyed base-line along GOGOL River and then inland to GUNARI village.
- Thursday - 23.5.57 Surveyed base-line from GUNARI village, through DERRIN to old German track, and then west along the German track.
- Friday - 24.5.57 Continued plotting of traverse lines.
- Saturday - 25.5.57 Completed plotting traverse lines and proceeded to Madang after lunch.

<u>Sunday - 26.5.57</u>	Observed.
<u>Monday - 27.5.57</u>	Returned to Derrin at noon. Prepared and numbered survey pegs.
<u>Tuesday - 28.5.57</u>	Surveyed base-line west along old German track, and across the KOKUN River to a 1902 German camp site.
<u>Wednesday - 29.5.57</u>	Surveyed base-line from old German track to lower Gogol through BADI land.
<u>Thursday - 30.5.57</u>	Surveyed base-line from old German track down to BAUGU land near the Gogol River.
<u>Friday - 31.5.57</u>	Plotting base-lines.
<u>Saturday - 1.6.57</u>	Returned to Madang to spend the next two weeks compiling base-line maps.
<u>Sunday - 2.6.57 to Monday - 17.6.57</u>	Compiling maps at Madang.
<u>Tuesday - 18.6.57</u>	Returned to Derrin Rest House and prepared garden land survey pegs.
<u>Wednesday - 19.6.57 to Friday - 21.6.57</u>	Surveying and plotting garden areas on base-line maps.
<u>Saturday - 22.6.57</u>	Returned to Madang.
<u>Sunday - 23.6.57</u>	Observed.
<u>Monday - 24.6.57 to Friday - 28.6.57</u>	Returned to Derrin area and continued surveying and plotting garden areas on base-line maps.
<u>Saturday - 29.6.57</u>	Returned to Madang.
<u>Sunday - 30.6.57</u>	Observed.
<u>Monday - 1.7.57 to Monday 12.8.57</u>	Other duties at District Office, Madang.
<u>Tuesday - 13.8.57 to Friday 16.8.57</u>	Returned to Derrin area and continued surveying and plotting garden areas on base-line maps.
<u>Saturday - 17.8.57</u>	Mapping in morning and returned to Madang after lunch.
<u>Sunday - 18.8.57</u>	Observed.
<u>Monday - 19.8.57</u>	Received instructions to go to BEGESIN. Returned to DERRIN, packed patrol gear and then walked 2½ hours to SIHAN village. Camped for the night.
<u>Tuesday - 20.8.57</u>	Departed SIHAN at 0700 hours and moved to KONOGL Mission Station via JOBTO, YAL, BAMSOS and BEGESIN. Talked with missionary, the Reverend PHILLIPI and natives on arrival at 1400 hours. Camped at ORLSOP Rest House.

Wednesday - 21.8.57 Investigation of airstrip site and local opinion. Departed ORLSOP at 1600 hours and made move to BEGESIN Rest House at 1700 hours. Made camp.

Thursday - 22.8.57 Departed BEGESIN Rest House at 0700 hours and proceeded to DERRIN via YAL, JOBTO, SIHAN, BARUM and BURU villages. Arrived DERRIN at 1400 hours and made camp.

Friday - 23.8.57 Packed all gear used in connection with the NARU-GOGO' land survey and departed for MOILSEHU village at 0930 hours. Met truck at 1200 hours and proceeded to Madang.

As a result of the survey, I was instructed by the District Officer to make a detailed chain and compass survey of traditional native garden areas. Not just areas at present used for gardening, but also areas used for gardens in the past and also that land which will, in the normal course of events, be used for gardens in the future according to the natives' shifting agriculture.

Reported to the District Officer.

(J. L. Thyer)
PATROL OFFICER.

Mr. F. J. Howard, Cadet Patrol Officer, was detailed to assist in this work so that he might be able to assist in general land survey work.

A main camp was established at DERRIN village which is centrally placed in the 10,000 acre area to the south-west of the KOKON River. It was decided to complete the survey of this area before moving on to the remaining 10,000 acres to the north-west of the KOKON.

The procedure adopted was as follows:-

- (1) On my arrival at DERRIN, before commencing the survey I assembled all village officials and all the villagers owning land within the area described in the "Provisional Orders", and, in as full and clear a manner as possible, explained exactly what was intended to be done.
- (2) Then went to the next north village and laid out a network of 'base-lines' marked by hardwood survey pegs numbered from 1 to 324, and placed generally at 100 yard intervals. This operation divided the 10,000 acre area into the north-east of the KOKON and south of the KOKON rivers into six sections within which the position of individual garden areas could be fixed with the aid of levelling.
- (3) Base-line maps were then compiled in Madang. They were plotted on graph paper on a scale of 100 inches to a mile, and then fixed to plywood boards to save future plotting in the field much easier.
- (4) Survey of garden areas was then commenced using hardwood survey pegs marked 1 to 100, and 101 to 200. These garden areas were surveyed in blocks, each block being surveyed by individual natives, but the survey was done by "couples", each male holding a title within the area and having equal rights of control over the area.

NARU - GOGOL LAND INVESTIGATION

Reference :-

Letter dated 17th April, 1957 from P. J. Quinlivan to the Director, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

Director of Native Affairs memorandum N.A.34-9-7D dated 24th April, 1957 and addressed to the District Officer, Madang.

As a result of the above memorandums, I was instructed by the District Officer, Madang to proceed to the area and to make a detailed chain and compass survey of traditional native garden areas. Not just areas at present used for gardening, but also areas used for gardens in the past and also that land which will, in the normal course of events, be used for gardens in the future according to the natives' normal practice of shifting agriculture.

Mr. F. J. Howard, Cadet Patrol Officer, was detailed to assist in this work so that he might gain experience in general land survey work.

A main camp was established at DERRIN village which is centrally placed in the 15,000 acre area to the south-east of the KOKUN River. It was decided to complete the survey of this area before moving on to the remaining 10,000 acres to the north-west of the KOKUN.

The procedure adopted was as follows :-

- (1) On my arrival at DERRIN, before commencing the survey I assembled all village officials and elders from the villages owning land within the area described in the "Provisional Orders", and, in as full and clear a manner as possible, explained exactly what I intended to do.
- (2) I then spent the next month laying down a network of 'base-lines' marked by hardwood survey pegs numbered from 1 to 324, and placed generally at 8 chain intervals. This operation divided the 15,000 acre area to the south-east of the KOKUN and south of the GOGOL Rivers into six sections within which the position of individual garden areas could be fixed with the minimum of traversing.
- (3) Base-line maps were then compiled in Madang. They were plotted on graph paper on a scale of 10 inches to 1 mile, and then fixed to plywood boards to make future plotting in the field much easier.
- (4) Survey of garden areas was then commenced using hardwood survey pegs marked A1 to A105 and B1 to B4. These garden areas were surveyed in blocks owned, not by individual natives, but by "extended family groups" or "sub clans", each male individual within that group having equal rights of ownership to the areas as a whole.

- (5) The Survey of garden areas owned by the people of DERRIN and GUNARI villages has been completed. The names of the "extended family groups" concerned are as listed below and are marked on the maps accordingly.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Extended family group</u>
DERRIN	KULUMU BUBURU KOKUR GALUGAIN DERRIN
GUNARI	BIU TABALI GUNARI HAINIR UTILAHUN


On completing the survey of the above garden areas, owing to staff shortages, I was re-called to Madang.

Conclusion :-

Since the suspension of survey work, tracings of the sectional maps showing all detail collected to date, have been passed on to Mr. C. P. McCubbery, the Commissioner for Titles, on his recent visit to Madang in October. Mr. McCubbery has also taken possession of the survey field notes. The original six sectional maps affixed to plywood sheets are held in the sub-District office, Madang.

Immediately another Officer is available to continue this work, he will have to establish the names of other "extended family groups" owning garden land within the area, survey the land (marking it with numbered survey pegs); and then plot each particular area of garden land (using a base-line survey peg as a Datum point) onto the sectional maps.

In the course of this patrol Mr. F. J. Howard was of great assistance and has learned most of the basic principles of simple surveying and mapping. The instruments used in the survey were surveyor chain, prismatic compass and Abney level.


(J. L. Thyer,
PATROL OFFICER.)

Amount returned to Store

HQ COPY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 3 of 1957/58
 Patrol Conducted by R.E. FOCKEN, CADET PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled ANGAMU, KUMARAN, MURIAMBANANA, URRMIN, ANGAUA, AROR
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL (see inside)
 Natives R.P. & N.E.C. 6; M.M.O. 1.
 Duration—From 7/12/1957 to 25/12/1957
 Number of Days 19
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/12/1956
 Medical/...../19.....
 Map Reference STRAT SERIES 4 MILES = 1 INCH
 Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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REPORT OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-10-73

The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

12th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.3. 1957/58 - Aiome.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately
covered in the accompanying memorandum.

Mr. Focken is apparently a keen observer.
His report is complete but I suggest could be better
presented.

At page 5 he mentions people are moving
village sites: please ensure that the people move
on their own land only.

J.K.McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

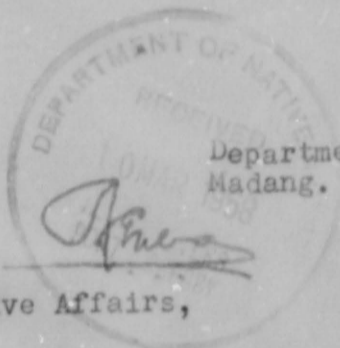


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/73 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/6



RTC.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

7th March 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3. of 57/58

Aiome - R. Focken CPO.

Attached hereto please find copy of above patrol report
by Mr. Focken, C.P.O.

The patrol was a routine one and reveals a fairly satisfactory state of affairs in the area covered. Certainly, Mr. Focken's mention of cargo cult beliefs in the Road Bogia area does not give any reason for complacency, but as I have mentioned before, the people of the Ramu are in a fairly hopeless state in the economic sense and until there is a great improvement in their economic status, there will be a continuance of strange and distorted beliefs. Until technical staff is available to assist the people, the best we can hope to do is to endeavour to contain the situation by regular patrolling. Aiome now being a one-man station makes it difficult for more than two visits a year to be made to these places. So, in that Mr. Focken reports that the incidence of crime is low, the health of the people good, food supplies adequate, etc., the situation may be said to be fairly satisfactory. In that we are only maintaining the status quo, the approach may be negative, but I see no alternative at the present time.

Concur

Agree

R. T. Galloway
(R. T. Galloway)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Aiome Patrol Post,
Madang District.

9th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG

PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1957/58 - AIOME.

Patrol Conducted by : R.E. Focken, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : ANGAMU, KUMARAN; 4 villages of MAPARAP, TRANS GOSOL; part of MURAPIABANA, MANGCATAVAIN, URRMIN; part of AIOME, ANGAUA, ANOR; Census Sub-Divisions of the Ramu Valley.

Personnel Accompanying :
Const. 7763 APE
Const. 8523 MOGA
Const. 8528 ABA
Const. 9615 MOWA
Const. 8695 YAGANUGA (for part only)
Const. 9637 NARGUDZANG (for part only).
N.M.O. BUGA

Duration : 7/12/57 to 25/12/57: 19 days.

Last Native Affairs Patrol : December, 1956.

Map Reference : Army Strat Series; 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol : Routine Administration.

R. E. Focken
(R. E. Focken)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The areas patrolled are what are known locally as the Road Madang and the Road Bogia. These are the two main routes leading from Aiome to Madang and to Bogia.

The Road Madang takes in the ANGAMU-KUMARAN Census Sub-Division. It will be noticed that the Patrol travelled as far as TEBINSARIK and AMAIMON Villages in the MAPAPAP-TRANS GOGOL Census Sub-Division. This Sub-Division is Madang territory, but it was found necessary to pass through these villages in order to visit the villages of KAMAMBU, SILINAI, MUSITA etc..

The people may be said to be well under control owing to relatively frequent Government Patrols and to the fact that all villages have folk away at work either at Madang or further afield.

The Patrol was conducted immediately before the 'wet' set in. Only toward the latter few days did roads become saturated by rain.

DIARY.1957Saturday, 7th December:

Departed Aiome Station 1000 hours for ATEMBLE. Village inspected. From ATEMBLE to AKURUGUMUNT where inspection and R.O.N..

SUNDAY, 8th December:

Proceeded to AGILIMUN, thence to WUTSIARUK, thence to GWARINGIKK. All villages inspected and all villagers lined for medical inspection. R.O.N. GWARINGIKK.

Monday, 9th December:

Inspection of AWANANGIRI; the hamlet of WABU; and URANGERE (GUNOKOKO). R.O.N. URANGERE.

TUESDAY, 10th December:

Inspection of UMERUM and SINIAR Villages. R.O.N. UMERUM.

Wednesday, 11th December:

From SINIAR to SUMASABU, thence to MASERA hamlet, thence to GALASIKEN (GAGUR). All places inspected. R.O.N. GALASIKEN.

THURSDAY, 12th December: and FRIDAY 13th

Inspection of KURAMASARIK, WAGUSARIK, TEBINSARIK, and AMAIMON Villages. R.O.N. WAGUSARIK night of 12th; R.O.N. AMAIMON night of 13th.

SATURDAY, 14th December.

From AMAIMON to KAMAMBU. Village inspection and R.O.N..

SUNDAY, 15th December.

Day observed. R.O.N. KAMAMBU.

DIARY (Cont).

MONDAY, 16th December.

MUSITA. Inspection of SILEIBI and MUSITA Villages. R.O.N.

TUESDAY, 17th December.

From MUSITA to KUMBINA, thence to MAUMIAKU, thence to MAVUNDI. Inspection of all villages. R.O.N. MAVUNDI.

WEDNESDAY, 18th December:

Inspection of AMJAIBIBU, KATIATI and its adjacent hamlet, ANGASA, USUMBUGOR. All villages inspected. From USUMBUGOR to Josephstaal Rest House where R.O.N..

THURSDAY, 19th December:

Remained at JOSEPHSTAAL all day. Talks given to the numerous Village Officials who 'came in', and complaints heard.

FRIDAY, 20th December:

Remained JOSEPHSTAAL all day. Same work as previous day.

SATURDAY, 21st December:

Departed JOSEPHSTAAL early a.m.. Passed through USUMBUGOR, thence to KUNDEGEND E, thence to KUNIBUGOR. The former mentioned village inspected again to see if previous instructions carries. The latter two mentioned villages inspected. R.O.N. KUNIBUGOR.

SUNDAY, 22nd December:

Inspected TURAGERE, KAIBUCU, MARANGGAT, and TEVARI villages. R.O.N. TEVARI.

MONDAY, 23rd December:

From TEVARI to AIANGGAT, thence to PARAPASAM. The villages of IPOGONDO and TOKEINAM brought their inhabitants to PARAPASAM for medical inspection. From PARAPASAM to ASITANGU, thence to PASINGAP. From PASINGAP through the Medical Aid Post, to IRIVAS. R.O.N. IRIVAS.

TUESDAY, 24th December:

Inspected NABINJ, LONGOR (LUNGIRI), and AWOM Villages. R.O.N. AWOM.

WEDNESDAY, 25th December:

From AWOM to SONAK, thence to IGUAM. Both villages inspected. Thence to ATEMBLE Village and inspection to see if previous instructions of this Patrol carried out.

From ATEMBLE Village to Aiome Station.

Patrol terminated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This Patrol was not concerned with census taking, but rather with village inspections and medical inspections of all villagers.

Taking the ANGAMU-KUMARAN Census Sub-Division first of all :- The people here may be said to be the most sophisticated in comparison to the areas adjacent to Josephstaal, and the Road Bogia. Most villages, as mentioned are situated along the Road Madang and the numerous peoples travelling to and from Madang pass through the area, bringing with them new ideas, and naturally, by visiting Madang, greater sophistication. There are hamlets scattered about the bush, however, and also quite a few people who have never ventured outside their particular little sphere of abode and garden area, but these folk are generally the older men and women. Some of the inhabitants of the hamlets or 'place corners' do not have their names recorded in Village Register books and never turn up for census. However, villages are becoming more centralised as the people realise the advantages of central living, and as more and more Patrols visit the area.

A little rice is grown by villages closer to the Ramu River, but as one draws away from this waterway, cropping on a commercial basis becomes less and less. Coconuts are few and the people do not sell copra. In fact, rice cultivation appears the only way by which the villages may earn money, apart from the odd few shillings earned by selling native foodstuffs to the nearest Government or Mission Station, and this latter 'business' is confined to those villages relatively near the Station concerned.

Cargo Cult activities were reported in the Road Bogia area in the vicinity of MARANGCAT, TEVARI, AGURIKAI, IVORAI, AIANDO and WOGAVUNT Villages. The trend of the cult is as follows:- very soon all white men in the area and in the T.P. & N.G. will leave the Country by 'planes and ships. When this movement is complete a great wind will spring up; the wind will eventually cease, to be followed by great clouds which will cause very heavy rain. It will rain and rain until floods appear and the 'salt water' (presumably meaning the sea) will flow overland and meet the floods caused by the rain; those who believe will reach high ground; those who disbelieve will perish by drowning. Eventually the sea will return to its proper place and the Ramu floods will vanish. Then the people will return to their village sites; they will then find great quantities of cargo such as knives, laplaps, singlets and various other items, around the graves of their dead forefathers.

The villages are thus said to be digging holes around old burial grounds in order to prepare the ground so that the cargo will spring up out of the holes.

An amusing factor is that Mr. B. McBride's fairly recent trip to Angoram during his Patrol was taken by many of these natives as the first sign that the white man was leaving the area. It was reported that the 'believers' said that Mr. McBride would never come back to Aiome, and that they would possibly sail per ship to Australia.

Since the installation of a rice mill at Josephstaal, local villages are making an effort to grow the crop. Without a doubt the local Josephstaal people are more practical with regard to 'work business' than natives of the ANGAMU-KUMARAN and AIOME-ANGAUA Census Sub-Divisions. This factor is rather surprising as the inhabitants of the general Josephstaal area are more 'bushy' than the Aiomes and Ramus.

The Patrol stayed two days at Josephstaal Station in

*Normal
for them
C 3*

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont).

order to allow the surrounding villages to bring forth any complaints and disputes. Talks re rice projects and the importance of economic development were given to assembled groups.

MAGISTERIAL.

Relatively few complaints were brought to the Patrol's notice. No person was despatched to wait-court at Aiome Station from trouble arising out of complaints actually brought forth by villagers. However, the following list shows the various breaches of N.A.R.s. :-

- 15 persons convicted for contre. Regulation 119.
- 3 persons convicted for contre. Regulation 113.
- 1 person convicted for contre. Regulation 114.
- 2 persons convicted for contre. Regulation 67A.
- 1 person convicted for contre. Regulation 31(2).

AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet of the areas visited is the yam and taro. Bananas are fairly plentiful and a little sago is to be found. European-type vegetables such as pumpkins, tomatoes and beans are present but only in very small quantities. Pigs and fowls, of course, are numerous. The people do not rely on fish foods as a staple food, except those villages settled on the or near the banks of the larger tributaries of the Ramu River.

Commercial agriculture, as has been mentioned, is confined, in the main, to the cultivation of rice. Peanuts have been introduced to the area, but are not a great success.

A possible explanation to the overall lethargy of the people is that no Agricultural Field Officers have passed through. The exception to this statement is the Josephstal area where sterling work has been done by Agricultural Officers. The time is over-ripe for concentrated efforts of such an Officer in Aiome territory on the whole.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

At the time of the Patrol all native roads and tracks were very well kept and in good order. During the wet season most roads become waterlogged, and thus patrolling in this particular area is done either in the April-May period or about November. The stretch of road between Aiome Station and ATEMSELE Village was the only really bad one, at the time of the Patrol being 3 feet under water. The stretch between AMAIMON and KAMAMBU, a 7 to 8 hours walk, was well kept and particularly creditable all the way.

There are no vehicular roads in the area.

All bridges across streams and rivulets are constructed by local natives, generally by felling a tree across the waterway concerned.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing generally was found to be adequate and

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (Cont).

satisfactory. There are still many houses with dirt or ground floors, but these 'haus girans' are becoming obsolete, and it is the older men folk who persist in building them. All previous patrols have discouraged the building of dirt floor houses. Limbon for flooring purposes is not in short supply.

The typical village is constructed on a hill top or knoll. It contains 30 or 40 houses of which approx. 25% are of the old type pattern. The village site is generally devoid of vegetation except for the sprinkling of croton shrubs. Some sites are planting grass lawns but in many instances pigs, and the continual tramping of human feet, tear the soil tending to discourage grass growth.

Villages marked by the Patrol as very unsatisfactory in comparison to the general standard, are listed below.... for the information for future Patrols :-

MAUMIAKU. By far the worst village visited. At this particular place 10 members hid in the bush from the Patrol. Housing very poor. No latrines and rubbish pits.

PARAPASAM. Housing very poor. A constable remained to supervise new works.

IRIVAS. Housing very poor. No rubbish pits.

Shovels were issued to those Village Officials whose village site was badly eroded. URANGERE village is a good example of a badly soil-eroded area.

Quite a few diseased dogs were destroyed as the Patrol progressed.

Three villages, namely AKURUGUMUNT, AGILIMU and WUTSIARUK at the start of the Road Madang are beginning to move to new sites..... all closer to the Ramu River. The reason they give is that they are interested in rice growing. They were given the o.k. as they are at present at a disadvantage position as far as 'business' is concerned.

AWANANGIRI, a little further on, will immediately move camp to WABU. WABU is not a village but merely a hamlet of AWANANGIRI, consisting of six small houses. In effect, when the migration is complete there will be no village called "AWANANGIRI". That is to say, the present hamlet WABU will become a large village and AWANANGIRI will virtually disappear.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS.

All Rest Houses and barracks were adequate. Special credit goes to TSONAK Village for excellent Patrol facilities.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Along the Road Madang, KARAMASARIK Village is the borderline for Catholic and Lutheran influence. On the Madang side of this village are the Lutherans, on the Aicme side the Roman Catholics.

The villages from AMAIMON to MUSITA (the road to Josephstaal) are under the influence of the Lutheran Mission. From KUMBINA to JOSEPHSTAAL the Roman Catholic Mission is the most predominant.

*Wabu camp
the land*

(6).

A Catholic Mission has a Station at Josephstaal where Father McGee resides.

Those Villages where Lutheran Catechists teach, the KRANKET dialect is taught instead of pidgin and English. This appears a characteristic of all Lutheran areas.

The Mission at Josephstaal has a school adjacent the airstrip.

Small schools are studied throughout the area, the teaching staff being native Mission teachers who have received some basic training at ALENISHAFAN in Catholic areas; and at YAGAUM in Lutheran spheres of influence. Considering the length of time the Missions have been established, they have achieved rather little in the way of actual education. The reason possibly lies in the fact that the native Catechists are not much more 'clued up' than the people they are supposed to be teaching. A few, in fact, have never been outside their own area, were trained as Catechists by the local Priest. An example is the Annenberg Catechist, LEMERI, who was recently convicted for Manslaughter.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

All the people who have their names recorded in Village Register books have received the anti-yaws injections. As a result, and the fact that the area has been patrolled frequently by Medical Assistants, the standard of health is good. Few major sores were treated 'on the spot', and few patients were sent to Aiome and Josephstaal hospitals.

PASINKAM Medical aid post was inspected. Quite a few in-patients were being treated at the time of the Patrol's visit. Very good work is being done by the Aid Post Orderly and the initial suspicion with which the hospital was regarded has almost vanished. The hospital treats a large average of out-patients daily owing to its situation mid-way between Aiome and Josephstaal.

Medical Tul Tula:-

Noticeable was the fact that the Patrol was often approached by people whose villages had no M.T.T.s in order to help them select one. In their minds village hygiene is not merely something unnecessary and ordered by the Government, but rather, something essential. On the whole, M.T.T.s are doing a fair job and do visit their respective hospital centres quite frequently in order to renew the necessary supply of medicine for their respective villages.

General:- N.M.O. BUGA accompanied the Patrol. He is conscientious in his work and performed his duties creditably.

CONCLUSION.

Owing to regular Government Patrols over the past few years, the native situation is satisfactory. Few major crimes are now committed. The people are becoming very money-conscious and their tendency towards culticks reveals frustration in their attempts to earn cash. At the moment rice cultivation is their only real source of money, but this crop yields a relatively small cash return with the result that many of the isolated villages are not over-keen to cultivate the crop.

The good standard of health and gradual realisation of the advantages of hygiene is due in main to the close proximity of hospitals and to regular Patrols.

R. E. Focken
(R. E. Focken)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PAROL.

Alome Detachment.

Reg. No. 7763 Constable APE.

A reliable man who knows his duties. He has been with the Alome Detachment since the opening of the Station. APE will shortly be attending the Goroka N.C.O. School, and according to the previous C.I.C., Alome, thoroughly deserves promotion.

Reg. No. 8523 Constable MOBA.

Also a reliable policeman. A quiet man who does his duties well. Will not stand for any nonsense.

Reg. No. 8528 Constable A A

A very good policeman. Has a superb physique which demands respect and receives respect. A tireless worker who will make an excellent N.C.O..

Reg. No. 7615 Constable MOWA.

A fairly new member of the R.P. & N.G.C.. Is very keen and carried out all duties well.

Reg. No. 8695 Constable YAGANUGA.

A disciplinarian. A reliable man. Will make a good N.C.O..

Reg. No. 9637 Constable MARGUDEANG.

The newest member of the Alome detachment. Keen on his work and should prove to become a good policeman.

R. E. Focken
(R. E. Focken)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

JOSEPHSTAAL

JOSEPHSTAAL

R.C. MISSION.

USUMBUGOR.

KUNDEGEN DE

ANGASA

SOSORAM RIVER

MURIAN BANA
MANGATAVAIN
URMIN

KINIBUGOR

KATIATI
NEIDZABRI
AMJAI BIBU

TEAGERE

MAVUNDI

WOWAVUNT

KAIBUGO

MAUMIAKU

IVARAI

MARANGGAT

KUMBU

TEVARI

SOSORAM RIVER

AIOME -
ANGAUA -
ANOR.

PARAPASAM

ASITANU

PASINKAM.

IRIVAS.

NABINY.

LONGOR

AWOM

TSOWAK

IGUAM

ATEBLE MISSION

ATEBLE

MCILIMUN

WUTSIAUKA WAWANGLIK

WABU

URANGERE

MOTOR ROAD
D'ISTABL.

ANGAMU -
KUMARAN

AIOME
PATROL
POST

RAMU RIVER

UMEROM

SINIAP

SUMASARU

GALAS
IKEN

SKETCH MAP
 TO ACCOMPANY
 RIOME PATROL REPORT
 NO. 3 OF 1957/58.

LEGEND.



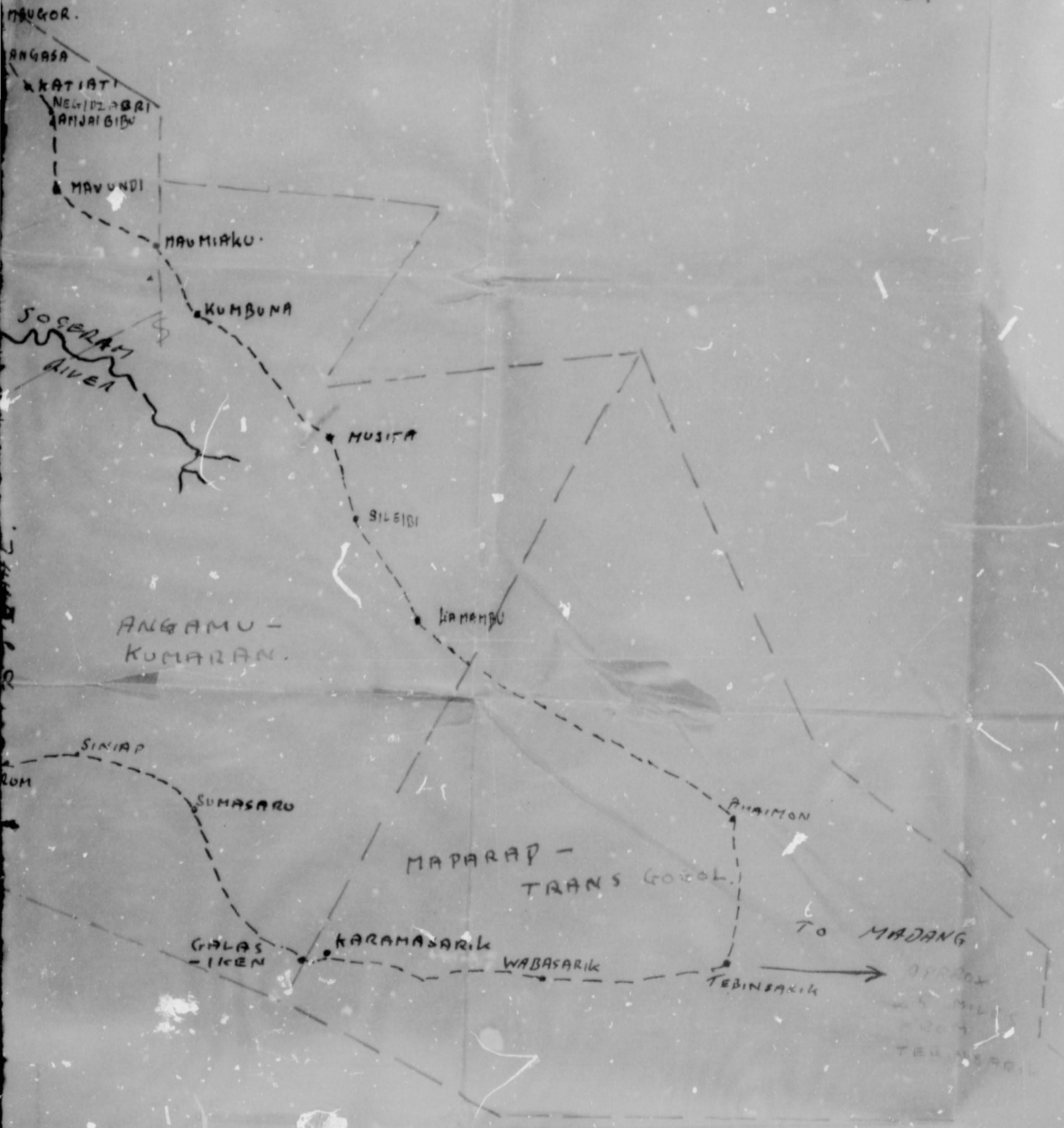
PATROL
 ROUTE



VILLAGES.



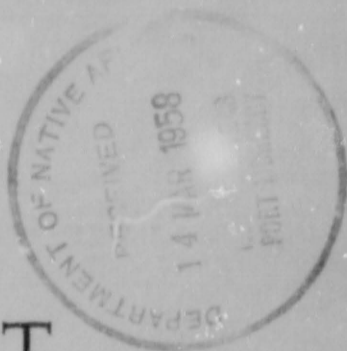
CENSUS SUB-
 DIVISION BOUNDARIES.



D.N.A.
MORESBY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....MADANG..... Report No. Madang Nos. 3 & 3A/1957-1958

Patrol Conducted by.....D. J. Parrish, Assistant District Officer and
B. F. Duffy, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled.....WANUMA, AVISAN, SILUWA, Inland BUNABUN, Coastal BUNABUN
and MEGIAR Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
8 members R.P. & N.G.C.
Natives.....6 N.M.Os. P.H.Ds.

Duration—From...1./8./1957...to...20./9./1957...

Number of Days.....51.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... }
Medical /...../19..... } For details see inside.

Map Reference.....Madang Fourmil.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census check, routine administration anti-yaws
campaign, investigation alleged murders AVISAN area.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

NA.30-10-75.

19th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 3 and 3A - 1957/58 - MADANG

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The action taken at paragraph 5 on page 7 is highly commendable.

It is regretted that funds will not allow you to pursue the policy of bringing youths from this area for periods of training - however, the limited scale on which it is now being carried out will, no doubt, be of assistance in the lessening of the impact of our system on these comparatively primitive people.

The people mentioned at page 11 are certainly seeking means of overcoming the present unhappy economic position.

At page 6 of report 3A mention is made of the people going to a new site nearer the coast. Has any thought been given to the impact of malaria?

The notes on copra production are noted with interest.

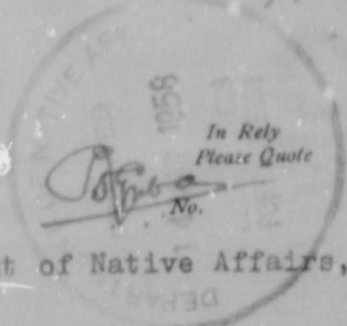
The combined patrol has done a first-class job in the area and the recording is most satisfactory.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/75 ✓



RTG.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

11th March 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3 & 3A of 57/58 - Madang.

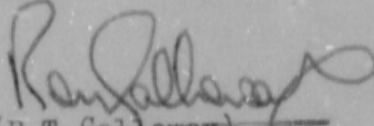
D.J. Parrish, A.D.O. & B. Duffy. C.P.O.

Forwarded herewith please find copy of above reports of patrol to the Adelbert Mountains by the above two officers. Claims for Camping Allowance are also forwarded.

All objects of the patrol were achieved and it is apparent that the patrol was generally well received. It is, as Mr. Parrish has indicated, a pity that we have had to curtail the training scheme whereby lads from these newly opened areas have been able to spend time in Madang and then return to their villages all the better for it. Recently, the 14 natives who were attending Tusbab Education Centre expressed the wish to return home and they have now departed.

Mr. Parrish's concluding remarks with reference to patrolling have considerable merit, but the present staff position would not permit it to be implemented just yet.

This was a good patrol.


(R.T. Galloway)
a District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

DJP.SS

No.M.30/0

Sub-District Office,
Madang Central Sub-District,
MADANG.

17th November, 1957.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORTS NOS. 3 and 3A of 1957/1958 - REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
ADELBERT MOUNTAINS, ADJACENT COASTLINE AND PORTION OF THE RAMU VALLEY

Officer conducting patrol - D. J. Parrish, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled - WANUMA, AVISAN, SILUWA, Inland BUNABUN,
Coastal BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions.

Objects of Patrol -

1. Census Revision 1957/1958.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Anti-yaws campaign.
4. Investigation alleged murders in the AVISAN area.
5. Purchase land for Mission and Agricultural Lease near WANUMA Village.
6. Inspection and maintenance of Atitau Patrol Post.

Duration of Patrol - 1.8.57 to 3.9.57 D. J. Parrish, A.D.O.
1.8.57 to 20.9.57 B. F. Duffy, C.P.O.
Altogether 51 days.

Personnel accompanying -

Europeans : B. F. Duffy, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Natives : 8 members R.P. & N.G.C. 6 native medical orderlies.

Last Patrols to area -

By Native Affairs Department: WANUMA, AVISAN, SILUWA and Inland BUNABUN Census Divisions in April/May/June, 1956.
Coastal BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions in November, 1956.

By Public Health Department: SILUWA Census Division in May, 1957. A small portion of the remainder of the area has been patrolled once post war in 1953.

By Department of Agriculture, Majority of villages in SILUWA Census Stock and Fisheries: Division and the villages of the AVISAN Census Division located in the RAMU Valley were visited by an Agricultural Patrol in March, 1957.

Other areas not yet visited.

Introduction :

Mr. Duffy had to complete the latter stages of this patrol by himself due to the fact that I had to proceed to Rabaul to attend the Local Government Cource.

The report has been somewhat delayed due to the pressure of work requiring my attention after my return from Rabaul.

A separate report by Mr. Duffy is submitted as per your instructions. As he has done such a creditable job of writing his report, I only propose to make a few comments on what he has written and enlarge a little on certain matters.

The area covered by the patrol consisted of those villages in the Ramu Valley along the base of the Adelbert Mountains, those villages in the main Adelbert ranges between Atitau Patrol Post and Josephstaal which have only been contacted in very recent years, and finally those villages between the Adelberts and the coast.

Visited by the patrol were villages in almost every stage of development, and, to say the least, the patrol was a most interesting one.

One of the main purposes of the patrol was to carry out the anti-yaws campaign in the area and this and all the other objects of the patrol were completed most successfully.

The patrol was well received in all areas and this was very pleasing considering that most of the Adelbert villages had been first contacted in late 1951 or early 1952.

The patrol was conducted in what is considered to be the middle of the dry season in this area, but considerable rain was encountered in the Adelberts and the large numbers of leeches in some areas were most uncomfortable.

I can fully appreciate the difficulties that Mr. McBride experienced last year when patrolling in the Adelberts in the wet season, and I readily understand now why he took well over two months to cover only the WANUMA, AVISAN, SILUWA and Inland BUNABUN Census Divisions. The Adelberts should without doubt be patrolled during the dry season.

The Ramu villages visited and also those in the coastal area were easy patrolling but the majority of the villages in the Adelberts are located in some of the most broken country I have traversed in a long time.

The majority of the Adelbert villages are situated between 3000 and 5000 feet and some of them can be bitterly cold at times due to the biting winds which sweep the area. Moving between these villages almost invariably involves a descent and an ascent of between 1000 to 2000 feet, sometimes more, so it is recommended that patrols to the area have only very fit and able-bodied personnel accompanying them.

Dairy :

- 1.8.57. 0730 With C.P.O. Duffy per truck to Mawan. 0805 arrived MAWAN. Remainder of day spent inspecting proposed road OUPAN-BEMAL area of the Trans-Gogol. Spent night at MAWAN Rest House.
- 2.8.57. 0800 Departed MAWAN and thence via BAIMAK, BARIK, SILAUL, ASIKAN, GILOLO and MALOLO villages. 1140 Arrived GOGOL River crossing. 1330 Departed GOGOL River. 1500 Arrived AMAIMON

- Village. 1607 Cargo arrived AMAIMON Village. Spent night.
- 3.8.57 0755 Departed AMAIMON Village. 1630 Arrived KAMAMBU Village. 1715 Cargo arrived KAMAMBU Village. Spent night.
- 4.8.57 0900 Departed KAMAMBU Village. 1130 Arrived SILEBI Village. Being Sunday patrol rested and spent night.
- 5.8.57 0720 Departed SILEBI Village. 0915 Arrived MUSITA Village. Consulted with Surveyor Ryder and his assistant re locality and as to fires being made in area. 1130 Departed MUSITA Village. 1430 Arrived JENGRU-JENGRU Village in moderately heavy rain which lasted approximately 1 hour after arrival. Remainder of afternoon spent interviewing locals and setting up 3BZ. Evening spent investigating alleged offences by local catechists. Spent night.
- 6.8.57 0730 Lined JENGRU-JENGRU and BOROMUTAU Villages, checked Census and gave anti-yaws injections. 1200 Departed JENGRU-JENGRU Village. 1325 Arrived WANUMA Lutheran Mission station and traversed boundaries of proposed Mission and Agricultural Lease with owners of land. 1600 Departed Mission. 1735 Arrived WANUMA Village. Discussions with locals during evening. Spent night.
- 7.8.57 0700 C.P.O. Duffy despatched with carriers to airstrip to await air drop. 0745 Lined WANUMA Village, checked census and gave anti-yaws injections. 1145 Lined WABRIATAU Village as for WANUMA Village. Remainder afternoon spent examining gardens and talking with locals. 1730 C.P.O. Duffy arrived back from airstrip. During evening purchased land for Mission station. Spent night.
- 8.8.57 0715 Departed WANUMA Village. 0755 Arrived MUNIMATAMAN Village and dealt with as for WANUMA. 1015 Departed MUNIMATAMAN Village. 1045 Arrived YABSAU Village and dealt with as for WANUMA Village. 1320 Departed YABSAU Village. 1400 Arrived KOWAT. C.P.O. Duffy remained here to proceed direct ATITAU Patrol Post with bulk of cargo. 1645 Departed KOWAT Village. 1725 Arrived SELAUSI Village. Spent night.
- 9.8.57 0700 Lined SELAUSI Village as for WANUMA. 0915 Departed SELAUSI Village. 1015 Arrived ARIMETAU (1) Village as for WANUMA Village. 1250 Departed ARIMETAU (1) Village. 1355 Arrived SELAUSI Village. 1505 Departed SELAUSI Village. 1720 Arrived ATITAU Patrol Post. C.P.O. Duffy at Post. Spent night.
- 10.8.57 0700 Departed ATITAU Patrol Post. 0835 Arrived ATITAU Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1300 Departed ATITAU Village. 1350 Arrived ATITAU Patrol Post. 1530 Issued rations, etc., to station personnel and inspected station. 1730 Inspected Police. Spent night.
- 11.8.57 At ATITAU Patrol Post. Station visited by large numbers of locals.
- 12.8.57 0730 Departed ATITAU Patrol Post. 0830 Arrived MEGIRANU No. 1 Village. 0900 Departed MEGIRANU No. 1 Village. 1030 Arrived MEGIRANU No. 2 Village. 1100 Departed MEGIRANU No. 2 Village. 1140 Arrived ARIMETAU No. 2 Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1505 Departed ARIMETAU No. 2 Village. 1550 Arrived MEGIRANU No. 2 Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. Spent night.

- 13.8.57 0800 Departed MEGIRANU NO. 2 Village. 0945 Arrived MEGIRANU No. 1 Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1230 Departed MEGIRANU No. 1 Village. 1400 Arrived KOGUMAN Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1645 Departed KOGUMAN Village in heavy rain. 1730 Arrived PITCHLEI Village in heavy rain. Evening talking with locals. Spent night.
- 14.8.57 0705 Lined PITCHLEI Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 0930 Departed PITCHLEI Village. 1010 Arrived KUMBUMBA Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1230 Departed KUMBUMBA Village. 1400 Arrived NAMOPUNDA Village and proceeded as for WANUMA. 1635 Departed NAMOPUNDA Village. 1735 arrived POROSAE Village. Part of evening talking with locals. Spent night.
- 15.8.57 0745 Departed POROSAE Village. 1230 Arrived TUWAMATE Village after 4½ hours walking in heavy rain which continued until 1530. 1545 Village lined and proceeded as before. Spent night.
- 16.8.57 0730 Departed TUWAMATE Village. 0830 Arrived KAUNGAVA Village and C.P.O. Duffy left to conduct census, etc. 0840 Departed KAUNGAVA Village. 1050 Arrived AMBININGARI Village and census etc., as before. 1300 Departed AMBININGARI Village. 1345 arrived SANGARUP Village and C.P.O. Duffy left to conduct census, etc. 1355 Departed SANGARUP Village. 1525 Arrived IABTANGU Village and census, etc., as before. Spent night.
- 17.8.57 0700 Departed IABTANGU Village. 0850 Arrived KISILA Village and census, etc., as before. 1105 Departed KISILA Village. 1230 Arrived SIMBA Village and census, etc., as before. 1615 Departed SIMBA Village. 1745 Arrived JOSEPHSTAAL. Spent night.
- 18.8.57 a.m. Interviewing local people. p.m. Inspecting hospital and repairing hospital battery charger.
- 19.8.57 0745 Meeting with local village officials. 0900 Departed Josephstaal per Madang Air Services Cessna aircraft for Madang via Kelaua. 1045 Arrived Madang.
- 20.8.57 a.m. Meeting with Public Service Commissioner and party conducting special enquiry. 1345 Departed Madang per aircraft. 1425 Arrived Josephstaal. Further discussions with local natives re rice project. Visited Catholic Mission station and school. Spent night at Patrol Post.
- 21.8.57 0745 Departed Josephstaal. 0825 Arrived TUMBUNDOWI Village. Village lined, census checked, gardens inspected and discussions on improved gardening, housing, hygiene and sanitation held with people with necessary demonstrations being given. 1300 Departed TUMBUNDOWI Village. 1420 Arrived TINTIGENEI Village and procedure as for previous village. Spent night.
- 22.8.57 0705 Departed TINTIGENEI Village. 0745 Arrived KOKOPOGOSA Village, same procedure. 1110 Departed KOKOPOGOSA Village. 1255 Arrived IABARANGA Village, same procedure. Spent night.
- 23.8.57 0740 Departed IABARANGA Village. 1145 Arrived MAKARATAMA Village, same procedure. 1600 Departed MAKARATAMA Village. 1735 Arrived ISINSIBI Village. Spent night.
- 24.8.57 Lined, etc., ISINSIBI and IAMAMUK Villages. Considerable time spent making friends with people who were somewhat touchy after previous patrol which had arrested a number of murderers this area. 1510 Heavy rain remainder of afternoon. Spent night.

- 25.8.57 0755 Departed ISINSIBI Village. 1400 Arrived KUKURMASAK after over 5 hours walking in rain. Joined C.P.O. Duffy. Remainder of day spent interviewing and holding discussions with MUTUVAL and KUKURMASAK natives.
- 26.8.57 0750 Departed KUKURMASAK Village. 1010 Arrived AVARTAMUR Village and C.P.O. Duffy left to check census, give anti-yaws injections, etc. 1030 Departed AVARTAMUR Village. 1235 Arrived ABASAKUR Village. Remainder of day spent making friends with people. 1545 Joined by C.P.O. Duffy. Heavy rain prevented any further activity. Spent night.
- 27.8.57 0754 Village lines, census checked and anti-yaws injections given. 1030 Heavy rain precipitated arrest of three suspected murderers and in consequence remainder of village with a few exceptions went "bush". Remainder of day spent endeavouring to contact members of village in bush nearby. Some success achieved and considerable effort made to establish friendly relations again with those contacted. Spent night.
- 28.8.57 At ABASAKUR Village.
- 29.8.57 0700 Departed ABASAKUR Village. 0915 Arrived NAVORUME Village, proceeded as for previous villages. 1300 Departed NAVORUME Village. 1505 Arrived EVECHI Village, proceeded as for previous villages. 1815 Departed EVECHI Village. 1945 Arrived ETERUKUM Village, spent night.
- 30.8.57 0630 Departed ETERUKUM Village. C.P.O. Duffy left to carry out census, anti-yaws injections, etc. 1125 Arrived ATITAU Patrol Post having proceeded via KOGUMAN and MEGIRANU No. 1 villages. Remainder of day spent issuing rations and sorting stores. 1530 C.P.O. Duffy arrived. Evening detailing work to be done in area in ensuing two months also maintenance to be effected at Post. Spent night.
- 31.8.57 0900 Departed ATITAU Patrol Post. C.P.O. Duffy remaining to continue patrol. 1005 Arrived ATITAU Village. 1015 Departed ATITAU village in heavy rain. 1145 Arrived MABET Village and patrol remained awaiting cessation of heavy rain which continued unabated all day combined with extreme cold. Spent night.
- 1.9.57 0705 Departed MABET Village. 1155 Arrived MAKINIAN Village after being delayed more than one hour crossing river below MABET Village. 1330 Departed MAKINIAN Village after 1 1/4 hours heavy rain. 1450 Arrived SOBERAM Village. 1500 Departed SOBERAM Village and soon after heavy rain commenced and continued until late in the night. 1640 Arrived REINDUK Village. Spent night.
- 2.9.57 0550 Departed REINDUK Village. Thence via BUNABUN, MURUKINAN, MALAS and TOKAIN Villages arriving SERANG 2230 hours. 2245 Departed SERANG Village per truck.
- 3.9.57 0215 Arrived Madang.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS :

The reception accorded the patrol in all areas was very friendly and co-operative. This was somewhat surprising in some sections of the Adelberts, particularly where there has been little previous contact and the people are still very timid.

In the WANUMA and AVISAN Census Divisions and also part of the SILUWA Census Division it is essential to have a nucleus of permanent carriers. Villages are small, the terrain very rugged and it takes from four to six of the local adult males to carry a normal two-man load. Thirty permanent carriers were used in these areas by this patrol, but there were two anti-yaws injection teams accompanying the patrol with large supplies of drugs, and also two Europeans.

For the normal routine patrol by one officer I would say that from 12 to 16 permanent carriers would be ample supplemented by locals from village to village. The best carriers are from the Ramu or Bunabun areas, and it is advisable to supply them with at least one blanket each because they acutely feel the cold in the higher villages.

I agree with Mr. Duffy that the natives visited by this patrol vary greatly in type and that it is wise to deal with them in different groups. I would be inclined, however, to divide them into four different groups instead of three, i.e.,

- (1) The WANUMA - AVISAN Group excluding the villages of SANGARUP and AMBININGARI from AVISAN but including IAMAMUK, ISINSIBI, SISILIKA and KANGERANGATEI from SILUWA;
 - (2) The SILUWA Group comprising the remainder of the villages from the SILUWA Census Division plus SANGARUP and AMBINIGARI Villages;
 - (3) Inland BUNABUN Census Division; and
 - (4) Coastal BUNABUN Census Division.
- (1) The WANUMA - AVISAN Group -

These people were first contacted in 1951 and prior to then it can be said that they had had no contact with Europeans, or any contact which they did have made a negligible impression. I would not agree with Mr. Duffy that the area has received regular attention since, because there have only been four patrols to some villages and three patrols to others since the 1951 patrol and prior to the present patrol.

The people, although still very timid and giving the appearance that they would "go bush" on the slightest provocation, were on the whole friendly and keen to please. It can only be said that the patrol was everywhere well received. I think that this can be attributed in some measure to the extended patrol of the area last year by Mr. B. McBride and the excellent work that he did on that patrol.

A large measure of credit must also go to Corporal SARA and his offsider Constable PUMOI who are both stationed at ATITAU Patrol Post. These two police, assisted at times by other police, have done an excellent job in the area. They are highly respected and esteemed by the locals, besides being on the most cordial and friendly terms with the people. In the WANUMA Division they have the people's complete confidence and only to people farther away in the AVISAN Census Division to a lesser extent. In both areas they have encouraged the people to build some very good roads and I shall deal with this fully under the heading of "Roads and Bridges".

In the majority of cases I am most adverse to leaving police by themselves on a station for any length of time, and an earnest endeavour has been made since I have been in Madang for an officer to visit ATITAU Patrol Post at least once every three months. With one exception, when there was five months between visits, this has been done. On no occasion has anything been found amiss at ATITAU Patrol Post and the Post has been kept in excellent condition. It is a great pity that there are not more police like these because if there were

it would make our task very much easier.

The people running away after the arrest of the murderers was most unfortunate, and was only due to the unkindness of the weather. The village of ABASAKUR (1) is the largest village in the AVISAN and WANUMA Divisions and has not had as much contact as a number of other villages because it is in a "corner". All the people without a single absentee presented themselves for census and ten new names were also recorded. Anti-yaws injections were given and the women and children allowed to return to their houses after friendly talks had been given on Government policy, health, hygiene, etc.

The men of the village were then all seated in one group and a discussion took place on the subject of the murders. They were somewhat on edge but quite attentive and the majority I think were unaffected by the whole business. So as not to excite the people only two of the police were in uniform, and the other police were scattered around either in the group or on the outskirts, all squatting down like everyone else. There were three murder suspects and I had extracted one of these from the group without any adverse reaction from the people. I was in the process of extracting another suspect and getting him out in front, again without any adverse reaction, when the heavens opened and down came the rain in torrents. Up to this stage no force whatsoever had been used, but with the rain the suspects took the opportunity of escaping and they had to be forcibly detained. When this happened the majority of the village "went bush" with the exception of the Luluai, a number of old men and a few women mainly of the Luluai's family.

All the people who remained were immediately given presents. It was impressed upon them that they were not involved in any way with the murders and were in no trouble with the Government. They accepted this and endeavoured to persuade their friends and relatives, who were in the bush nearby, to return to the village.

One youth when running away stepped between two logs and broke his leg. His leg was set, he was given suitable compensation in front of the remaining members of the village and despatched immediately on a stretcher to Madang. His leg is now mending nicely and he is quite happy in the Hospital at Madang. ✓

The patrol remained two extra days at ABASAKUR (1) Village and friendly relations had been re-established with the majority of people before the patrol left.

Another factor which has helped considerably in bringing these areas under influence has been the training of young boys from the area in Madang. It was customary for previous patrols to select one or two youths between the ages of 14 and 16 years from certain villages where the youngsters were willing to go to Madang. These lads were taken to Madang where they were trained to speak Pidgin English and in the ways of the Administration before returning home. They usually spent from six to twelve months in training, according to their capacity, and there was a steady stream of lads from this area, the KOSILANTA area, the AIOME area and the BUNDI area to and from Madang. Generally there were about thirty lads all told at one time in training at Madang and the impact these youngsters made on their villages when they returned home has been remarkable. Where villages have had one or two lads away at training, after their return home the improvement in housing, hygiene, etc., in these villages is most noticeable compared with villages who have not had lads away training.

The training scheme has unfortunately had to be discontinued owing to lack of funds and this is most regrettable because the scheme did accomplish a lot of good.

The only lads now in training at Madang are fourteen selected lads from the AIOME, KOSILANTA and ATITAU areas who are attending the Tusbab Education Centre. They were selected from the brightest

previous trainees and were the maximum number the Centre could handle.

(2) The SILUWA Group -

These people were also officially first contacted in 1951 but in many cases this was not their first contact with Europeans. The villages are located at much lower altitudes than in the AVISAN-WANUMA Group and most of the villages are in reasonably close proximity to Josephstaal.

A Catholic Mission station was established for a brief time at Josephstaal just before the last war and was re-established after the war. An Administration native hospital has also been located at Josephstaal for a number of years since the war, I believe it was established in either late 1952 or early 1953. An airstrip was also built at that time.

A few natives were recruited from the area prior to the war and quite large numbers have been away to work from many of the villages since the war. In contrast with the AVISAN-WANUMA Group where the first few natives who have gone away to work have only done so during the past year.

There are now Catholic Mission teachers in a number of the villages and in many of the villages are reasonable numbers who speak Pidgin English.

During the past few years there have been a couple of minor outbreaks of cargo cult in the Josephstaal area which, if they have not affected these people, must have at least been known to them. ✓

From this it will be seen that these people present a somewhat different picture to their neighbours in AVISAN-WANUMA and consequently present different problems.

These people and the many others living in the Josephstaal area are now looking forward to some type of cash economy. They are keen to find some means of earning money at home without having to go away to do it. There will always be a fair percentage in most areas who go away to work either for the spirit of adventure, desire to explore new horizons and see new places, or to get away from some trouble at home. But there is a large percentage who have no real desire to go away, or who, having been away once, have no desire to go again. It is this latter group that we are concerned with and what we can do for them at this stage is hard to say because there is so very little opportunity offering for them. ✓

Rice has been introduced into the area by the Department of Agriculture. I am afraid, however, that some of the people are now looking upon rice as a cash crop whereas their only possible market is the Josephstaal Native Hospital. The only line of communication which Josephstaal has with the outside world is by 'plane, and the airfreight from Madang to Josephstaal or vice versa is at least 6d. per lb. Air freight added to the cost of diesel fuel will make the cost of milling high, and the idea of airfreighting the rice out to market is out of the question with rice selling in Madang at less than 8d. per lb.

I explained this to all the Josephstaal people in a meeting I had whilst I was there. I told them that they could only expect a limited market to the Native Hospital for their rice and once that market was exhausted what they produced could only be for home consumption. It would be well for future patrols to continue to impress this upon them so that they will not be disappointed right from the start.

The country around Josephstaal would appear to contain a lot of good agricultural land and it would be interesting to know if it would support some of the more profitable crops such as cocoa or coffee.

These crops with natives growing them could possibly bear the cost of airfreight. ✓

It is a matter well worthwhile investigating because we must endeavour to find some outlet for these people's energies. Otherwise their resultant frustration will present a very fertile field for further outbreak of cargo cult. ✓

(3) Inland BUNABUN Census Division -

A few of these villages had been contacted before the war but a number of them were not contacted until after the war particularly the highest ones. ✓

These people offer a marked contrast to their neighbours the AVISAN-WANUMA Group just over the hill. They are much more settled and live in much larger villages. They are also gradually becoming missionised. In appearance they are identical to the AVISAN-WANUMA Group but their character is very much different. ✓

Although some of them are still a little timid they are a much more friendly and happy people and more likeable. ✓

Reasonable numbers of these people are now going away to work but most of them remain inside the District. ✓

Mr. Duffy has covered the other aspects.

(4) BUNABUN-MEGIAR Census Division -

Amplly covered by Mr. Duffy.

MEDICAL and HEALTH

Mr. Duffy mentions four hospitals in the area patrolled, but the only real hospital is the Administration Hospital at Josephstaal. The other including BUNABUN could only really be called aid posts.

The anti-yaws injections, as mentioned by Mr. Duffy, were very well received and absentees for injections were rare.

Figures in addition to Mr. Duffy's :-

	<u>Yaws</u>	<u>Burns</u>	<u>Scabies</u>	<u>Goitre</u>	<u>T.U's.</u>
WANUMA Division	1	1	2	22	5
AVISAN "	1	-	3	12	1
SILUWA "	-	1	2	6	2

As will be seen from these and Mr. Duffy's figures goitre presents something of a problem. As he says it is found in pockets.

Health throughout all the areas with few exceptions is good.

In the WANUMA Census Division there is an excess of deaths over births in three villages, i.e., ARIMETAU (2), MEGIRANU (1) and MEGIRANU (2). ARIMETAU (2) and MEGIRANU (1) have in the not too distant past moved their villages from a higher to a lower altitude, and I strongly suspect that they might have moved from without the mosquito belt into it. All the deaths in MEGIRANU (1) occurred in a hamlet of the village between MEGIRANU (1) and MEGIRANU (2) and as this hamlet, MEGIRANU (2) and ARIMETAU (2) are all adjacent to each other there is the other possibility that a minor epidemic occurred in all the three villages and was responsible for the deaths.

There was an excess of 33 deaths over births in the past year in the SILUWA Census Division, and this is hard to explain ✓

because the majority of these people have ready access to the Native Hospital at Josephstaal. There is also no record of any recent epidemics in the area. The deaths were heaviest in the Ramu Villages and they are in the lower altitudes.

The position in the other census divisions is satisfactory.

CENSUS and STATISTICS

Twenty-four new names were recorded in the WANUMA Division and there were only four absentees from census. The four absentees were all from the village of WANUMA and were allegedly absent in the KOSILANTA area visiting. I have no reason to doubt this.

Fifty-three new names were recorded in the AVISAN Division and there were 17 absentees of which 16 were from the village of KUKURMASAK. As observed by Mr. Duffy these were mainly the wives and families of natives arrested by the last patrol and now serving terms of imprisonment for murder.

Seventeen new names in SILUWA and 4 absentees all of whom were from ISINSIBI village. The ISINSIBI were involved in the murders mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The overall population for WANUMA is static but except for the three villages mentioned under "Medical and Health" the majority of villages show a slight increase in population.

The SILUWA Division shows a 2.9% decrease in population and this is general throughout the Division.

In Coastal and Inland BUNABUN Divisions the population is static, both showing very slight increases over the past year.

AVISAN Division shows a little over 1% increase in population.

Population in the MEGIAR Division shows an increase of a little over 2% per annum and this figure has remained constant over the past four years. This is in keeping with the other more sophisticated coastal areas in this District.

With the exception then of the SILUWA Division population trends throughout the area can be said to be satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Food supplies were not plentiful but were adequate for general requirements. In most cases food sufficient for an overnight stay was available for purchase by the patrol, but in many instances this entailed two or more villages pooling their resources.

The typical pattern of agriculture in all areas is that of shifting agriculture, and nowhere was there seen any permanent or semi-permanent agriculture, with the exception of coconuts on the coast and in some of the Ramu Villages. Gardening tools are non-existent in most places and a spade or mattock could be used to great advantage.

Pigs were nowhere plentiful except in Coastal BUNABUN where both wild and domestic pigs are a menace to gardens.

There are a few fowls to be found in the Ramu villages, none in the mountains, but they are reasonably plentiful in Coastal BUNABUN and MEGIAR.

There is an abundance of game in the RAMU and a reasonable amount in Coastal BUNABUN and MEGIAR but nothing of any consequence in the other areas.

Some interesting experiments in agriculture are being carried out by the people of MURUKINAM Village in the Coastal BUNABUN Division. This village has two energetic and enterprising village officials in the Luluai and TuTul who are supervising the work.

These people grow a variety of native foods and fair quantities of peanuts, all of which they sell to the Catholic Mission. They have five men working full time at this in special gardens, and as a part of this activity they are experimenting in crop rotation with a variety of crops.

They have also planted in small plots over a large part of their village land holdings a variety of native foods, plus peanuts, rice, coffee and cocoa to ascertain which crops grow best in certain areas.

Over the past couple of years various crops have also been planted each month of the year to ascertain the best times for planting each crop, and the number of times during a year certain crops can be planted.

I would very much have liked to stay a couple of days at this village but unfortunately I could only spend a couple of hours there. What I saw, however, impressed me very much and I think that a lot could be done on similar lines in many other areas.

For instance the Luluai could tell me without a hesitation, what were the best months of the year to plant peanuts, what part of their lands grew the best peanuts, how many kernels it was necessary for each plant to carry to make planting peanuts profitable on the basis of time and energy expended, the type of pests which troubled them and how they were able to combat some of these, and many other interesting points in peanut cultivation. He could also do the same for other crops.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The motor road from Madang to the GOGOL Valley is now completed as far as BAIMAK Village, and it is anticipated that this will be extended another five miles in the next twelve months.

From BAIMAK to MUSITA Village is almost flat walking and the road is quite fair, considering the exceptionally long distances some of the villages, such as AMAIMON and KAMAMBU, have to maintain.

In most of the WANUMA and Inland BUNABUN areas are now to be found well graded and well kept walking tracks. The Police who have been stationed at ATITAU Patrol Post have been responsible for these and they have done an exceptionally good job.

A number of walking tracks are being relocated and properly graded in the AVISAN division. Within the next year walking conditions in this area should have improved considerably.

Many tracks in the SILUWA Division, particularly in the AVISAN end, are little more than footpads through the bush. It is hoped to do something about these next year.

Roads in the coastal areas are generally good, and if it were not for the formidable DIBUL and GILAGIL Rivers, one could drive a vehicle from Madang to BUNABUN.

VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The people in the RAMU now appear to be well settled in little village groups with gardens adjacent to the villages. When all the land in reasonable proximity to the village has been gardened they generally move the village to a new site.

Housing in these villages has improved over the past two years but in many instances it leaves much to be desired. There are still a number of houses in some villages which cannot be considered as anything else but shanties. They are stuffy little kunai or sago thatch affairs, built on the ground, and have no flooring whatsoever. The people sleep on the bare ground with the dogs and pigs making these dwellings most unhygienic.

Lengthy talks were given to all these people detailing the advantages of improved housing and the disadvantages of the unhygienic shanties.

Village hygiene in many of these villages was very primitive and in some cases non-existent. The people were warned that if the general hygiene of the villages did not improve radically there would be no alternative but to punish offenders in the future.

In the AVISAN-WANUMA Group the majority of people live in houses in their gardens which are sometimes well and truly scattered over a large area. In most cases attempts have been made to construct villages, but these are in the main only communal meeting places where the people gather for singsings, census, etc. The only people who reside permanently in the village are usually one of the village officials with his family and at the most one or two other families.

Hygiene is practically non-existent but attempts are being made in many instances to follow patrolling officers' instructions re latrines, refuse pits, etc. Talks and demonstrations on hygiene were given in all villages.

For remarks re Inland and Coastal BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions see Mr. Duffy's report.

With respect to Village Officials, Mr. McBride's remarks in his patrol report last year still apply.

CONCLUSION

I would say that conditions throughout the whole area patrolled are gradually improving and will continue to do so with regular patrolling.

The most satisfactory arrangement for this and adjacent areas would be for an officer to spend three months of the year each at ATITAU and JOSEPHSTAAL Patrol Posts, and for the Posts to be visited for at least a week each three months during the remaining part of the year.

I do not think that at this stage an officer stationed full-time at either place is warranted. But I do consider that one officer alternating between KOSILANTA, ATITAU, BUNABUN, JOSEPHSTAAL and; say, MUSITA would have his time more than fully occupied the whole year round. Much more good would be achieved in this way than by a different officer each time patrolling the areas once a year.



(D. J. Parrish,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.)

7

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORTS MADANG NOS. 3 & 3A
of 1957/1958

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

Reg. No. 2903 L/Cpl. WARANIMBO

A diligent, conscientious and willing worker with reasonable control over his men. Would benefit greatly by attending an N.C.O.'s School.

Reg. No. 5070B Const. BAUR

A most experienced policeman capable of carrying out any type of duty. Given the opportunity has a good control over junior members and also village natives. Being recommended to attend an N.C.O.'s School.

Reg. No. 8811 Const. IRAFAVI

An intelligent policeman, most loyal to his superiors. Energetic and conscientious in his duties and a cheerful worker. Being a Highlander is subject to periodic bouts of fever which I am sure could be eliminated if these Police were given regular suppressives.

Reg. No. 9601 Const. YABI-MER

Reg. No. 6733 Const. DINAS

Quiet but good reliable policemen.

Reg. No. 5141 Const. KUAGUE

An intelligent policeman but requires firm and definite instructions. Is inclined to be loudmouthed and overbearing with village natives. Requires a firm hand.

Reg. No. 9844 Const. SARGO

Reg. No. 9569 Const. MULEU

Intelligent and willing policemen, competently carried out all duties allotted to them.

Reg. No. 8878 Const. HOMBIKWAS-WIAFI

Satisfactory.

ATITAU DETACHMENT

Reg. No. 3594 Cpl. SARA

A good N.C.O. who has done an excellent job looking after ATITAU Patrol Post. An intelligent, willing and competent policeman with a good control over subordinates. Very good with primitive people.

Reg. No. 6789 Const. DUMOI

A most reliable, trustworthy and loyal policeman. Energetic and tireless in his work although a little older than the average constable. Has a definite knack with primitive people. The ideal offsider for Cpl. SARA.



(D. J. Parrish,)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DIARY

- Sept 3
Census revised ZEDON and anti yaws injections given. Thence to JINON (1:15) and KESEKOR (4:15). Census revised KESEKOR and anti yaws injections given.
- 1957
- Aug 1 Departed Madang with A.D.O. Mr PARRISH
- Aug 1 to 6 Accompanied Mr PARRISH JINON and anti yaws injections given. Thence to PERUM (1:30)
- Aug 7 Depart WANUMA Village for WANUMA Mission. Awaiting air drop. Walked around boundaries of mission land. Returned to WANUMA Village.
- Aug 8 With Mr PARRISH TO KOWAT. Remained at KOWAT while Mr PARRISH proceeded to SELAUSIE and ARIMETAU (4).
- Aug 9 Departed KOWAT for ATITAU Patrol Post (1:40)
- Aug 10 to 15 With Mr PARRISH
- Aug 16 Mr PARRISH to KAINGAVA. Census and anti yaws injections at TUKAMATE. Thence to KAINGAVA and AMBINGARI. Census and anti yaws injections at AMBINGARI. Thence to SANGARUP and LABTANGU.
- Aug 17 and 18 With Mr PARRISH
- Aug 19 Mr PARRISH departed JOSEPHSTAAL for Madang per M.A.B. Cessna. Depart JOSEPHSTAAL; arrive MOITIE (1:00)-census revised, injections thence to SAMBANDUM (0:40) and BANGANSAT (1:00), where census revised.
- Aug 20 To SAMBANGA SAVENDA (2:00). Census revised.
- Aug 21 To KANGERANGATAI (4:00). Census revised.
- Aug 22 To SISILIKA (5:00). Rain so did not revise census.
- Aug 23 Census revised SISILIKA and anti yaws injections given to 50. Thence to KUKURMASAK (4:00).
- Aug 24 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at KUKURMASAK and MUTOVAL.
- Aug 25 Patrol observed.
- Aug 26 Mr PARRISH arrives in afternoon.
- Aug 27 to 31 With Mr PARRISH.
- Aug 31 At ATITAU Patrol Post. Mr PARRISH departed for Madang.
- Sept 1 Re-organised patrol
- Sept 2 Depart ATITAU Patrol Post for ATITAU Village (1:10) and HEWENGABE (2:15). Rain.

DIARY(cont.)

- Sept 3 Census revised HENENGABE and anti yaws injections given. Thence to HINIHOH (1:15) and MESEKOR (1:15). Census revised MESEKOR and anti yaws injections given. Returned to HINIHOH.
- Sept 4 Census revised HINIHOH and anti yaws injections given. Thence to PERENE (1:30) and YAUURU (1:45). Census revised PERENE and YAUURU and anti yaws injections given. Thence to MAKINIAN (0:15).
- Sept 5 To SOBEROM (1:00). Census revised and anti yaws injections given. Returned to MAKINIAN (2:00).
- Sept 6 Census revised MAKINIAN and anti yaws injections given. Thence to MABET (4:00).
- Sept 7 Census revised MABET and injections given. Const DUMOI returned from MADANG. Cargo direct to ATITAU P.P. Thence to WANUMBRE (1:15); census revised and injections given. Thence to ATITAU Village (1:00) and ATITAU P.P. (1:10).
- Sept 8 Patrol observed.
- Sept 9 Depart ATITAU P.P. for YERIA (3:00), KATEKAT (1:00) and TINAMI (1:00). Census revised and anti yaws injections given at YERIA and KATEKAT.
- Sept 10 Census Revised and injections given at TINAMI. Thence to SAREMBEN (4:00). Rain.
- Sept 11 Census revised and anti yaws injections given SAREMBEN. Thence to SARISAWU (2:30) and AREGAREK (1:00).
- Sept 12 To BOIYA (1:30) and DAGURIP (1:00). Census revised and anti yaws injections given at both places. Returned to AREGAREK.
- Sept 13 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at AREGAREK, SARISAWU (1:00), REINDUK (2:00), thence to BUNABUN (2:30).
- Sept 14 Depart BUNABUN for ASIMBIN, TAVULTAE, and PEPOUR. Census revised and anti yaws injections given. Returned to BUNABUN.
- Sept 15 A.M. Patrol observed. P.M. talks with Missionary at BUNABUN.
- Sept 16 Anti yaws injections given to natives at BUNABUN Lutheran Mission, school, and hospital and MANGEM Catholic Mission Plantation. Census revised and anti yaws injections given at BUNABUN. Thence to MURUKINAN.

DIARY(cont)

- Sent 17 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at MURUKINAN, MALAS and TOKAEN.
- Sent 18 Departed TOKAEN for IMBAB, YAMBRIK and GAMBENKIN. Census revised and injections given at IMBAB.
- Sent 19 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at GAMBENKIN. Thence following GILAGIL RIVER to coast, thence to DILUP Plantation.
- Sent 20 Arrived MADANG per truck. Reported to District Officer.

END OF DIARY

DIARY(cont)

- Sent 17 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at MURUKINAN, MALAS and TOKAIN.
- Sent 18 Departed TOKAIN for IMBAB, YAMBRIK and GAVENKIN. Census revised and injections given at IMBAB.
- Sent 19 Census revised and anti yaws injections given at GAVENKIN. Thence following GILAGEL RIVER to coast, thence to DILUP Plantation.
- Sent 20 Arrived MADANG per truck. Reported to District Officer.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol included four Census Divisions in the Adelberts Ranges viz. WANUMA, AVISAN, SILUWA and INLAND BUNABUN and two coastal Census Divisions viz. BUNABUN and part of MEGIAR. The mountains are steep and rugged in nature, rising up to over 4000 ft., and they are cut by deep river valleys.

The natives visited by this patrol vary greatly in type, ranging from sophisticated coastal natives to primitive folk in the WANUMA-AVISAN-SILUWA Census Divisions. For a simpler understanding of different problems confronted, remarks will be shown under three sub-headings in NATIVE SITUATION, namely (1) WANUMA-AVISAN-SILUWA Census Divisions, (2) INLAND BUNABUN Census Division, and (3) BUNABUN-MEGIAR Census Divisions.

This officer accompanied A.D.O. Mr. PARRISH until 31st August, when Mr. PARRISH returned to Madang.

NATIVE SITUATION.

(1) WANUMA-AVISAN-SILUWA Census Divisions.

Except for villages in the vicinity of Josephstaal this area was first visited by Native Affairs Patrols in 1951, and since then has received regular attention, especially when Atitau Station was open.

The Station at Atitau is at present staffed by two members of the RPNGC and they have done valuable work in developing roads and generally assisting the locals. They are Cpl. SARA and Const. DUMOI and they have gained the respect and confidence of many of these people.

A main object of this patrol was the administering of penicillin injections in connection with the anti-yaws campaign. In this regard the patrol was surprisingly well received. Although a natural fear of the needle was shown by many, they were still ready to receive their injections.

Absentees show a decrease on last year's figures, partly due, it is felt, to the desire to receive these penicillin injections. A few cases of absenteeism were noted, one bad example being KUKURMASAK where sixteen people did not present themselves to the patrol. However, these were mainly relatives of those at present in gaol at Madang for murder. Endeavours were made to contact any absentees so that they could receive their injections.

Inter-group fighting in the area appears to have ceased, let it be hoped permanently. Only one case of murder came to the attention of the patrol, this being more an individual affair of a pay-back nature. Natives of ABASAKUR (1) were alleged to have murdered natives of the neighbouring ABASAKUR (2). When arrests were made at ABASAKUR (1), the rest of the villagers panicked and ran away to the bush. In this haste, one native accidentally broke his leg. This was a most unfortunate incident for, apart from the individuals apprehended, all others appear to be progressing satisfactorily and have done much work in improving roads and the village. Extra time was spent at ABASAKUR (1), winning back the people's confidence.

This incident shows their readiness to turn to flight if provoked, this being apparent still in many villages. A certain degree of mistrust is shown by many of these people and they are still in-

clined to be "edgy". It is obvious that these people have no idea of the long range purposes and objects of the Administration and considerable work will have to be done before these are fully realised.

In the village of YERIA, those previously gaoled for murder have now returned. In discussions with these people, they were adamant that they have now learnt their lesson and have given up their old habits of raiding nearby villages.

Economic development in the AVISAN-VANUMA Census Divisions is practically negligible. Potatoes, English Cabbages and similar colder climate crops should flourish here but with these the problems of transporting and marketing are raised. They would have to be carried long distances and would deteriorate in transit. Although these people are not yet ready for economic schemes, the time will come when they are. Perhaps coffee would be suitable. This possibility is dealt with in the following INLAND BUNABUN sub-heading.

In the SILUWA Census Division towards Josephstaal, rice production has been commenced. Much of this Census Division was visited by an Assistant Agricultural Officer from Bogia earlier in the year (Agricultural Patrol Report No. 26 of 1956/57), who distributed seed rice and gave advice on rice planting. This report deals fully with rice production in the area. Since then the area has again been visited by this Agricultural Officer. With this scheme once again markets raise a problem. Rice produced must be carried long distances and by the time it reaches markets it would possibly not be economical as a cash crop. Some might be sold to the Catholic Missions at Josephstaal but this would not account for all of the crop.

The boundaries of the Wanuma Mission Lease were walked around and the land was subsequently purchased by the O.I.C. of the patrol.

(2) INLAND BUNABUN Census Division.

Villages in this division have been contacted by Native Affairs Patrols since pre-war. They provide a contrast to their neighbours on the other side of the main divide and are now well settled. The Lutheran Mission is firmly established here and native catechists are found in all villages. As a result quite a number speak and understand Pidgin English. Also due to this long contact, housing, sanitation etc. are on a higher standard to the more backward people on the other side of the main ridge. Houses are adapted to the local conditions and walls are lined with bark for warmth, while roofs are of bamboo leaves. Many houses are raised off the ground but this does not seem to present any discomfort to the occupants, even in the colder parts. Fires made on a fireplace of soil inside the houses are used both for warmth and cooking.

Only twelve ^{new} names were recorded in this Census Division, these being MESEKOP (10) and HINIHON (2). These people were living in the nearby bush and were persuaded by village officials, since the last patrol, to settle in these villages.

In 1952 this area was devastated by a severe series of earth tremours and a number of houses were destroyed. As a result many new village sites were selected and now any future earth tremours would be unlikely to create such havoc as was wrought earlier.

The villages of REINDUK, MAKIMIAN, YAURU, SOBEROM, SAREMBEN, SARISAWU and AREGERUK are continuing with the rice project at REINDUK and a large area of ground is at present being cleared for the planting of rice later in the year. Lulual TAIKON of SARISAWU appears to be the main driving force behind this project. Agricultural Officers from Madang have visited this rice project.

However, rice is by no means the ultimate solution to economic development for these people. The present scheme is operating on REINDUK ground and this obviously will not be permanently tolerated by REINDUK natives. Only one other village, SOBEROM, has ground that could be suitable for rice planting as ground belonging to all other villages is too mountainous or too distant. Even if rice could be produced economically here, marketing problems must be considered. REINDUK is three hours carrying time away from the coast while SOBEROM is approximately another further two hours inland. When the North Coast Road eventually reaches BUNABUN, a branch road could possibly be constructed, but this might possibly not be for some time yet.

For villages further inland a lighter and more portable crop should be found. Potatoes, English cabbages, carrots and similar crops grow well in the higher villages but these would be impractical as cash crops due to either their weight or their rapid deterioration in quality in transit.

A crop would have to be found that:-

1. grows well in higher altitudes,
2. is light and not too bulky for carrying,
3. gives a good cash return.

Coffee may be a solution. Luluai SOMBUKUN of YAURU some time ago was given coffee seeds by the Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN and he now has a well developed trees that are at present bearing. Coffee could be possibly be encouraged as a cash crop in the future. However, much supervision would be required as these people have little idea about money matters or the economics of cash cropping. Apart from a small amount derived from the rice project, there is no other cash income for these people.

(3) BUNABUN-MEGIAR Census Division.

This patrol included all of BUNABUN Census Division and the portion of MEGIAR Census Division north of the GILGIL River. The main objective of the patrol in these divisions was the administering of penicillin injections in connection with the anti-yaws campaign. This was successfully accomplished, absenteeism being rare. Only in one village was census evasion noticed.

This was the village of BOIYA. With neighbouring DAGURIP, these two places make up a separate language group. They do, however, have ties with both MALAS on the coast and villages in the WANUMA Census Division and they have the same appearances of the mountain people. Only a few in both villages speak Pidgin English, despite the presence of mission teachers. Housing and sanitation in both places are generally of a poorer standard and some are believed to be still living in the bush. The high death rate at BOIYA (nine dead in the last year out of a total of forty two) indicates the unhealthy nature of this site. Reluctance is shown to go to hospital when ill-hence probably the high death rate.

When the patrol visited BOIYA, eight natives alleged to be at BUNABUN Hospital, were not seen. On arrival at BUNABUN, this was found to be untrue, so word was sent back to the Luluai of BOIYA to report to the patrol with these people. He did, in fact, report with all but two, as well as two others who had not yet been sighted by patrols. However, these people are starting to realise what they are missing by living in such broken country. With the assistance of MALAS, they intend combining and forming a new site nearer the coast.

All other villages in the BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions are of satisfactory nature. Housing, sanitation etc. are generally satisfactory with only a few minor faults. Improvements in housing are to be made at MALAS, AMENG (hamlet of TOKAIN), IMBARD and YAMBRIK.

The situation as regards settlement of inland people on the coast has not altered since the last patrol (No. 4 of 1956/57). All seem content, at the moment, to allow the status quo to remain unaltered. No complaints of this nature were brought before the patrol. However, one complaint regarding land adjoining the MANGEM Catholic Mission Plantation and share cropping was raised. A.D.O. Mr. PARRISH advises that he will settle this dispute in the near future, when he revisits the area.

Large areas of grass surround the Lutheran Mission of BUNABUN and local natives are in the practice of firing these in order to kill wild pigs. One fire a week before the patrol's visit got out of control and raged through the Mission's property, destroying one or two native material buildings. The locals were advised to exercise extreme caution with any future fires so that this does not re-occur. The missionary did not complain, so no further action, apart from a caution, was taken.

Rice production is continuing in this area, as it has been for some years now. Rice gardens are at present being prepared by most coastal villages. The Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN and the Catholic Mission at DIMIR are two of the outlets for rice produced, and little difficulty would be felt in shipping any produce out, as all villages are either on the coast or very close to it. However, it is felt that production could be increased with more supervision and greater enthusiasm.

Peanuts as a cash crop are also planted in the area patrolled. However, the many wild pigs in the vicinity show a great liking for these and have brought much damage to crops. Only in one village, that of TOKAIN, are any real measures taken to prevent this destruction. Some other places are ready to give up peanut cultivation due to these pigs. Local markets are a little tight in the area, the Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN showing a reluctance to deal in these.

Copra production is proceeding satisfactorily and planting of new trees is receiving some attention. Pockets of poor soil appear to exist in parts for example, at BUNABUN village, trees that have been in for some years now are showing no signs of growing any larger. The Catholic Mission at MANGEM Plantation operates share cropping with the local BUNABUN natives. The locals provide the trees while the plantation provides the labour and copra driers. The Catholic Mission is the main market for copra produced in the coastal belt south of BUNABUN, although many villages have their own driers.

As mentioned above, wild pigs constitute a great menace to cultivation on the coast. They destroy rice, peanuts, coconuts as well as native foodstuffs. The only effective method these people have of combating them is by either having a large scale hunt or by firing the kunai. In one recent fire near BUNABUN, thirteen pigs were destroyed and in a later one three were destroyed. Thus they provide a mixed blessing, providing meat on one hand and damaging gardens on the other.

Native foods were plentiful at the time of the patrol's visit, although gardens are often long distances from the villages.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

One of the main purposes of the patrol was the administering of penicillin injections in connection with the anti-yaws campaign. This was successfully accomplished and absentees were not common. Even the more backward people in the Adelberts Ranges readily received their injections. Probably the few absentees and number of new names recorded are due to the desire to receive their injections.

There are four hospitals in the area patrolled. These are the Government hospitals at JOSEPHSTAAL, ATITAU and SARANG, and the Lutheran Mission hospital at BUNABUN. The hospital at JOSEPHSTAAL is the only one staffed by a European, namely Mr. J. CRAWFORD. He had only recently taken over E.M.A. Mr. HILL, who had already visited and given penicillin injections to all villages but SISILIKA in the SILUWA Census Division.

WANUMA and AVISAN Census Divisions have not yet been patrolled by an E.M/A., although the N.M.A. from ATITAU has visited some villages. Part of INLAND BUNABUN Census Division was patrolled by an E.M.A. in 1954, while the BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions were last visited by a European Medical Patrol in 1950.

M.T.T.'s are found in many villages in the SILUWA, INLAND BUNABUN, BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions. In general their supplies and knowledge are rather limited.

Living conditions vary greatly from the coastal people to the less sophisticated mountain peoples. Latrines and rubbish holes are practically unknown and the people here are filthy. Hygiene in the SILUWA Census Division is little better and more attention will have to be given these people by both Medical and Native Affairs Patrols to bring them up to standard. In the INLAND BUNABUN, BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions, latrines, rubbish holes are generally sufficient with a few exceptions as noted in NATIVE SITUATION.

In the main ranges a large number of cases of GOITRE were seen. These are frequently seen in pockets, one village having a large number of cases while a nearby village has none. Due to the primitive nature of these people and their reluctance to travel, no cases were brought to Madang. Cases of yaws were very rare, only one being sighted, that being in the AVISAN Census Division. The only other complaint seen in large numbers was scabies.

The patrol treated or sent to hospital the following from the INLAND BUNABUN, BUNABUN and MEGIAR Cemas Divisions:-

	YAWS	nil
	TROPICAL ULCERS	9
	SCABIES	17
	BOILS	1
Also seen:	GOITRE	14.

Three native medical orderlies accompanied the patrol until 28/8/57, when one returned to Madang with a patient suffering from fracture of his leg. At all times their hygiene standards were as high as could be expected.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Catholic Mission centres in the area patrolled are at Josephstaal and Dimir and the Catholic Mission maintains the MANGEM Plantation near BUNABUN. The only Lutheran Mission Station is at BUNABUN, but when the airstrip at WANUMA is opened and staff is available, this station is to be manned.

Native Lutheran Mission evangelists are found in most villages in the INLAND BUNABUN Division and a few villages in the WANUMADivision. Native Catholic catechists are located in villages around JOSEPHSTAAL and in many villages in the BUNABUN and MEGIAR Divisions. Mission influence has not yet been felt in the AVISAN Division, although the Lutheran Mission at BUNABUN is interested in introducing evangelists there.

The only schools in the area are those operated by the missions. These are at Josephstaal and Dimir (Catholic) and Bunabun (Lutheran). Many students from villages near the coast had passed on from these schools to the Lutheran Missions' schools at Amron, Faitabag and Nobanob or the Catholic Mission's schools at Alexishafen. No students from the coastal district were attending Government schools. Two youths from EVECHI and NAMOPUNDA accompanied the patrol from their home places and subsequently enrolled at the Government school at TUSBAB, Madang.

Many youths from the Adelberts who had previously been taken to Madang as Pidgin English trainees, have now returned to their villages; a number acted as interpreters for the patrol and their assistance was invaluable. Several villages in the main ranges as yet have no interpreters and ex-trainees from neighbouring villages were used.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Considerable work has been done on many roads in the mountainous area, under the supervision of the Atitau Police Detachment. New roads have been constructed in parts and some old ones reformed. But left to their own devices, villagers show unfortunately little knowledge of road construction. Much work remains to be done on roads in the area, especially on roads some distance from Atitau Station.

Many roads in the INLAND BUNABUN Division are particularly good. The best road here is from Atitau Station through to Mesekor via Henengabe and Hinihon. This road continues on by Kangerangatei to Josephstaal. Another good road is from Hinihon via Perene to Makinian, thence to Bunabun via Soberom and Reinduk.

A new Cane Suspension Bridge was constructed over the headwaters of the DIBUL River between Makinian and Mabet while the patrol was in the area. This bridge poses a problem for local village officials as it lasts for approximately only one month, requiring constant renewal. As a result, cane is becoming scarce and must be carried long distances. Unfortunately a bridge is the only way of crossing this fast flowing river at this point with cargo. The only alternative is for a new road crossing at a point further downstream.

Roads in the BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions are generally good, although minor improvements are to be made on some.

The north coast motor road in the dry season is, at the moment, usable up to the Gilagil River. A bridge is being constructed over a creek north of MIRAP village, thereby eliminating one ford which is often impassable after heavy rain.

No other motor roads are found in the area patrolled.

Only one airstrip is operating that being at Josephstaal. Another smaller strip is in course of construction at WANUMA for the Lutheran Mission.

Two airdrop sites are available, at Atitau Station and at the previously mentioned Wanuma Mission Station.

The coast can be served by small ships.

CONCLUSION.

WANUMA, AVISAN and SILUWA Census Divisions are progressing satisfactorily, although more work will have to be done, especially in AVISAN and part of SILUWA Divisions. Apart from more frequent Native Affairs Patrols, additions to the Atitau Police Detachment would greatly assist these people, although care would have to be taken to select the right types.

INLAND BUNABUN, BUNABUN and MEGIAR Census Divisions are satisfactory, but economic schemes here are not as good as could be desired. More intensive patrolling by D.S.A.F. and Native Affairs field staff would show an improvement in economic schemes.

B. Duff
C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

INLAND BUNABUN CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LAPOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																																		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		At Work				Students		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults																														
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F																										
HENENGAGE	3-9-57	2	2			1					1						1	1																		18	59	12	43	1	44	2-2	42	22	61	45	174																	
HINIHOW	4-9-57	3	6							1			1					2	2	1	6																				22	48	9	50	50	2-6	42	24	47	56	179													
KATEKAT	9-9-57	1	1							1								2	2																								5	14	6	16	16	1-8	8	8	16	18	52											
MABET	7-9-57	1	2												2	1																													10	30	4	33	33	2-5	28	29	33	34	124									
MAKINIAN	6-9-57	2	4					2	1	1	1	1			2	2				2	1	2	11																							20	57	14	40	40	2-4	30	30	53	50	174								
PESEKOR	3-9-57	3	5			1	1					2			2	1					7	3		5																							23	72	15	66	1	67	2-3	51	38	70	74	238						
PERENE	4-9-57	3	3	1				2	3		2				1	1					2	2		1																							19	50	16	36	1	36	3-1	38	46	57	37	179						
SAREMBEN	11-9-57	1	1												1	1								4	1																							9	19	4	17	1	17	2-0	17	8	16	17	63					
SOBEROM	5-9-57	3	1									2								3	1	4																												10	24	11	16	16	3-0	22	21	25	17	89				
TINAMI	10-9-57	1	1												2	1						2	2						1																					10	23	3	17	17	2-7	15	8	25	21	70				
WANUMBRE	7-9-57	9	3			PREVIOUS BOOK ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED																																									26	48	18	50	50	2-9	51	35	57	56	199							
YAURU	4-9-57	2	2					2	1						3	2					8	8		2	7																												27	65	13	53	1	53	2-3	35	32	66	57	197
TOTALS		31	31	1	1	1	1	9	5	1	6	1		15	14					33	30	20	20	42	1	2								1													199	509	123	437	5	439	2-5	379	301	526	482	1736						

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

MEGIAR CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F			
BARANIS	9.8.57	3	4												1	1			15	5			1		20	48	13	31	30	3.7	52	43	32	38	186		
DIMIA	26.7.57	7	3									3	1			6	9	1	1	16				32	27	20	98	15	72	3	68	2.7	56	34	89	97	241
GAMENKIN	19.9.57	1	2					1										2						1		6	22	4	20	20	2.4	9	17	30	24	83	
IMBAB	18.9.57	3											1			1		3	3							2	41	1	22	2	22	1.5	21	4	44	26	101
KARACUM	26.7.57	4	3													1		16								8	65	11	45	1	40	2.2	36	42	59	57	210
PIMBERAN	26.7.57	1	2									2	2			1	1	2	28	1	8	1		21	57	13	44	57	1.4	29	50	38	51	206			
MALAS	17.9.57	2	1									2		1					4							27	3	14	14	1.8	14	10	26	17	71		
MEGIAR	9.8.57	3	2										1			1		25	4	7	1	3		21	56	22	46	1	43	2.9	44	51	24	47	206		
MIRAP	27.7.57	3	4									1	1			3	1	8	7	16				3		6	79	9	53	53	2.1	36	38	66	58	217	
NOM	9.8.57																	1	4	2				5	7	5	18	5	10	9	2.7	10	13	8	12	61	
SARANG	26.7.57	2	4										2			1	1	26			19	4		11	64	24	55	2	45	2.2	36	62	47	69	263		
TOKAIN	18.9.57	2	3										3					1	9					3		6	65	5	41	44	2.1	26	33	63	54	188	
		31	28			2	2	1					1	9	7	11	16	10	13	160	4	22	28	53	34	126	640	125	483	9	445	-	369	397	526	560	2143

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION WANUMA

DATE Aug. 1957

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
ARIMETAU (I)	112			112			
" (II)	53			53			
ATITAU	105		3	102			
BOROMUTAU	28			28			
JENGRU-JENGRU	31			31			
KOWAT	90			90			
MEGIRAHU (I)	149		5	144			
" (II)	82			82			
MUNIMATAMAN	41			41			
SELAUSI	53			53			
WABRIATAU	83			83			
WANUMA	154	4		154	1		
YABSAU	80			80			
YERIA	74			74			
	1135	4	8	1127	1	-	

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION ..AVISAN.....

DATE Aug. 1957.....

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
ABASAKUR (I)	184		5	179			
" (II)	78		2	76			
AMBINGARI	49		3	46			
AVARTAMUR	58			58			
BERUKUM	77			77			
EVECHI	101			101			
KAUNGAVA	34		2	32			
KOGUMAN	107			107			
KUKUMASAK	77	16		61			
KUMBUBA	28			28			
MUTUVAL	59		2	57			
NAMOPUNDA	62			62			
PITCHELEI	73			73			
POROSA *I	83	1		82	1		
SANGARUP	56		5	47			
TUWANATE	47			47			
	1173	17	23	1133	1		

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

=====

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION SILUWA

DATE
AUG 1957

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non-infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
SISIDIKA	86	1	n il	50	nil	nil	35 have previously received injections at JOSE WSTAI -RL
All other villages have received injections from E.M.A. Dr HILL							

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

=====

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
 INLAND BUNABEN

DATE .. SEPT. 1957

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
HENINGABE	174	nil	4	170	nil	nil	
HINIHOH	175	nil	6	169	nil	nil	
KATEKAT	52	nil	2	50	nil	nil	
MABET	124	nil	nil	124	nil	nil	
MAKINI AN	174	nil	11	163	nil	nil	
MESKOR	234	nil	5	229	nil	nil	
PERANE	179	nil	1	178	nil	nil	
SAREMBEN	63	nil	5	58	nil	nil	
SOBEROM	89	nil	4	85	nil	nil	
TINAMI	70	nil	1	69	nil	nil	
WANUMBRE	199	nil	nil	199	nil	nil	
YAUURU	164 197	nil	7	190	nil	nil	
TOTALS	1734	nil	46	1688	nil	nil	

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

=====

CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONBUNABUN.....

DATESEPT./1957.....

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non- Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
AREGEREK	59	nil	5	54	nil	nil	
ASIMBIN	64	nil	5	59	nil	nil	
BOIYA	32	2	nil	30	nil	nil	
BUNABUN	123	nil	14	109	nil	nil	
DAGURIP	45	nil	6	39	nil	nil	
KURUKINAN	137	nil	10	127	nil	nil	
PEPOUR	112	nil	18	94	nil	nil	
REINDUK	69	nil	6	63	nil	nil	
SARISAWU	90	nil	10	80	nil	nil	
TAVULTAE	37	nil	6	31	nil	nil	
TOTALS	768	2	80	686	nil	nil	

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

SE T. 1957

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION .. 30. ABUN

DATE

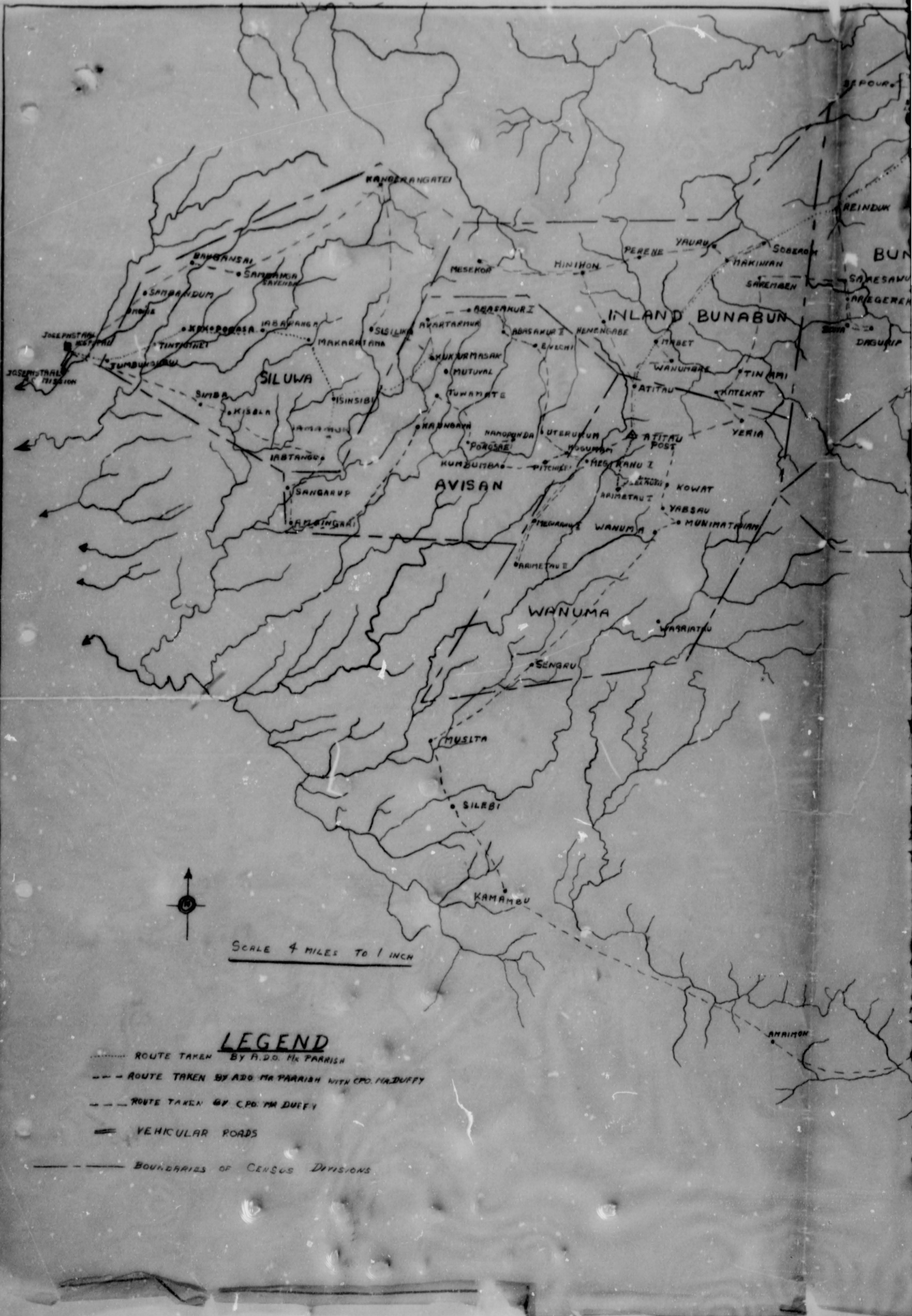
Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non-Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
EUNABUN LUTHERAN MISSION SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL	81	nil	nil	81	nil	nil	
MANGEN CATHOLIC PLANTATION	41	nil	nil	41	nil	nil	
	122	nil	nil	122	nil	nil	

A N T I Y A W S C A M P A I G N

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION ... HEGIAR

DATE AUG/SEPT. 1957..

Village, School, Station, Plantation etc.	Census Total	Number Accidentally absent.	No. Absent in Employment or at Schools	Actual No. who Recd. Injections.	No. of Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	No. of non-Infectious Yaw Cases Seen.	REMARKS
BARANIS	186	nil	21	165	nil	nil	Injected by P/O. Hannan
DIMIR	341		75	266			
GAMBELIN	83	nil	3	80	nil	nil	C.P.O. Duffy
IMBAR	101	nil	6	95	nil	nil	C.F.O. Duffy
KARONGUM	210		16	194			
KUMBERKIN	206		58	168			
MALAS	71	nil	4	67	nil	nil	C.P.O. Duffy
HEGIAR	209	nil	40	169	nil	nil	P/O. Hannan
MIRAP	217		19	198			
NOM	61	nil	13	43	nil	nil	P/O. Hannan
SARANG	263		49	214			
TOKAIN	189	nil	12	177	nil	nil	C.P.O. Duffy
SARANG SCHOOL	32	nil		32	nil	nil	P/O. Hannan
	2169		301	1868			



SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

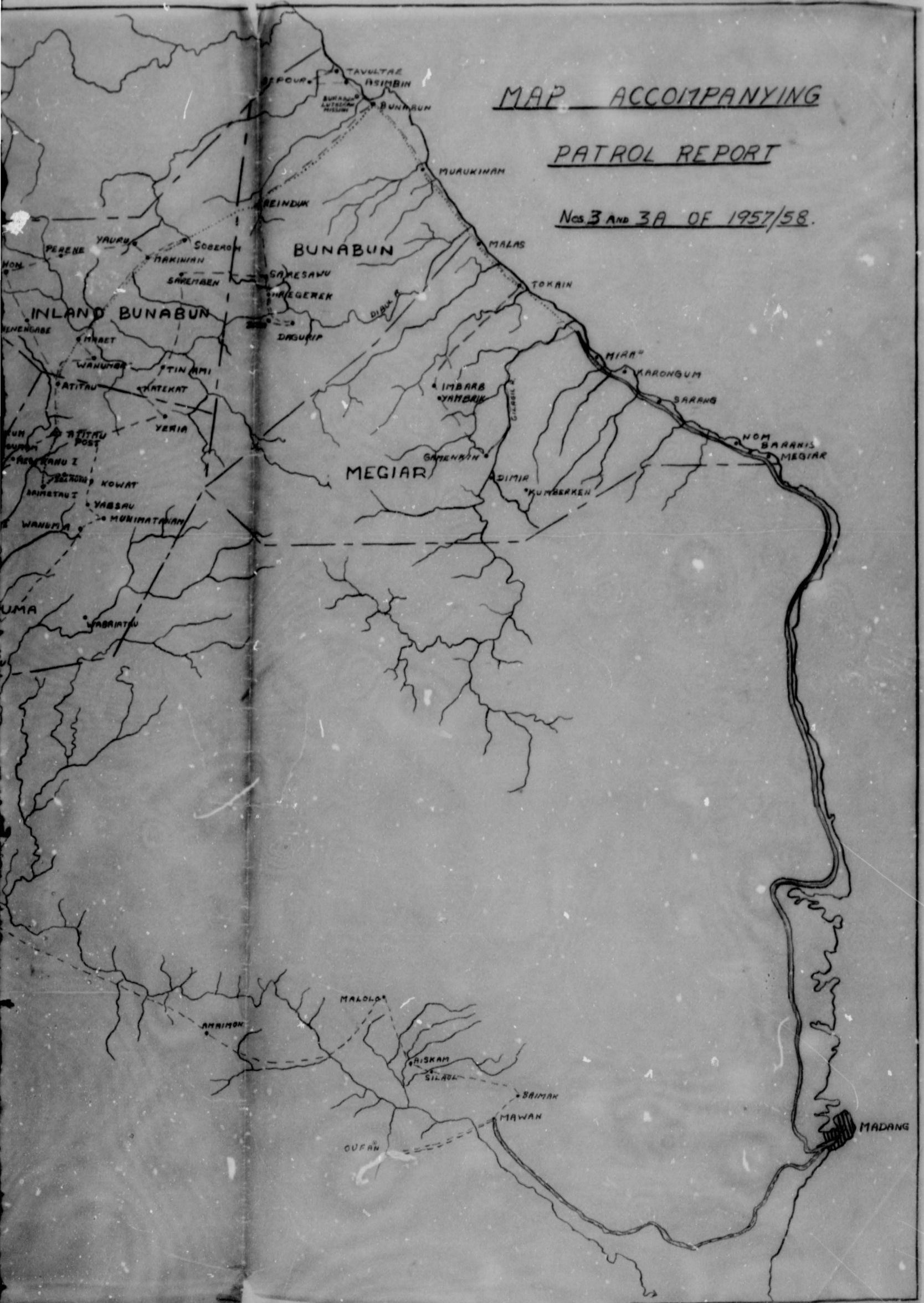
LEGEND

- ROUTE TAKEN BY P. D. MR. PARRISH
- - - ROUTE TAKEN BY A.D. MR. PARRISH WITH C.P.O. MR. DUFFY
- - - ROUTE TAKEN BY C.P.O. MR. DUFFY
- == VEHICULAR ROADS
- - - - - BOUNDARIES OF CENSUS DIVISIONS

MAP ACCOMPANYING

PATROL REPORT

Nos 3 AND 3A OF 1957/58.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Madang Report No. 4 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by J. A. Johnston, Cadet Patrol Officer,

Area Patrolled Special patrol to the Atihau area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Four Police

Duration—From 3/12/1957 to 10/12/1957

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1957

Medical/19.....

Map Reference Madang District, 4 miles 1 inch

Objects of Patrol 1. To locate and view the remains of an infant suspected of being killed at birth. 2. To locate and bring back a witness to the killing.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

pula

MIGR	
In	
M	F

30-10-76

The Director,
 Department of Health Affairs,
 PORT Moresby.

19th March, 1958.

The District Officer,
 Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.4. 1957/58- Madang.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol
 Report is acknowledged with thanks and calls for
 no further comment from this Office.

J.K.M
PC
 (J.K. McCarthy)
 Acting Director.

MIGR

F



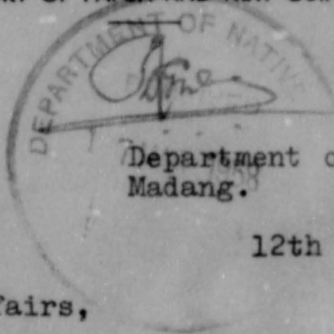
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/76 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

RTG.WEB



Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

12th March 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

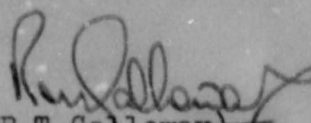
Madang Patrol Report No. 4 of 57/58

J.A. Johnston. C.P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of report of short patrol by Mr. J. Johnston, C.P.O. to a village in the Atitan area of the Adelberts.

The patrol was more in the nature of a police investigation and Mr. Johnston, having completed his task successfully, returned to Madang.

The parties involved in the infanticide have since been dealt with by the Supreme Court.


(R.T. Galloway).
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office.
Madang Central Sub-District.
MADANG.

18th. December 1957.

The District Officer.
Madang District.
MADANG.

Madang Patrol Report No: 4 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by - J. A. Johnston. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled - A special patrol to the Atitau area.

Patrol accompanied by - 4 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of patrol - 3.12.57 to 10.12.57 -- 7 days.

Objects of patrol - (1) To locate and view the remains of an infant suspected of being killed at birth.

(2) To locate and bring back a witness to the killing.

(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Madang Patrol Report No. 4 of 1957/58.

Diary.

Tuesday - 3.12.57 - 1530 Departed Madang per truck arriving MIRAP 1830 hours. Spent night.

Wednesday - 4.12.57 - 0730 Departed MIRAP. Arrived TOKAIN 0945. To MURIKINAM via MALAS arriving 1200. To BUNABUN arriving 1520 hours. Talked with village officials and people re their pigs and gardens. Spent night.

Thursday - 5.12.57 - 0800 Departed BUNABUN. Arrived REINDUK 1050 and SOBERAM 1345. To KUMBU arriving 1630 hours. Spent night.

Friday - 6.12.57 - 0745 Departed KUMBU. To MABET arriving 1230 hours in heavy rain which continued for 3 hours. Spent afternoon talking with village officials. Spent night.

Saturday - 7.12.57 - 0745 Departed MABET. Arrived ATITAU village 0930. By-passed ATITAU Station and went on towards KOWAT. Located the remains of the baby concerned, then returned to ATITAU Station, in heavy rain, arriving 1400 hours. Inspected station. Spent night.

Sunday - 8.12.57 - 0810 Departed ATITAU Station. Arrived ATITAU village 0915, MABET 1100 and KUMBU 1545 hours. Spent night.

Monday - 9.12.57 - 0805 Departed KUMBU. To SOBERAM arriving 0930, REINDUK 1140 and BUNABUN 1515 hours. Talked to village people re laws and ways of the Government. Spent night.

Tuesday - 10.12.57 - 0715 Departed BUNABUN. To MURIKINAM arriving 0855, MALAS 1100, TOKAIN 1205 and MIRAP 1400 hours. Departed to MADANG per truck arriving 1730 hours.

General.

This patrol was solely for the purpose of locating the remains of a child in connection with an alleged infanticide case and very little time was spent on general routine administration.

However it was noted that the villages which the patrol passed through were clean and tidy in appearance and the people were friendly and co-operative in all cases.

Johnston

(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Report on R.P. & N.G.C. Members Accompanying Patrol.

Reg. No. 3594 Cpl. SARA.

Accompanied the patrol from Madang to Atitau Station. A very reliable policeman, who always did an excellent job and was very helpful. Has a very good knowledge of the area and the ways of handling the natives.

Reg. No. 6789 Const. DUMOI.

Accompanied the patrol from Atitau Station to Dunabun on the return journey. Proved reliable and trustworthy and did an excellent job.

Reg. No. 5141 Const. KUAGUE.

Accompanied the patrol throughout. Performs his job efficiently. Is inclined to be loudmouthed when dealing with village natives and to be handled firmly.

Reg. No. 9830 Const. GIGISIOM.

Accompanied the patrol throughout. Is rather quiet and shows little initiative, but always proved reliable when given instructions. More experience should be a good policeman.

Johnston

(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer

mount
returne
Store



*Cleared.
11.7.64*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. 4 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by M.L. Mackellar, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Bunabun, Megiar, Saker-Garus, Inland Sek-Rempi and Saruga Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J.A. Johnston, Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives 6 RP&NGC, 1 NMO

Duration—From 14/3/1958 to 19/6/1958

Number of Days 78

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

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

Map Reference District of Madang 4 miles: 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Tax-Census and Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

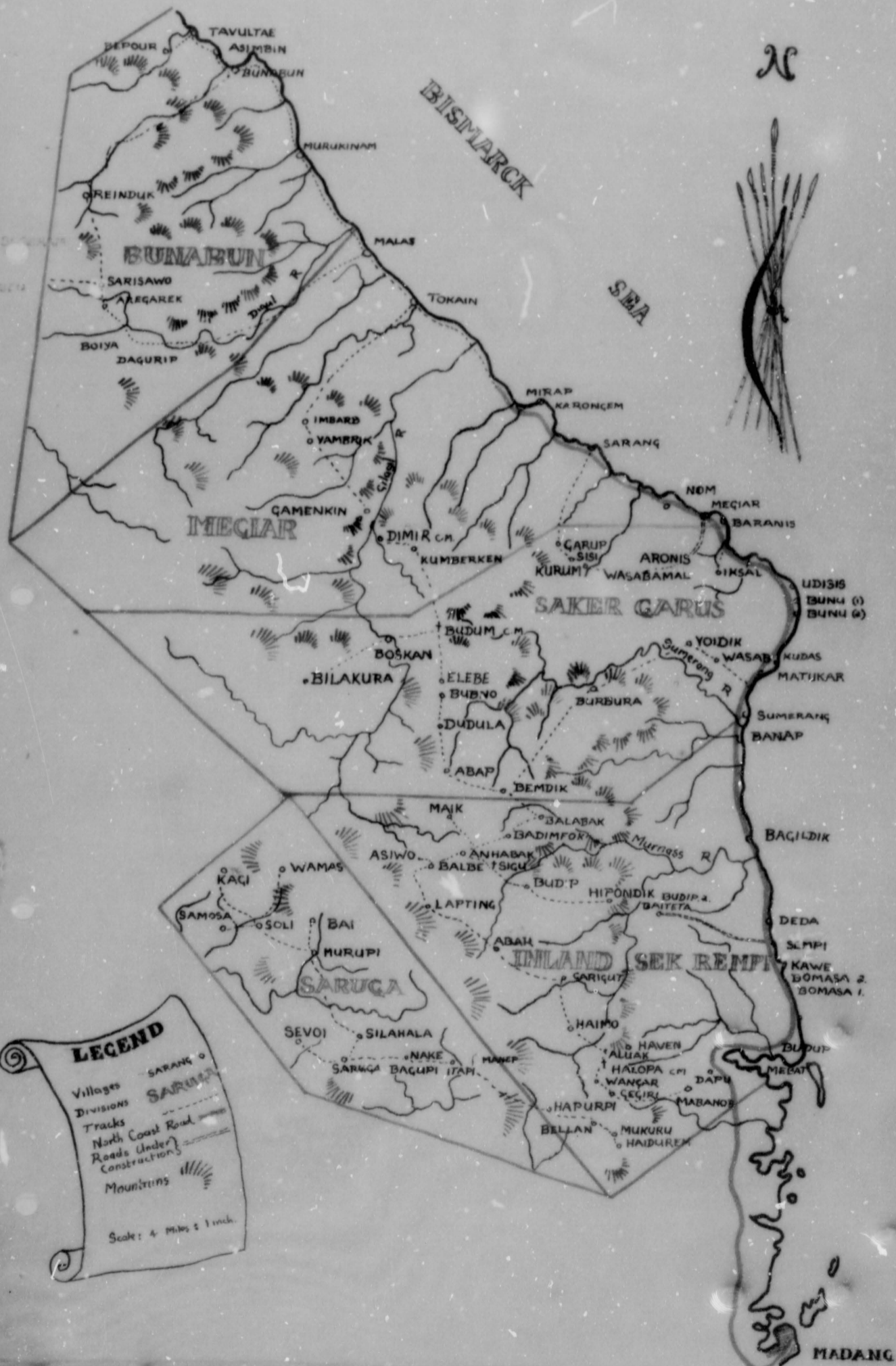
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pula

MAP ACCOMPANYING REPORT of

MADANG PATROL No 4.

of 1957-58

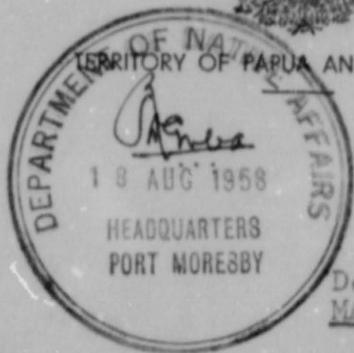


LEGEND

- Villages SARANG
- Divisions SARUGA
- Tracks
- North Coast Road
- Roads Under Construction
- Mountains

Scale: 4 Miles = 1 inch

30/10/87 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. M.30/13

JBP:cm

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

15th. August, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.4, 1957/58, MADANG

Your memorandum NA.30-10-87 of the 8th. August 1958 refers. Page 22 of this Patrol Report has been destroyed and there are no copies available.

The page in question which was headed 'European Affairs', had little relevance to a Department of Native Affairs Patrol, it primarily consisted of personal characteristics of Europeans living in the area patrolled, and one reference in particular I consider could possibly afford grounds for defamation of character.

As mentioned in my covering memorandum, I spoke to Mr. McKellar about this matter and he withdrew the page from his Patrol Report. I do not think Mr. McKellar will be guilty of writing such comments in any future Patrol Report.

*Blamin's
Campung
allowances
checked
found
correct*

*Minute duplicate to
D.O. Madang.*

(J.B. Page)
a/District Officer

18/8/1958

*Thank you for the above information.
I most firmly endorse your intention of ensuring that
in future Mr McKellar's reports are of the type required
in any official documents.*

*aar
Director*

*done.
18/8*

NA.30-10-87

8th August, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,
FORT MORESBY.

Attached is an extract from Madang Patrol
Report No. 4, 1957/58 - Adelbert Mountains, Madang
District.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

MA.30-10-87

8th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No.4 - 1957/58 - Madang.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I concur in your remarks contained in paragraph 3 of your covering memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, Madang. However, I am puzzled by the term "censuring".

It is gratifying to note the development of a road system in the ADELBERT Mountains.

I am gratified to note that the Assistant District Officer is conscious of doubtful land ownership and disputes which might arise when permanent crops are established.

Would you kindly let me have page 22 of the Patrol Report referred to by the Assistant District Officer in his memorandum to you.

Mr. Mackellar is obviously a young man with plenty of ideas and a capacity to express himself - however, his ideas and his mode of expression might be channelled by his Assistant District Officer. The next time he groups village people together at central points for census, you will immediately return him to perform the patrol again, visiting every hamlet. I hope that Mr. J.A. Johnson, Cadet Patrol Officer, will be suitably instructed as to the necessity to visit all villages.

It is noted that the Patrol took 78 days, but this, in itself, is not an excuse for not visiting all villages.

Mr. Mackellar has performed a most satisfactory Patrol.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

JBP:cm



M.30/13

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

2nd. August, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
Madang Central District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1957/58

Mr. MacKellar has submitted a "racy" travelogue which, although being a relief from the normal prosaic patrol report, is thought to be not quite the correct approach to an official document.

Page 22 of the Report has been withdrawn by Mr. MacKellar.

It is noted that on occasions, for example the 11th., 13th., 15th. and 17th. June, the patrol followed the practice of collecting a number of neighbouring villages to one central point for the purpose of tax censuring. The Report does not indicate that these villages were in fact visited by the Patrol. This procedure is to be discouraged at all costs and it should be the aim of all patrolling officers to visit each and every village in the area covered.

The Report is neatly presented and well typed. Claims for camping allowance by both Mr. MacKellar and Mr. Johnson have been approved and passed to Sub-Treasury for payment.

Page
(J.B. Page)
a/District Officer

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The Report is forwarded herewith.

Page
(J.B. Page)
a/District Officer

30/13

DPS.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

25th July, 1958.

The District Officer,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 4 of 1957/58, Madang by
Patrol Officer M.L. Mackellar

Attached please find 3 copies of the above mentioned report, which was a routine tax census patrol to the Bunabun, Megiar, Saker-Garus, Inland Sek-Rempi and Saruga Census Divisions.

Opportunity was taken to have this patrol visit the former ATITAU Patrol Post in the Adelbert mountains and it is pleasing to record that it is being well maintained by Cpl. SARA and that conditions in the area served by the post appear normal.

There was no serious opposition to the payment of tax and the patrol, a very leisurely one, should have beneficial results. 11

The land complaints at DYLUP and BUDUM (P.18) will be investigated. Likewise appropriate recommendations will be made for the appointment and discharge of village officials where necessary (P.18).

There is a general lack of economic development in this region, other than on the main road to the North of Madang. A new feeder motor road has recently been completed from SEMPI to BAITETA a distance of approximately 4 miles and it is planned to move the rice mill at present at SEMPI to BAITETA, the latter people having expressed their keenness to grow rice whilst the former, on the coast, intent to concentrate on copra production.

A second feeder road from MEGIAR to ARONIS is nearing completion and several trial plots of cacao have been planted here.

This feeder road system is being developed to assist in the marketing of cash crops but construction progress is necessarily slow because of the lack of funds and equipment.

Interest in rice growing is still high in the Sumerang River area, in spite of the loss of a crop this year due to brown sheath rot, one garden of which was estimated to contain nearly 250 acres.

Another rice mill is shortly to be installed at SARANG to cater for the needs of a group of villages in that area, from MIRAP to the North West, to Aronis to the South.

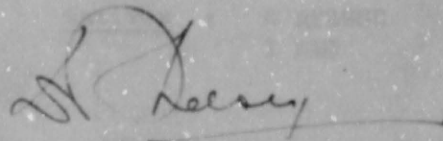
There has also been some movement of natives out of inaccessible hill areas to lower ground where they can grow cash crops. This is mentioned under the heading 'Population Movements' on P.20. This migration has been on to vacant lands and has not caused any land pressure problem but there is no doubt that ownership disputes will arise if and when permanent tree crops are planted.

There has been no obvious increase of interest in copra production or peanuts as a cash crop. The overall attitude is one of general disinterest. This attitude may, however, be overcome by the introduction of local government to this area. The three census divisions of Inland Sek-Rempi, Saker-Garus and Megiar would provide a reasonably dense population of nearly 7500, if all villages were included, with no great communications problem and with the present ability to pay at least £2. p.a. tax.

Census figures show an increase of population in Dunabun, Megiar and Inland Sek-Rempi, Saker-Garus remaining static, whilst Saruga shows a decrease of 18. It is probable that excessive migrations out of the area are responsible.

Some of the comment under European Affairs (P.22) would be more suited to the social columns of a disreputable newspaper, rather than a Patrol Report.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. MacKellar and Mr. Johnston, C.P.O., who accompanied the patrol for the greater part of its duration, are attached for your approval, please.



(D.P. Sheekey)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT

Checked

Report of Madang Patrol No 4 of 1957-1958.

Patrol Conducted by: M.L.Mackellar, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Bunabun, Megiar, Saker-Garus, Inland Sek-Rempi and Saruga Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Mr J.A.Hohnston, CPO.

Natives : 6 RP&NGC
1 NMO

Duration: From 14/3/58 to 19/6/58.

No.of Days : 78.

Last Patrol to Area: Bunabun and Megiar Divisions, September 1957
Patrol: 3-57/58.
Saker Garus and Sek Rempi Divisions, August 57.
Patrol: 1-57/58.
Saruga Division, May 1957, Patrol: 10-57/58.

Map Reference: District of Madang 4 miles: 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: Tax-Census and Routine Administration.

Madang Patrol Report No 4 of 1957/58

INTRODUCTION

Madang Patrol No 4 of 1957/58 departed Madang on 14th March, 1958 to Tax-Census Saruga and all coastal Divisions north to the Sub-District Boundary. The Patrol was disbanded on 19th June, 1958 after having spent 78 days in the field.

Mr Cadet Patrol Officer J.A. Johnston accompanied the Patrol until 22nd May, 1958 when he was withdrawn to command a Patrol of his own. Mr Johnston proved himself to be a keen and conscientious Officer and a good companion.

The Patrol wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of the Police Branch and the Public Health Department Officers stationed at Madang, and all Officers of other Departments who from time to time gave valuable assistance.

Tribute is also paid to the advice and assistance so readily rendered by the Acting District Officer, Mr D.J. Parrish, and the Assistant District Officer, Mr D.P. Sheekey.

Land Surveys, and land disputes were investigated from time to time; Courts for Native Affairs were held occasionally, but the Patrol mainly confined its time to the collection of Tax and the compilation of the Tax-Census sheets.

The Patrol was routine, and so is this Report.

DIARY

Friday, 14th March 1958

Departed Madang in M.V. Koro at 0200 for Karkar Island. Arrived Kinin 0745 and unloaded cargo for Karkar Island Patrol Post. Departed Kinin 1430 for Kurum. Arrived 1630 and sheltered there for the night.

Saturday 15th March, 1958.

Departed Karkar 0600 for Bunabun Village. Arrived Bunabun 0900. Unloaded personnel and equipment. Met village officials from Bunabun and explained the Tax-Census programmes. Village Officials from all other nearby villages advised when to expect the Patrol. Visited Bunabun Lutheran Mission at 0600.

Sunday, 16th March, 1958.

Investigated village copra industry with Village Officials and Lutheran Missionary.

Monday, 17th March, 1958.

Tax-Census of Bunabun and Asimbin villages conducted at Bunabun today.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1958

Departed Bunabun for Tavultae at 0845. Arrived 1005. Tax-Census conducted. Departed Tavultae for Bepour at 1500 and arrived 1520 in blinding rain. Inspected village. Departed 1540 and returned to Bunabun. Rained all afternoon and night.

Wednesday, 19th. March, 1958.

Departed Bunabun for Murukinam at 0840. Arrived 1020. Tax-Census conducted. Departed 1550 and arrived back at Bunabun at 1750.

Thursday, 20th March, 1958.

Departed Bunabun village for Bunabun Mission at 0915 to collect Tax and to check on absentees reported to at the Mission hospital. They were. Departed Bunabun for Reinduk 1430 arriving at 1830.

Friday, 21st March 1958

Tax-Census of Reinduk conducted am. Departed Reinduk 1230 for Soberam. Rained all afternoon. Track wet and slippery. Arrived Soberam 1430. Rained all night.

Madang Patrol Report No 4 of 1957/58

3.

Saturday, 22nd. March, 1958.

Departed Soberam 0830 and proceeded over tortuous mountain tracks to Kumbu. Arrived Kumbu 1050 and rested. Departed Kumbu 1050 for Mabet. Track leading over fantastically broken country. Arrived Mabet 1700 exhausted.

Sunday, 23rd. March, 1958.

Departed Mabet 0925 for Atitau Police Post. Arrived Atitau village 1100 and rested for ten minutes. Arrived Police Post 1215.

Monday, 24th. March, 1958.

Inspected Police Post and environs.

Tuesday, 25th. March, 1958.

Met Village Officials from the Atitau area. No troubles. Arranged for carriers to transport Patrol back to Mabet and Kumbu tomorrow.

Wednesday, 26th. March, 1958.

Departed Atitau Police Post 0915. Arrived Atitau Village 1015 and at Mabet at noon. Departed Mabet 1240 for Kumbu. Arrived Kumbu 1740. The return journey is not so bad.

Thursday, 27th March, 1958.

Departed Kumbu for Soberam at 0930 as freezing heavy rain began to fall. Slogged along sudden native tracks and arrived Soberam mudstained wet and weary at 1100. Intended to continue on to Sarisawo but shortage of carriers forced stopover.

Friday, 28th. March, 1958.

Departed Soberam 0915 and walked over rocky mountain tracks to Sarisawo. Passed through the school hamlet of Angoben at 1015 and arrived Sarisawo 1130. Tax-Census begun at 1230. Departed Sarisawo 1440 for Aregarek. Arrived 1545 and camped.

Saturday, 29th March, 1958.

Tax-Censused Aregarek in the morning. Departed Aregarek 1110 for Boiya. Arrived 1315. Tax-Census of Boiya and Dagurip conducted at Boiya during the afternoon.

Sunday, 30th March, 1958.

Departed Boiya for Malas at 0930. Arrived Malas 1400 to be met by village officials from near and far.

Monday 31st March, 1958.

Tax-Census of Malas conducted this morning. Later, owing to the large number of hairless dogs seen during the census, a dog inspection was conducted, (35 dogs) after which one dog was destroyed under Reg.99 of NAR's. Departed Malas at Noon for Tokain. Arrived 1245. Rained all night.

Tuesday, 1st April, 1958.

Tax-Census of Tokain conducted today. CNA sat pm. Departure for Mirap delayed owing to the flooding of the Gilagil River.

Wednesday, 2nd April, 1958.

Departed Tokain 0910 for Mirap. Arrived Mirap 1140. Tax-Census conducted all afternoon. Complaints heard at night, but conference with ADO necessary before these can be settled.

Thursday, 3rd. April, 1958.

Walked across from Mirap to Karagum at 0910. Tax-Census conducted. CPO Muskina arrived with truck at 1330 and was shown the workings of the Tax-Census. Tax-Census complete at 1355. Returned to Mirap to collect gear and departed forthwith for Madang. Arrived Madang 1745.

Friday 11th April 1958.

Departed Madang by truck 1430, and proceeded along North Coast Road. Stopped at Matukar to unload gear. Left four police to make camp and continued on to Sarang. Cpl SARA and retinue offloaded. Returned to Dylup Plantation. Served summons on Mr M. Ogilvie. Returned to Matukar and camped. Truck sent back to Madang.

Saturday, 12th April, 1958.

Departed Matuka 0930 for Wasab. Arrived Wasab 1010 and conducted Tax-Census. Departed Wasab for Yoidik 1215 and arrived 1250. Rain fell immediately Patrol arrived and Tax-Census was delayed until 1430.

Sunday, 13th April 1958.

Departed Yoidik for Burbura at 0920. Arrived Burbura 1120. Tax-Census of Burbura commenced 1210. Departed Burbura for Bemdik 1330. Arrived Bemdik 1415.

Monday, 14th April 1958.

Tax-Census of Bemdik conducted am. Departed Bemdik 1150 for Abap. Passed through numerous hamlets and arrived at Abap at 1410. Met Village Officials and explained Patrol programme for the Abap area. Cloud bound at 1600.

Tuesday, 15th April 1958.

Tax-Census of Abap conducted am. Departed Abap 1150 for Dudula. Arrived Dudula 1440 after passing through many cloud bound hamlets. Patrol continually enveloped in thick fog during journey. Tax-Census commenced immediately upon arrival at Dudula, and finished at 1600 as rain began to fall.

Wednesday, 16th April 1958

Departed Dudula 0845 for Bubno. Arrived 0915 and conducted Tax-Census. Departed Bubno for Elebe 1130. Arrived 1210. Tax-Census of Elebe conducted in afternoon.

Thursday, 17th April 1958.

Rain delayed departure this morning. Departed Elebe 0930 for Budum. Arrived Budum 1110. Tax-Census conducted in afternoon.

Friday, 18th April, 1958.

Departed Budup 0930 for Kumberken. Arrived at the hamlet of Dadi at 1130. Patrol rested, but in the process of resting, a falling coconut brained the owner of the hamlet and Patrol's departure was delayed until 1230 while first aid was given. Arrived Kumberken 1345. Rained all afternoon and night.

Saturday, 19th April 1958.

Tax-Census of Kumberken (Baskan) conducted am. Departed Baskan 1435 for Dimir. Arrived Dimir 1540. Met by Missionary.

Sunday, 20th April 1958

Tax-Census of Dimir conducted, after mass. Begun 1030 and finished 1430. Rained all afternoon and census conducted in the rest house.

Monday, 21st April 1958

Intended to proceed direct to Gamenkin, But Patrol forced to ford the flooded Gilagil river at the mouth. Departed Dimir 1230 for Mirap. Arrived 1415. Departed Mirap for Tokain 1500. Delayed at the Gilagil River while equipment and personnel ferried across on the only wance. Proceeded on from the Gilagil River in dribs and drabs, last cargo arriving at Tokain at 2100.

Tuesday, 22nd April 1958

Departed Tokain at 0915 on final leg of detour to Imbarb and Gamenkin. Arrived Imbarb 1130. Tax-Census of Imbarb and Gamenkin commenced at 1315 and completed at 1730. At night discussions held with Village Officials regarding their future status. (See " NATIVE AFFAIRS " in this report)

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1958

Departed Imbarb 0915 for Tokain. Arrived Tokain 1115. Court for Native Affairs sat in afternoon. Good surf at Tokain.

Thursday, 24th / 11. 1958

Departed for Mirap 1000. Overcast sky. Rain fell 1030 and kept falling until Patrol arrived at Mirap at 1200. Departed for Madang immediately and arrived Madang 1445.

Monday, 28th April, 1958.

Departed Madang 1030 for Sarang. Arrived Sarang 1230. Inspected village and talked with village officials.

Tuesday, 29th April, 1958

Tax-Census of Sarang conducted today.

Wednesday, 30th April, 1958.

Certain land investigations conducted around Sarang this morning. After these, No 2 Sarang village was inspected. CNA sat in the afternoon and was adjourned until tomorrow.

Thursday, 1st May, 1958.

Survey and investigation of native land known as Taban conducted today, in connection with a CNA civil claim. Survey lasted all day.

Friday, 2nd May, 1958

The whole day spent in hearing court cases, the most important being the TABAN case, depositions of which are attached to this report. At 1100 ADO's Mr Parish and Mr Sheekey passed through Sarang en route Village Higher School. Various problems discussed with them.

Saturday, 3rd May, 1958.

Departed Sarang 0820 for Garup. Arrived Garup 1030. Tax-Census begun 1200. Departed Garup 1330 for Kurum. Arrived Kurum 1430. Tax-Census conducted 1530.

Sunday, 4th May, 1958.

Departed Kurim 0820 for Wasabamal. Arrived 0930. Tax-Census of Wasabamal and Saulis conducted. Departed 1420 for Aronis and arrived 1450 for a tumultuous welcome. Singing in Patrol's honour held in full moonlight at night.

Monday, 5th May, 1958.

Tax-Census of Aronis conducted am. Village in a complete mess (see " VILLAGES " in this report.) Departed Aronis 1400 for Megiar. Arrived 1445. Met Village Officials of nearby villages and explained Patrol programme for the coastal villages of Saker Garus.

Tuesday, 6th May, 1958.

Departed Megiar at 0845 for Nom. Arrived 0915, and conducted Tax-Census. Departed Nom 1130 and arrived back at Megiar 1200. Departed Megiar 1515 for Dylup Plantation. Arrived 1630. Interviewed Dylup staff regarding complaints by natives of Nom village (see " NATIVE AFFAIRS " in this report.) At 2100 OIC and four Police investigated camp of alleged squatters, subject of said complaint. Returned to camp 0000.

Wednesday, 7th May, 1958.

Departed Megiar 0915 for Baranis. Arrived 0930 and conducted Tax-Census. Medast. R. Penny passed through at 1100 en route Dylup, and again at 1330 en route Madang, taking with him prisoner and escort. Departed Baranis 1335 and arrived back at Megiar 1350. Departed 1515 for Dylup to continue investigation into Nom Complaint mentioned yesterday.

Thursday, 8th May, 1958.

Departed Megiar 0915 for Iksal. Arrived 1010, and conducted Tax-Census. Departed Iksal for Udisis 1330. Arrived 1400. Tax-Census conducted in the afternoon and complaints heard at night.

Friday, 9th May, 1958.

Departed Udisis 0900 for Mugil-Plantation. Met Missionaries there, and discussed local problems over morning tea. Departed Mugil and arrived Bunu 1100. Tax-Census of Bunu (1) and (2) conducted. Complaints heard at night after which, community singing was held in honour of the Patrol.

Saturday, 10th May, 1958.

Departed Bunu 0845 for Matukar. Arrived 0955. In the morning, the Tax-Census was conducted, and in the afternoon Patrol surveyed a portion of the foreshore intended to be leased. Hamlet of Kudas inspected late in the afternoon.

Sunday, 11th May, 1958.

Complaints heard before departure. Departed Matukar 1040 for Banap. Arrived Banap 1115. Village affairs in chaos. (See NATIVE AFFAIRS) Visited various European residents of Banap in the afternoon.

Madang Patrol Report No 4 of 1957/58

8.

Monday, 12th May, 1958

Tax-Census of Banap conducted am. Land Investigations conducted pm. Visited Mr Pasley and Mr Turton from 1530 on.

Tuesday, 13th May, 1958.

Departed Banap 0900 for Bagildik. Arrived 0930, and conducted Tax-Census. Departed Bagildik 1130. for P. Howse estate. Lunched with Mr Howse. Departed 1330 for Talidig school. Checked school for absentees and issued Personal Tax exemptions to those entitled to them.

Wednesday, 14th May, 1958.

Departed Banap 0830 for Pasley's estate, and conducted land investigation into an adjacent area of land intended to be leased. Departed Pasley's for Banap in Mr Huxley's truck and re surveyed the Matukar gravel lease (referred to under 110th May) and spent most of the afternoon trying to explain to natives what a Miner's right is, and why land below medium high water mark is Crown Land.

Thursday, 15th May, 1958.

Mr ADO Sheekey arrived by vehicle at Banap at 0900 just as Patrol was breaking camp. OIC Accompanied ADO to Matukar village and points north while CPO moved personnel and equipment to Mr Howse's estate. ADO, OIC and CPO then proceeded to T.E.Huxley's plantation for lunch, after which Patrol moved to Sempi village, and ADO returned to Madang.

Friday, 16th May, 1958.

Tax-Census of Deda, Bomasa, Kawe, and Sempi conducted at Sempi today.

Saturday, 17th May, 1958.

Departed Sempi 0910 for Budup. Arrived Budup 1100 by road and canoe along the Sek inlet. Tax-Census of Budup conducted. Departed Budup 1230. Arrived Mebat 1300, and conducted Tax-Census.

Sunday, 18th May, 1958.

Visited Catholic Mission at Maiwara am regarding complaints made by native against the Mission. (see NATIVE AFFAIRS) Had afternoon tea with a picnic party on board M.V. Bumasa.

Monday, 19th May, 1958.

Departed Mebat 0930 for Momanob. Arrived 1045, and conducted Tax-Census of Dapu and Momanob at Momanob. Departed 1415 for Halopa. Arrived 1615. Mission deserted. Arranged with Village Officials for the census of nearby villages.

Madang Patrol Report No. 4 of 1957/58.

9.

Tuesday, 20th May, 1958

Tax-Census of Wanger and Gigiri conducted at Halopa this morning. Departed Halopa 1145 for Guhup. Arrived Guhup 1300. Tax-Census of Guhup and Hapurpi conducted all afternoon.

Wednesday, 21st May, 1958.

Departed Guhup 0815 for Nobonob. Stopped at Mukuru and Haidurem and conducted Tax-Census there. Departed Haidurem at noon and arrived at Nobonob at 1400. Visited Nobonob girls school 1630. Received a giggling welcome from the students and a cool reception from the staff.

Thursday, 22nd May 1958.

Departed Nobonob at 1430 for Madang. Arrived 2530.

Monday, 2nd June, 1958.

Departed Madang 0930 for Nobonob. Arrived 1020. Departed Nobonob 1100. Arrived Haidurem 1230. Departed 1300 and arrived Bellam 1430. Camped.

Tuesday, 3rd June, 1958.

Departed Ballan 0850 for Itapi. Arrived Hapurpi 0950. Departed 1000 and arrived Itapi 1230. Tax-Census of Nake and Bagupi conducted at Itapi this afternoon. Shot a snake in the Rest House.

Wednesday, 4th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Itapi and Manep conducted at Itapi today.

Thursday, 5th June, 1958.

Departed Itapi 0900. Arrived Saruga 1130. Heavy rain in afternoon impeded census.

Friday, 6th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Saruga, Silahala, and Sevoi conducted at Saruga today.

Saturday, 7th June 1958.

Departed Saruga 0900 for Bai. Arrived Bai 1300 exhausted. It's not the track that's rough, it's the terrain.

Sunday, 8th June, 1958

Tax-Census of Bai, Murupi and Wamas conducted at Bai today.

Monday, 9th June, 1958

Tax-Census of Samosa and Soli conducted at Bai today. Departed Bai at 1030. Proceeded over fantastically steep and slippery mountain tracks and arrived at Balbe (1) at 1730.

Tuesday, 10th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Balbe (1) conducted today.

Wednesday, 11th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Asiwo, Laping and Maik conducted at Balbe (1) today.

Thursday, 12th June, 1958.

Departed Balbe (1) at 0900 in drizzling rain for Sigu. Arrived Sigu 1000. Tax-Census of Sigu conducted in the afternoon between showers. Rained all night.

Friday, 13th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Mosimo, Anhabak, Badimfok, and Balabak conducted at Sigu today.

Saturday, 14th June, 1958.

Departed Sigu 0900 for Budip. Crossed the Murnass River Gorge and arrived Budip 1000. Tax-Census of Abar conducted at Budip this afternoon.

Sunday, 15th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Garigut and Budip conducted at Budip today.

Monday, 16th June, 1958.

Departed Budip 0900 for Baiteta. Arrived Baiteta 1145. Tax-Census of Aluak and Haven conducted this afternoon.

Tuesday, 17th June, 1958.

Tax-Census of Hpondik, Baiteta, Balbe, and Haimo conducted at Baiteta today.

Wednesday, 18th June, 1958.

Departed Baiteta 0900 for Sempi. Arrived Sempi 1010. Truck from Madang arrived 1430. Proceeded to Banap immediately to warn natives of Land investigation tomorrow and to search for a certain native, subject

of a native affairs complaint. Certain native not found. Returned to Sempu 1900.

Thursday, June 19th, 1958

Departed Sempu 0830 for Banap, and all villages north to Dylup. Located missing native and returned to Banap 1230. Conducted land investigation and returned to Madang 1900. Patrol ends.

End of Diary

SUMMARY

GEOGRAPHICAL

The area covered by this Patrol may be divided into three topographical belts of more or less equal dimensions, running parallel to each other and to the coast. The most travelled and best known of these is the coastal strip which runs from the shores of the Bismarck Sea inland for a distance of from five to ten miles whence it merges into the central belt of undulating foothills of approximately the same width. This then merges into the high mountain belt which stretches from beyond Atitau south east through the Division of Saruga.

The coastal belt has been built up from a coral foundation and although the plain is flat, there are few swamps. The topsoil is very shallow, but below this there are deep deposits of coral. Chains of small coral islands are flung along the coastline and all rock outcrops are coralline. Some of the coastal villages have fine beaches, and judging by New Guinea standards, the surf is good.

The further one moves inland, the steeper become the ridges and the deeper become the gorges and at the summit of the Adelbert Range, some of these topographical features are positively frightening. But in spite of this most of the inland villages have a spectacular view of the mountains, the north coast, and the Bismarck Sea, and Karkar Island can be seen, mist shrouded, cloud capped, standing out of the sea like Fujiyama.

The climate of the coastal plain is typically tropical. The northern villages are sometimes badly infested with sand flies and mosquitoes, but most of the area is free of these insects even at night. On the other hand, weather conditions in the mountain villages are almost arctic. High winds whistle through the upland forests continually, and at night it is bitterly cold. Dawn and dusk find the valleys completely covered with fog and at these times only the mountain peaks can be seen jutting out above the cloud line, islands in the sky.

Apart from a few scattered small patches of Kunai along the coast, the whole of the area patrolled is covered with jungle. The only breaks in the gigantic jungle carpet are found where villages and gardens have been made. In the mountains, where the rain and moss forests are continually dripping with moisture, abandoned clearings do not last long and are soon engulfed by the surrounding jungles.

LIVESTOCK

European

There are no livestock stations in this part of the Sub-District although several plantations and missions do run a few animals for their own domestic use. The Catholic Mission's plantation at Bunabun stocks several horses and uses as beasts of burden a herd of Zebu bullocks. These bullocks are also loaned to natives of the Murukinam village to draw ploughs during the cultivation of their rice gardens. Another Catholic Mission Plantation at Mugil breeds saddle hordes and has a fine herd of 55 such steeds, and the Lutheran Mission at Bunabun owns a bull, 2 cows and 2 calves.

Native

Wild animals are extremely rare along the Madang North Coast due not only to the concentration of population there but also to the fact that many natives own shot guns with which they have succeeded in annihilating this area's share of Territory wild life.

Inland however, where the population is sparse and where villages are few and far between; where the jungles are so thick and the mountains so steep as to discourage random travel, cassowaries and pigs roam at will.

Of the domestic animals, pigs and dogs are the most popular, although a surprising number of domestic cats were seen even in the most unusual places. Village pigs are not fed, but they are allowed to wander freely beneath houses and through the adjacent bush where they forage for themselves. All pigs seen were in fairly good condition, but this cannot be said of the dogs, for without doubt the North Coast must be to a dog lover, a living nightmare.

Even the most sophisticated of the coastal natives possess canine horrors whose efforts to stay alive are almost beyond belief. Each village has its quota of hairless, scabby, fleabitten hounds whose main task in life, natives explain, is to chase as high speed wild animals for which, from time to time, villagers go hunting. This example of champion optimism is made even more outstanding when it is realised that these half starved canine wonders are so devoid of energy that they can barely raise a trot.

After the census at Malas, the Patrol conducted a dog inspection. And judging by the chorus of peculiar dog noises which accompanied the inspection it may be said to have been a howling success. One dog was destroyed at Malas and others at Babura, Bubno, and Tokain.

Strangely enough, the owners of the dead dogs were quite pleased that the Patrol saw fit to destroy these hapless animals, although they never would have thought of doing so themselves.

ROADS and BRIDGES

The Madang North Coast Road is the only formed road in the area covered by this Patrol although two feeder roads, the one running from Megiar to Aronia and the other linking Sempi to Baiteta are at present under construction.

Following the coastline, and more or less in continual sight of the sea the North Coast Road links all coastal villages and plantations from Madang to Mirap village, whence it peters out into native tracks. However, if and when it becomes necessary to continue the road on to the Bogia Sub-District boundary, little difficulty will be experienced except in the bridging of some of the wider rivers. The native tracks which continue from Mirap to Tavultae are wide, well formed, cleared, and even in their present condition would normally be trafficable to four wheel drive vehicles if the creeks were properly bridged. It is therefore the absence of bridges which prevents the extension of motor traffic to the Sub-District boundary. The road is already there.

The surface of the North Coast Road is coral, and although for most of its length the road is narrow, uncambered, and on a cloudless day shimmering with glare, it is at least trafficable to all vehicles in all weathers. The bridges are solidly built, the larger ones being made entirely of steel. All creeks and rivers from Madang to Mirap have been bridged except the Sumerang River, which because of its depth and width at the point where it meets the road, the crossing is still served by a ferry and a most dilapidated one at that, but which operates any time the intending traveller is able to muster the crew; said crew spending most of their time lounging around Banap village.

The man responsible for the construction and maintenance of the North Coast Road is one John Cox of whom more is said under EUROPEAN AFFAIRS in this Report. With a team of 45 labourers and two three ton trucks Mr Cox has the road open for an annual cost of approximately £10,000. Assistance is also given by local natives and two members of the local constabulary, stationed at Sempi for that purpose.

Inland, villages are linked by native foot tracks most of which are in as good condition as could be expected. Progress along some of the more remote tracks is often extremely difficult not because of bad maintenance but because of the nature of the terrain. All rivers in the coastal Divisions naturally run coastwise and are more or less parallel to each other. On the coastal plain they offer no obstacle except the continual inconvenience of fording them. However in the upland areas, where these water courses have scoured deep ravines between the mountains, when travelling from north to south the roads proceed at right angles to the parallel ravines, "against the grain" as it were, over a ridge and into a gorge, up and down like a yo-yo.

Generally, considering all factors, both the motor roads and the native tracks are in fairly good condition.

VILLAGES

Most of the villages which the Patrol visited were built to a similar pattern. The houses, except those in the northern end of the Saruga Division, are all on piles and are more or less of the same design although the materials used in their construction vary according to that which is most suitable or more easily obtainable in any given area. The Saruga people, because they live in a cold mountain climate, prefer to build quaint beehive like houses about five feet high with an earthen floor. These houses are pitch dark inside, have no ventilation, and entrance to them is gained by crawling like an Eskimo through a circular door two feet in diameter. At night these doors are boarded up to keep out the cold air and needless to say it is absolutely stifling inside. However, this type of house was not found outside the Saruga Division and in both the coastal and inland villages or Bunabun, Mejar, Sek-Rempi and Saker Garus Divisions, the people preferred the more healthier type of dwelling of wide verandahs, multiple rooms, and in some cases semi-detached but in most cases completely detached kitchens.

In all Divisions, houses forming a village vary in number and size and facing in no particular direction are flung haphazardly around the perimeter of a shapeless central clearing. In most villages the clearings are devoid of grass, but some villages are the proud possessors of extensive lawns. Clearings are surrounded by groves of coconut trees, except in the higher reaches of the Adelbergs where these palms cannot grow, and in most villages some effort has been made at decoration. Flowers, ferns and other shrubs are planted here and some villages are most attractive.

Some villages are fortunate to be endowed with most pleasant surroundings. One such is Sarang. Situated on the North Coast Road, its village area is not only confined to the mainland, but also extends over a cluster of small Hollywood style islands some 200 yards from the shore. The scene on a cloudless day looks like something from a Fitzpatrick travelogue.

Of the minority of villages found in poor condition, Aronis was by far the worst. This village with a population of 247, one of the largest in the Saker Garus Division was when visited on the 5th of May, found to be an absolute mess. The houses were generally in a shocking condition but were still standing thanks only to a veritable miracle of equilibrium. Most were ordered to be destroyed. The confines of the village were littered with garbage and the absence of even the least glimmer of village pride was painfully obvious.

On the coastal plain, most of the people of a particular village normally do live in the village area, but this is not always so in the inland villages where of the total inhabitants recorded in the Village Register, only about 30% actually do live in the village, the remainder preferring to live in hamlets nearby. In the Saker Garus Division, this system of habitation has been so highly developed that each village is surrounded by a cluster of satellite hamlet settlements, the entire unit constituting a confederation of lineages. By native custom, all members of all lineages are free to settle in the village although the reverse is not the case, as the residents of one particular hamlet all belong to one particular lineage. In other words, the village may contain any number of lineages, whereas the hamlet may contain only one.

As land tenure is vested in the lineage, those lineages with land adjacent to the village live together at the village, while those with land some distance from the village prefer, purely for convenience, to live on their land. However, the village-hamlet population does cooperate together in communal tasks such as hunting, carrying and ceremonies, and although a lineage is autonomous in some aspects, particularly in matters concerning lineages of a particular Village-Hamlet combination do acknowledge some form of communal unity and a hamlet may be described as being a colony of a parent village.

THE TAX - CENSUS

It is pleasing to report that the tax-census was conducted with only minor upsets. The first and only organised resistance was encountered at Boiya where the Luluai informed the Patrol that the people were prepared to pay only half the gazetted tax. However, after a discussion with village leaders lasting an hour or more, it was finally agreed to pay the full amount and the tax was forthwith collected without further incident.

In a few other villages, objectionable individuals made their displeasure known by surreptitiously trying to short change the collector. But in spite of this, no one actually failed to pay, and a total of £2,341 was gathered.

The most annoying and most unavoidable discrepancy which is probably being experienced all over the Territory — that of unequatable names occurred occasionally during the census. This problem presents itself when a native who has already paid his tax elsewhere appears for census firmly clutching his Personal Tax Receipt. After having examined said receipt it is sometimes found that the spelling of the names thereon cannot, even to the officer possessed of the most vivid imagination be made to tally with the corresponding names in the village register, and a careful investigation is necessary to insure that the native is not in fact holding someone else's receipt. It once happened that a native who had paid his tax elsewhere had purely by nervousness or mistake, given his nick-name instead of his registered name, and his grandfather's name instead of his father's. Other similar discrepancies are common.

The most startling response to tax occurred at Murukinam where the natives applied to the Patrol to have their tax INCREASED, stating that the present gazetted amount of one pound was an insult to their commercial spirit and that they were both willing and able to pay more. However, for the same reasons that the lower amount was originally gazetted, it is recommended that the tax should not be increased. All other villages, except Boiya (above) were quite happy with their tax ratings.

In general it may be said that the reply to the call for money was exceptionally good, and in many cases, natives went out of their way to be helpful and cooperative.

It only now remains to be seen if the natives' entire conception of a Native Affairs officer will change. There appear to be some indications that if the only time a village native sees a Patrol Officer is when the latter is collecting tax, that native might cease to regard the officer as his friend, teacher and guide, with the startling result that Patrol Officers generally, might in the native society be relegated to a position equivalent to that which in ours is normally reserved for auditors.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission has one station at Dimir, and others at Halopa, Budum, and Saruga but these last three are only staffed periodically by Fathers and are in between visits, under the care of native catechists. In addition to these small stations, the mission also has several plantations along the coast, one being at Bunabun, another at Mugil, and the remainder scattered around the northern shores of the Sek Inlet. The Bunabun plantation is not staffed continuously by its European Manager, and for most of the time is under the supervision of native overseers. Mugil Plantation is staffed by 4 nuns, 1 Father and two lay missionaries, most of whom are foreigners with unpronounceable names. The Mission's plantations in the Sek Inlet are rather imposing settlements with fine surroundings and good buildings. A dispute over the ownership of the Mission's land has arisen and this has been dealt with under NATIVE AFFAIRS in this Report.

Outnumbered but not outshone, the Lutheran Mission's only station in the area is at Bunabun although Lutheran native missionaries are to be found in many villages in the Bunabun and Inland Bunabun Divisions.

No other missions are represented in the area patrolled and it is pleasing to report that although the spheres of influence of the Catholic and Lutheran Missions overlap to some extent, there appears to be no friction between the followers of these faiths. What is even more pleasing is the fact that no case was ever found where missions were meddling in the affairs of native administration. The result of this is that relations between church and state are extremely good.

All mission stations whether staffed by Europeans or not, maintain schools. Those supervised by European missionaries seem to be quite well run and the standard of education seems to be comparatively high. Not so for the native run schools for although the missions clamour to have them officially recognised, the teachers are often so poorly trained that it is doubtful if these schools have any educational value at all.

The only Government schools in the area are at Sarang and at Talidig. The Sarang school is under the care of a Papuan teacher, while the Talidig school is run by a European teacher, Mr D. Turton.

The Story of the Talidig School is to be found in the July 1955 edition of the South Pacific Commission's Quarterly Bulletin. The preamble of the story reads "The Talidig people decided they wanted a school in their area and agreed among themselves that they would provide the land and the building materials and erect the school with local volunteer labour". What the article doesn't say is how it is intended to combat the resultant decay in village life. Under NATIVE AFFAIRS - Population Movements "in this Report reference is made to the practice of the people of inland villages of setting up small hamlets around the Talidig school. Moreover, it is highly doubtful that the people who asked for the school to be built where it is are the real owners of the land. And if these unchecked migrations continue, it may be that the land of adjacent villages will be encroached upon. However, at present there are no land problems in the Talidig area and the people are strong supporters of the school.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Complaints - - Nom.

While at the village of Nom, a complaint was received alleging that labourers employed by Dylup Plantations Ltd had set up camps on native land adjacent to the plantation lease and were helping themselves to the natural produce of that land. On the night of 6th May 1958 the Patrol visited these camps to investigate this matter. During the course of the investigation it was found that there were in fact three camps consisting of 5, 7, and 3 labourers respectively, and accommodation for many more. Labourers at that time occupying the camps came from the villages of Abap, Dudula, and Burbura.

Apparently it is the custom of Dylup Plantations to allow labourers of outlying villages to set up their own camps on odd unplanted corners of the lease, and although it was probable that these labourers were helping themselves to the produce of the adjoining native land, the camps were found to have been built within the boundaries of the Dylup lease.

However, it seems that the ownership of land upon which these camps are built, namely that part of Dylup Plantation east of Iabari creek, is in dispute. Nom natives claim that pre first world war, this land was taken by the Germans and never bought, and to this day has still never been bought.

Information of the above complaint was forwarded to the ADO Madang and the Patrol was later advised that the investigation would be continued from the District Office.

- Budap.

While at Budap the Patrol received another complaint similar to the one above, alleging that the Catholic Mission at Sek had settled on land on the north shore of the Sek Inlet in German times and for which the natives have not been paid. In this case, however, the genuineness of this complaint is in doubt, and the matter was passed on to the District Office for further investigation.

- General.

Of the long list of ordinary and customary complaints, the only one worthy of mention involved a dispute over the produce of a certain tract of land. This matter was settled by the Court for Native Affairs at Sarang and copies of the depositions are appended.

* * *

Village Officials

Under "Population Movements" in this section of this report, reference is made of the movement of the Boskan people to Imbarb. The resultant combination of populations has led to the unnecessary increase in the number of village officials at Imbarb, and while at Imbarb, the Patrol was approached by the officials of both villages to discuss their future status. These officials requested that as the duplication of their authority would not be in the best interests of the combined population, the office of Luluai of Boskan should lapse. The Patrol therefore agreed to the voluntary and honourable discharge of Sakim, Luluai of Boskan. This discharge now awaits confirmation.

While at Matuka in the Saker Garus Division the Patrol was approached by Tultul Kumung regarding the appointment of a Luluai for his village. Since the death of the old Luluai, Kumung has it appears ably carried out the functions of Luluai but he himself claims that because of his youth and also because his own appointment was not completely sanctioned by his own people, he cannot command the necessary authority in his village. And as there seems to be some doubt as to whom among the lineage leaders is the most influential and the most capable of holding the appointment of Luluai, Kumung requests that the District Officer, before recommending any one, should wait until the village people have themselves decided upon a candidate acceptable to all. However, since the matter was discussed with Kumung, he has concluded an agreement with Mr T.E.Huxley of Banap, designed to bring in a handsome income for the Matuka people. This proved to be a wise political move on his part and has increased his popularity so much that it is probable that the people may choose him to be the luluai.

Other requests for changes in the Village Official list were made at Bomasa and Haimo. Tultul Iom of Bomasa wishes to resign because of old age, and has asked that a man named Medu be appointed in his stead. At Haimo both the former Luluai and Tultul are dead, and a request was made to the Patrol that a man named Gusu be appointed Luluai. Both candidates appear to be popular choices and the appointments now await confirmation or otherwise.

Generally it may be said that the Village Officials have carried out their duties well, and were at all times of great assistance to the Patrol and even though in some of the more remote villages the Officials when being addressed can only stare woodenly into space, it is well to remember that they are no less intelligent than the bewildered populations from which they have been selected. Most of the coastal Officials are keen and conscientious and are an asset to the villages they command.

* * *

Commerce

It is not pleasing to report that the inland villages of the area patrolled have little or no hope of improving their economic status. Whether or not the land is fertile enough to bear cash crops, the nature of the terrain and the lack of any sort of reliable transport are enough to discourage anyone. For even if cash crops were grown, there would be no possible way of marketing them. The only way for these people to gain an income is to sell their labour.

On the coastal plain, where the villages are either on or near the north coast road the opportunities for improvement are better. But in this area the peculiar trends of nativist movements have interfered with what could have been the peaceful flow of development. For although there is only one registered cooperative society in the whole area covered by this Patrol, there are a multitude of non-official, unregistered, and completely unfathomable "societies", "companies", and other commercial bodies, some functioning but most not, scattered here and there across the country. The only time the existence of these miserable creations is revealed is when someone disappears with the capital.

The commercial history of the Madang north coast native may be described as being a long series of great experiments and even greater failures. In the past natives have been allowed, through lack of staff and supervision, to float vague, awkward, and mysterious "companies" with no fixed capital, no list of shareholders, and in many cases, no dividends.

Anthropologists might interpret these weird attempts to get-rich-quick as being a less popular aspect of Cargo Cultism and in an area wherein large companies like Burns Philp and Dylup Plantations Ltd and others function with efficiency and profit it is only natural for local natives to think that the best road to the white man's cargo is to do what the white men do — form a company.

Fortunately, natives are now realising their mistakes and it is hoped that no further ventures similar to those above will be attempted.

* * *

Anthropological - Drum Telegraph.

Something of anthropological interest may be found in the use of native drums in the area covered by this Patrol, where a system of drum telegraph has been developed.

The equipment consists of a battery of carefully hollowed logs averaging about ten feet in length with an opening running the full length of the top. The battery may contain any number of such drums which are usually assembled in one building, and each self respecting village and hamlet possesses a drum house.

Most villages have the odd house or two built beside nearby gardens and in the Saker Garus division, this system of habitation has been more highly developed to the extent that each village is surrounded by a cluster of hamlet settlements. (See VILLAGES) Such hamlets are usually within sight but not within earshot of the focal parent village. They are however, to coin a phrase, within drumshot. And provided that the listeners are able to recognize the signal, messages can be passed by drum beat from hamlet to hamlet, and from hamlet to parent village.

Intriguing though all this may be, where the system falls down is in the absence of a common telegraphic code. Signals therefore have to be pre-arranged.

Although it is obviously impossible to send long and involved messages by drum, natives do claim that they are able to transmit simple pre-arranged signals any distance provided that drums are suitably deployed. If for example, the vast network of villages and hamlets were so interlocked that each was within drumshot of the next, then signals could be sent from one to another indefinitely. Thus news of the arrival of a Patrol in a distant mountain village could be transmitted to the coast by drum beat within minutes. Juvenile readers of Lee Faulk might be disappointed to know that the pigmy Bandar are not the only possessors of drum telegraph.

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*

Population Movements

Madang Patrol Report No 3a. of 1957/58 refers to the intention of the Boiya people to move down to the coast. While at Boiya, the Luluai of Dagurip informed Patrol No 4. that his people had already moved to a new village called Sorikanam (not on the map) which is apparently near Malas, and the Boiya Luluai confirmed his former intention by saying that his people were in the throes of moving to Sorikanam also. The next Patrol will probably find Sorikanam populated by both Boiya and Dagurip people, and the two latter villages deserted.

The people of Saremben village have expressed an intention to move to the Lutheran Mission school settlement of Angoben and the next Patrol is likely to find them there. The movement is being made at the invitation of the owners of the Angoben land.

Other population movements have been from Baskan to Imbarb and from Bilakura to Yambrik.

Although the above movements are more obvious than the rest, it must be realised that there is a constant drift of population throughout the whole area. Census figures are unable to show the extent of this drift as many absentees return to their villages for census and then depart with the Patrol for their normal dwellings. Dylup Plantation has a bad habit of maintaining untidy looking shacks on unplanted corners of their lease wherein labourers of the same village are allowed to set up camps. Visitors from the village of origin are thereby able to live without employment for months at a time by scrounging food from the labourers, when they should be back in their villages helping in the communal work.

The Government school at Talidig and the Cooperate society at Banap are both considered good excuses to be absent from the village when there is work to be done. From the Sumerang River to Bagildik strange hamlets can be seen wherein people from inland villages live in the pretence that they are either working for the school or for the society.

Banap village proved to be a good example of the population jumble. During a surprise inspection of the village it was found that of the 26

Population Movements (continued)

people listed in the village register, only 5 actually did live in the village, the others living elsewhere in the division, and of a total "foreign" population of 67 (excluding the ferrymen employed and living at Banap) 23 came from and were registered at Abap, 4 from Bubao, 16 from Badimfok, and 24 from Anhabak. All foreign natives listed above who normally resided in Banap, returned to their villages for census and are thus not recorded as being absent. This is just one example of absenteeism. It would be impossible to estimate the total amount of population movements occurring during any given time.

* * *

General

The Patrol was well received in all villages and there was no evidence of any ill feeling either towards the Government or between different native groups. Even the proceedings during the hearing of the land case (appended) were conducted with the utmost friendliness.

Impressions of the natives seen on this Patrol vary with the relative patterns of sophistication. It is for example, impossible to forget the panorama of vacant faces, completely devoid of all character and expression with which the Patrol was confronted in many inland villages. In these remote regions where settlements are few and far apart and where inter village travel is discouraged by the ruggedness of the country, it may be that in-breeding has led to a general degeneration of the population. For these societies don't seem to be in transition, they seem to be in stagnation.

On the other hand, the coastal people, in spite of their various economic setbacks, seem to be more progressive and intelligent. One of the most amazing features of these people is their complete lack of inter village or inter group barriers. Even natives from as far away as Wewak or Salamaua are able to marry in to any coastal village without causing any sort of friction. Anthropologists are better able to explain the peculiar leanings these people have had at various times to the magico-religious mumbo-jumbo of cargo cultism, but without doubt, one of the main contributing factors must have been this flair for unicism.

It is probable that Local Government or some other institution will in the future be able to harness and channel this feeling into other directions more acceptable to the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

23.

Agriculture

Except for the villages, the Madang North Coast Road winds almost continuously through large plantations. Most of the north coast agricultural wealth is concentrated in a thin ribbon of development along the road although there are a few small native rice projects in some of the semi-coastal villages. The main cash crops grown on the coastal plantations are copra and cocoa, but small plots of tobacco and peanuts are also to be found. Most of the coastal villages have their own copra driers which are operated whenever the villagers can muster enough energy to do so, and as nearly every male adult has at one time or another worked on one of the large plantations there is no shortage of the limited technical knowledge necessary.

The coastal and semi-coastal villages have a rather healthy future in copra and cocoa provided the prices hold. But this cannot be said for the inland villages which are so remote that marketing is impossible and there is no point in growing any cash crops.

* * *

Police

Atitau Police Post was visited on 23rd March 1958 and the Patrol remained there until the 26th. The buildings and surroundings of the Post are in good condition and both the native tracks and the rest houses around Atitau are properly maintained.

Police are also stationed at Sempi in the Sek-Rempi Division to assist Mr John Cox in the maintenance of the North Coast Road. But according to Mr Cox they don't appear to do much work.

The Police Detachment accompanying the Patrol carried out its duties in accordance with the best traditions of the force. Suitable entries have been made in Members' Records of Service and Forms 1.

* * *

Health

Except for the widespread occurrence of tinea, the health of the people in the area patrolled is good. A few cases of tropical ulcer were sent into the Madang Native Hospital, but were refused treatment and told to return to the aid post orderlies. Of the 136 sufferers of tinea ordered to hospital, it was later learned that due to lack of staff, none could be treated. There is ample medicine in the villages to treat these people there, but they are either too ignorant or too lazy to bother. It is sometimes pitiful to see a babe in arms with every inch of its body covered with scaly skin, but nothing can be done about it until the Madang Native Hospital has sufficient staff to supervise the treatment. Until then these people will continue to remain effigies of filth and misery.

END OF REPORT..

18th July, 1958.

M.L. Mackellar
M.L. Mackellar,
Patrol Officer,
Madang.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

CASE No.....

24.

In the Court for Native Affairs, } CIVIL JURISDICTION
For the Madang District
Held at SARANG
This 2nd day of May 1958
Before M.L. Mackellar, MCNA.

PARTIES BEFORE THE COURT

AWANG- GABUN male native of MIRAP, for and on behalf of the
people of MIRAP Village,

against

SONG - DON, Luluai of SARANG, for and on behalf of the
people of SARANG Village.

CAUSE: Application by AWANG - GABUN male native of MIRAP, for and on
behalf of the people of
MIRAP Village.

To decide who has the right to the use of the sago palms
on the land known as TABAN near the village of Mirap in the Madang
District of the said Territory.

STATEMENT OF AWANG: (Affirmed)

My name is Awang. My father's name is Gabun. I am a male
native of Mirap village in the Madang District of the Territory of
New Guinea, and I claim the use of the sago palms on the land known
as Taban for and on behalf of the people of my village. The MIRAP
people originally came from the village of DIMIR which is some miles
inland. When we were at DIMIR it was our custom to use freely
for our own domestic purposes, the produce of Taban. It was the
custom of the people of the villages of Tokain and Sarang to use this
land also, and it may be said that the people of the three villages
of Dimir, Sarang, and Tokain were all joint owners of the produce of
Taban, and we did not recognize any claim by any one of these
villages to the sole ownership to this produce. The most important
produce of this land was sago and all the sago palms were the common
property of all the people of these three villages. There were no
gardens on this land and the sago grew wild. It was the custom of
the people of Dimir, Tokain and Sarang to allow any person from
either of these villages to take what he liked from Taban.

After the war (World War II) my people moved from Dimir
to Mirap on the coast. The village of Mirap and the adjacent
gardens were built on land which was formerly the common property
of all three above villages. As our gardens which are adjacent to
Taban belong to Mirap, I now claim the sago palms of Taban as the
property of Mirap as well. And as we use these palms more often
than any of the other villages, and because we live closer to Taban
than any of the other villages, we believe that since we have moved
down to the coast we have acquired the sole rights to the palms, and
that the people of Tokain and Sarang now no longer have any rights to
the use of the sago palms of Taban.

AWANG His X Mark.

Taken before me this 2nd day of May 1958 at Sarang in the said
Territory.

M. L. Mackellar
M. L. Mackellar,
Member of the Court
for Native Affairs.

STATEMENT OF SONG: (Affirmed)

My name is Song. My father's name is Don and I am the Luluai of Sarang Village in the Madang District of the Territory of New Guinea.

I have heard the evidence of AWANG. It is true that the sago palms in question on the land know as TABAN, were when the MIRAP people were at Dimir, the common property of all the people of the three villages of Tokain, Dimir and Sarang. AWANG's people have since changed their place of domicile, but in so doing they have not changed the native customs which gives them authority to move and which also governs the ownership of property. The Mirap people can by native custom build gardens near their village, and under the same custom, no one other than a Mirap native is entitled to enter those gardens. However, the sago palms on Taban have always been the common property of all three villages, and we believe that irrespective of how long the Mirap people have lived near them, they still are the common property of all three villages. We cannot deprive the Mirap people from using the palms, nor can Tokain and by the same custom, they cannot deprive us.

SONG His X Mark

Taken before me this 2nd day of May 1958 at Sarang in the said Territory.

M. L. Mackellar
M. L. MACKELLAR,
Member of the Court
for Native Affairs.

FINDING:

That the people of the villages of Mirap, Sarang and Tokain are each and severally entitled to the Sago palms on the land known as TABAN situate near the village of Mirap in the Madang District of the Said Territory.

ORDER: The court orders that no native from the village Mirap or Sarang or Tokain shall obstruct or attempt to obstruct any other native from the village of Mirap or Sarang or Tokain from using for his own domestic purposes any sago palm growing on the land known as TABAN situate near the village of Mirap in the Madang District of the Territory of New Guinea.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of May 1958 at Sarang in the said Territory.

M. L. Mackellar
M. L. Mackellar,
Member of the Court
for Native Affairs.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

CASE No.....

76.

In the Court for Native Affairs.) CIVIL JURISDICTION
For the Madang District
Holden at SARANG
This 2nd day of May 1958
Before M.L. Mackellar, MCNA.

PARTIES BEFORE THE COURT

AWANG - GABUN male native of MIRAP, for and on behalf
of the people of
MIRAP Village.

against

SONG - DON, Luluai of SARANG, for and on behalf
of the people of
SARANG Villages.

CAUSE: Application by AWANG - GABUN male native of MIRAP, for and
on behalf of the
people of MIRAP
Village.

To decide who has the right to the use of the sago
palms on the land known as TABAN near the village of MIRAP in the
Madang District of the said Territory.

The boundaries of the Land subject of these proceedings are as follows. Commencing at a large GIABUNG Tree, the most northern point of Dylup Plantation's Ltd. Songkain plantation thence proceeding for 150 links on bearing 45 degrees, thence 120 links on bearing 69 degrees, thence 140 links on bearing 66 degrees, thence 280 links on bearing 70 degrees, thence 140 links on bearing 69 degrees, thence 120 links on bearing 62 degrees, thence 150 links on bearing 71 degrees, thence 170 links on bearing 61 degrees, thence 160 links on bearing 60 degrees, thence 160 links on bearing 65 degrees, thence 170 links on bearing 73 degrees, thence 80 links on bearing 141 degrees, thence 330 links on bearing 90 degrees, thence 70 links on bearing 74 degrees, thence 190 links on bearing 85 degrees, thence 230 links on bearing 84 degrees, thence 10 links on bearing 97 degrees, thence 10 links on bearing 90 degrees, thence 140 links on bearing 101 degrees, thence 140 links on bearing 69 degrees, thence 340 links on bearing 56 degrees, thence 490 links on bearing 320 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 323 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 325 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 335 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 360 degrees, thence 300 links on bearing 3 degrees, thence 430 links on bearing 351 degrees, thence 360 links on bearing 340 degrees, thence 60 links on bearing 265 degrees, thence 260 links on bearing 273 degrees, thence 270 links on bearing 244 degrees, thence 120 links on bearing 250 degrees, thence 270 links on bearing 223 degrees, thence 270 links on bearing 212 degrees, thence 220 links on bearing 220 degrees, thence 200 links on bearing 223 degrees, thence 170 links on bearing 221 degrees, thence 150 links on bearing 226 degrees, thence 150 links on bearing 225 degrees, thence 270 links on bearing 246 degrees, thence 130 links on bearing 250 degrees, thence 120 links on bearing 251 degrees, thence 270 links on bearing 250 degrees, thence 380 links on bearing 263 degrees, thence 240 links on bearing 247 degrees, thence 150 links on bearing 234 degrees, thence 220 links on bearing 220 degrees, thence 210 links on bearing 233 degrees, thence 290 links on bearing 234 degrees, thence 280 links on bearing 203 degrees, thence 230 links on bearing 203 degrees, thence 170 links on bearing 207 degrees, thence 300 links on bearing 177 degrees, thence 220 links on bearing 198 degrees, thence 60 links on bearing 185 degrees, thence 130 links on

bearing 192 degrees, thence 300 links on bearing 185 degrees, thence 100 links on bearing 166 degrees, thence 120 links on bearing 174 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 85 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 89 degrees, thence 500 links on bearing 91 degrees, thence 560 links on bearing 98 degrees to the point of commencement.

Sketch map attached to depositions on file
Madang Court House.

M. L. Mackellar
M. L. Mackellar,
Member of the Court
for Native Affairs.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

INLAND SEK-RENTI CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—512/15—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		General		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Percentage	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F
		0-16	16-45	16-45	16-45	Progn.	Number of Child-bearers	Age																												
BAGILDIK	13.5.58	1												5	2	2	4					5				5	9	2	6	6	4	4	7	8	32	
DEDA	16.5.58	2												1	2	1	5	1								4	18	7	16	16	16	13	14	17	66	
SAMPI	16.5.58	3	1												1	1	7	3					2		9	30	7	21	21	23	16	28	23	102		
BOMASA	16.5.58	2	2								1			1	2	1	7	1							13	29	7	17	17	24	22	26	27	107		
KAWA	16.5.58	1									2			3	3	1	1	9	3		1			1	15	39	11	26	26	33	35	33	30	145		
BUDUP	17.5.58	1												1			1								4	9	2	7	7	7	6	12	8	34		
MEBAT	17.5.58	2									1	2			3					1					9	5	12	27	27	20	26	42	32	121		
DAPU	19.5.58													6	2		2								1	12	2	10	10	8	6	12	10	38		
MABINOB	19.5.58	2	2								1					1	4	1				2			3	4	10	20	20	28	25	32	22	114		
WANGAR	20.5.58		1								1	2					6	4							5	28	4	18	18	18	6	24	23	81		
GEGIRI	20.5.58													1	1		2	1				3			3	13	4	9	9	11	9	10	11	47		
HAPURPI	20.5.58		2			1						1		12	8	1	3	2				1			3	25	1	15	15	7	9	23	16	61		
GUHUP	20.5.58	1	1								2			1	1	3	2	13	2			1	1		3	8	4	24	1	24	14	15	33	32	111	
MUKURU	21.5.58	2	1								2	2			2	2	1	5	1			2			7	25	4	17	17	14	12	22	22	78		
HAIDUREM	21.5.58		1								2					1	8					8	3		7	27	5	15	15	12	9	20	20	80		
BALBE (1)	10.6.58		2					1						3	1	1	2	6	4						22	25	6	23	23	2	9	32	19	24	29	114
LEPTING	11.6.58										2	2			1	3	1	3	7	1					13	35	12	27	27	1	9	22	23	35	37	128
ASIWO	11.6.58	3												8	17	2	4	4	4			3			15	36	12	35	35	1	6	28	28	29	45	141
MAIK	11.6.58	1																							10	7	5	10	10	2	1	16	10	9	9	44
SIGU	12.6.58	3	1			1								3	1		2	5	8	1					6	34	12	20	20	2	0	16	19	31	26	106

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1958.....

S A R U G A

(Govt. Print. 10,000.)

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS		LABOUR POTENTIAL			FEMALES			TOTAL (excluding absentee)	M+F				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission	MALES	FEMALES		Percentage of Child-bearing age			Average Size of Family	Totals		M+F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		M	F	
NAKE	3.6.58	1	1											1	2	2	4	2	3	4		2				4	22	15	151.2	9	5	20	17	57			
BAGUPI	3.6.58	1																		3						11	1	5	51.2	3	7	27					
ITAPI	4.6.58	4														1	2	15								4	34	31	311	11	9	30	37	102			
MANEP	4.6.58													2			9	6	6							1	11	5	51.9	3	7	9	28				
SEVOI	6.6.58													1		8	3	2	1							2	6	6	61.0	7	10	8	26				
SILAHALA	6.6.58	2	1											1	1	3	2		8	3						6	29	316	167.8	11	13	23	18	76			
SARUGA	6.6.58	1												2				1	6	3						8	27	27	271.0	14	21	35	90				
BAI	8.6.58	2	2							1						1	5	8	12							20	32	1125	25	2.5	33	26	36	33	140		
WAMAS	8.6.58	1	4											3					6	4						17	44	826	26	2.4	40	27	37	31	145		
MURUPI	8.6.58															3	1									1	7	1	8	8	1.4	5	5	8	9	27	
SAMOSA	9.6.58		1											2					1	5						7	16	215	15	1.8	9	5	13	17	50		
SOLI	9.6.58																3	1	3	2						4	15	6	12	12	1.9	6	7	11	17	46	
KAGI	12.6.58																				1							7	2	5	5	2.7	9	6	8	7	31
		6	15	1										1	9	6	13	12	21	22	64	20					81	231	47	196	196	1.6	160	124	232	245	815

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

MEGIAR CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—513/10.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Percentage of Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F			
		0-16		17-45		10-26		16-45																																
MALAS	31.3.58	1						1				1	1					1	3						2	22	4	13	13		14	10	25	16	69					
TOKAIN	1.4.58	1	1									2	1			2	1	7	2			1			10	59	9	39	39		32	37	59	47	185					
MIRAP	2.4.58	2	2								1				4		1	15			8	1			17	60	16	49	6	49		42	43	59	55	223				
KARAGUM	3.4.58		6								2	1			2			13			15	7			10	60	9	47	47		30	41	57	58	221					
BASKAN	19.4.58	2	2								2	1		1	1		3	5			11	7	1		13	63	16	41	1	41		22	45	64	52	210				
DIMIR	20.4.58	4	6			1			1		2	1	1	5	4	1	4	11				4			27	87	19	67	7	67		82	67	101	86	351				
GAMENKIN	22.4.58					1											3					1			4	25	5	21	21		12	18	26	22	82					
IMBARB	22.4.58	1	1								3	2					3	4							10	47	2	24	24		32	7	51	30	127					
(includes BOSKAN)																																								
SARANG	29.4.58	3	9							1				4	1		2	21			20	13	1		18	70	24	60	1	60		41	62	54	65	277				
NOM	6.5.58	1	1								1					1	5	2		1					7	16	6	10	1	10		14	16	12	11	61				
MEGIAR	6.5.58	3	6											2		2	13	2	8		3	2	1		18	57	24	46	1	46		43	57	39	50	218				
BARANIS	7.5.58	3	2								1	2			1		7	9		1	1	5			23	49	14	33	33		50	37	40	40	190					
		27	36			2			1	1			13	11	2	10	14	4	11	0	2	33		59	28	10	7	35	9	61	5	13	4	50	17	4	50	174	50	174

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

BUNABUN CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—512/10.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		
BUNABUN	17.3.58																	1								15		5	43	11	30	2	30			17	27	2934	123
ASIMBIN	"	1																		3	1					1		6	15	2	14			17	12	1713	61		
TAVULTAE	18.3.58																	2	1	4	2					3		4		3	9	1	7	7		6	2	910	34
BEPOUR	"	2																								11		1		8	30	9	24	24		21	23	2929	114
MURUKINAM	19.3.58																			6	3					5	2	1	1	10	40	11	33	3	33	20	28	4839	144
REINDUK	21.3.58	2																								3	1	2	20	1	14	1	14	10	14	2221	71		
SARISAWU	28.3.58	2	3				1																			6	5	4	1	9	21	5	21	21		20	18	1029	93
AREGEREK	29.3.58	1																								2		1		5	14	8	15	1	15	8	20	1316	60
BOIYA	29.3.58																			2	2	2	2							6	12		7	7		8	1	137	29
DAGURIP	29.3.58				1																							2		6	21	2	9	1	9	8	4	2010	44
		8	3		1		1													10	4	9	5	17		23		29	2	60	25	50	17	8	17	135	149	20798	773



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Cleared
11.7.69.*



PATROL REPORT

District of..... MADANG Report No..... 5 of 1957/58.....

Patrol Conducted by..... J. A. JOHNSTON. CADET PATROL OFFICER......

Area Patrolled..... GAL - UTU and MAPARAP - TRANSGOGOL CENSUS DIVISIONS......

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

Natives..... 4 members of R.P. & N.G.C. and 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From..... 9 / 6 / 1958 to 27 / 6 / 1958.....

Number of Days..... 18.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... April / 1957.....

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference..... 4 miles / the inch series . Madang sheet......

Objects of Patrol..... Compile tax census and collect tax. Routine administration. Survey and purchase of ground for lease to Catholic Mission at Utu. Survey and investigation of land application at Silaul.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
.....

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NA.30-10-89

8th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 5 - 1957/58 MADANG.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. It is gratifying to note the enthusiasm with which economic development is being approached.

MALAI is a man whose potential you will no doubt utilise and channel.

Mr. Johnson has presented a good Patrol Report which is indicative of an observant, well balanced young man.

*Camping allowance
below budget
and found correct*

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

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MIC	
In	
M	F

NA.30-10-89

8th August, 1958.

The Commissioner for Taxation,
PORT MORESBY.

Extract from Patrol Report 5, 1957/58 MARANG.

"Tax Collection and Compilation of Tax Census: Taxation collected during the patrol from the two census divisions amounted to £419. No great difficulties were experienced in collecting this tax.

During preliminary discussions with village officials from the GAL-UTU Census Division, they stated that they were prepared to pay only 10/- tax instead of the £1 which was set down for them. However, after lengthy discussions and much explaining of the fundamentals and reasons for taxation, they all agreed that they could and would pay £1 tax as gazetted for them.

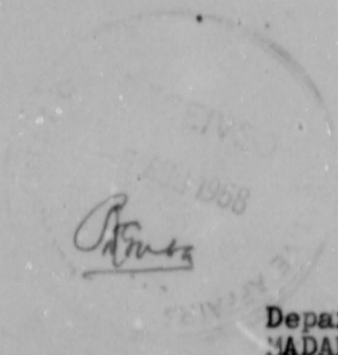
General discussions re taxation were held with all officials and villagers in order to gain their views and ideas on the subject. The main trend of thought seemed to be that it was quite right for the Government to bring in taxation so that they could start to help the Government in helping themselves. Several of the bright village officials turned out to be well educated in the reasons for taxation and their people were only too happy to pay the regulated tax. However, in the majority of cases everything had to be explained in detail before the people came to realise that it was for their own benefit that they were obliged to pay tax.

Census figures show that the population is increasing in both census divisions, although this is due to migrations into a small extent. In the GAL-UTU Census Division births exceeded deaths by 32, while in the MAPARAP-TRANSGOGOL Census Division births exceeded deaths by 22, thus showing a healthy increase."

For your information, please.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/10/89 ✓



JBP:cm

M.30/13

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

Assistant District Officer,
Madang Central Sub District,
MADANG.

1st. August, 1958.

PATROL REPORT No.5 of 1957/58

I have no comments to add to those already made by you in your covering memorandum. I agree that Mr. Johnson appears to have conducted a good first solo patrol.

Claim for camping allowance has been approved and passed to Sub-Treasury for payment.

(J.B. Page)
a/District Officer

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above Report is forwarded herewith.

Page
(J.B. Page)
a/District Officer

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30/13

DPS.WEB

Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

25th July, 1958.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

Patrol Report No. 5 of 1957/58 by
C.P.O. Johnston to Gal-Utu and Maparap-
Trans Gogol Census Divisions.

Attached hereto please find the abovementioned report,
together with claim for camping allowance for your approval.

This was a routine tax census patrol and the report
reveals that conditions in the two census divisions are generally
satisfactory, particularly as regards health, villages, housing
and village officials.

The extension of the main road through from Mawan to
Utu should do much to stimulate rice production, the major part
of the Gogol valley being considered fine rice growing country.
However, this will be a slow process and the level of enthusiasm
of the Gal-Utu people will probably be correspondingly low
meantime.

A greater problem of development and marketing exists
in the Trans-Gogol area. This would be overcome by the bridging
of the Gogol river, where road making would be relatively easy,
with large areas of land available for either European settlement
or a native re-settlement, in addition to intensified native
production. However, there are no present prospects of the
Gogol being bridged in the foreseeable future and so the marketing
problem remains. It is no doubt discouraging to haul produce
long distances by foot.

Separate recommendations will be made for the
appointments of Lalulis and Tultuls, as listed on pages 3-4.

This is Cadet Patrol Officer Johnson's first solo
patrol and I believe he has performed creditably. As a first
report, this is very satisfactory.

(D.P. Sheekey)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office.
Madang.
8th July 1958.

To the District Officer.
MADANG DISTRICT.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1957/58.

GAL - UTU and MAPARAP - TRANSGOGOL
CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Officer conducting patrol: J. A. Johnston. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: Gal - Utu and Maparap - Transgogol Census Divisions.

Objects of patrol: Compile tax census and collect tax. Routine administration work. Survey and investigation of land applications.

Personnel accompanying patrol: No. 6155 - L/Cpl. Kwiamai.
No. 9835 - Const. Rapis.
No. 9830 - Const. Tangakawa.
No. 8700 - Const. Koripamo.

N.M.O. Tai.

Last patrol to the area: April 1957. CPO J. Hannan.

Duration of patrol: 9th June '58 to 27th June '58. 18 days.

Map reference: 4 miles to the inch series. Madang sheet.

J. A. Johnston
.....
(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO: 5 of 1957/58.

DIARY.

Monday 9th June '58.

Departed Madang per truck for Mawan at 11 a.m. arriving at road head at 1.45 p.m. -- All village officials from area to be patrolled were assembled. Held discussions with same re the route the patrol would take, general matters concerning the collection of tax and compiling of tax census and also the land investigations to be carried out in the area. -- Spent night Mawan.

Tuesday 10th June '58.

To Gumalu village where tax census was conducted. Inspected the 2 villages of Gumalu. Minor complaints heard and discussions held with officials and villagers re taxation.

Tax census of Mawan and Lowo and inspection of villages. Minor troubles heard and discussions re tax held. Spent night at Mawan.

Wednesday 11th June '58.

ADO Sheekey arrived from Madang at 8.30 a.m. Accompanied him to Silaul village where talks were held with the owners of some land which is desired to be purchased for leasing. Returned to Mawan where further talks were held with the owners of this ground. ADO Sheekey departed for Madang at 3.0 p.m. Tax census of Baimak and inspection of village. Discussions re tax. -- Spent night at Mawan.

Thursday 12th June '58.

Departed Mawan 8.35 a.m. for Wanif, arriving 10.45 a.m. Tax census of Meginam, Lagaha and Wanif. Inspected Wanif village. Discussions re tax held with all. Spent night at Wanif.

Friday 13th June '58.

Departed Wanif 7.45 a.m. for Gal. Inspected No. 1 and 2 villages of Meginam en route, arriving at Gal at 9.30 a.m. Tax census of Sanepi, Matepi, Arar, Birimai and Autabak villages. General talks re taxation held with all officials and villagers. Spent night at Gal.

Saturday 14th June '58.

Tax census of Nos. 1 and 2 Gal. Discussions re tax held. -- To Birimai for inspection of village. -- Returned and inspected villages of Gal 1 and 2. -- Spent night at Gal.

Sunday 15th June '58.

Departed Gal at 7.35 a.m. Arrived Silopi 11.0 a.m. inspecting villages of Sanepi, Arar, Matepi and Autabak en route. Tax census of Silopi. Discussions re tax. -- Departed Silopi at 3.50 p.m. arriving at Utu and Guteb villages at 5.55 p.m. -- Outlined work to be done in that area to village officials. Met Catholic Missionary stationer at Utu. -- Spent night at Utu.

Monday 16th June '58.

Surveyed area of ground at Utu in order to purchase same for lease to Catholic Mission. Tax census of Malolo, Guteb and Utu. Discussions with people. -- Spent night at Utu.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO: 5 of 1957/58.

D I A R Y (cont).

Tuesday 17th June 1958.

Completed tax census of Utu. Departed Utu at 9.45 a.m. after inspecting Catholic Mission schools. - Tax census conducted and villages inspected at Gilolo, Aiskan, Silaul and Barik en route to Mawan. General discussions held with all villagers. Arrived Mawan 5.35 p.m. and arranged with locals for carriers for the following morning. -- Spent night at Mawan.

Wednesday 18th June '58.

Departed Mawan 8 a.m. for Oupan. Arrived 8.50 a.m. and conducted tax census and inspected village. Talks re tax etc. Departed Oupan at 10.45 a.m. for Berin arriving 11.25 a.m. Tax census conducted and village inspected. Several minor complaints heard and general discussions held. - Departed Berin at 3.5 p.m. for Bemari, arriving 4.10 p.m. - Tax census conducted of Sihan village. - Some minor disputes re pigs heard at night. - Spent night at Bemari.

Thursday 19th June '58.

Tax census of Waguma and Bemari villages. General talks etc. Inspected Bemari village. - Departed Bemari 10 a.m. en route to Jobto. Inspected Waguma village and their rice scheme en route, arriving Jobto at 10.50 a.m. Tax census conducted and village inspected. General discussions. - Departed Jobto at 3.5 p.m. for Bemal. Inspected Hugar, hamlet of Jobto en route, arriving Bemal at 4.40 p.m. - Inspected Bemal village and held general discussions with villagers. - Spent night at Bemal.

Friday 20th June '58.

Tax census of Bemal. - Departed Bemal at 10.45 a.m. for Baisarik, arriving at 11.40 a.m. Tax census conducted, village inspected and general discussions held. - Spent night at Baisarik.

Saturday 21st June '58.

Departed Baisarik at 7.40 a.m. arriving Tebinsarik at 9.40 a.m. Tax census, inspection of village and discussions. Departed Tebinsarik at 3.0 p.m. arriving Wabusarik at 5.15 p.m. Inspected village and held discussions with people. - Spent night at Wabusarik.

Sunday 22nd June '58.

Departed Wabusarik at 7.5 a.m. for Karamasarik, arriving 9.25 a.m. Tax census conducted, village inspected and general talks held. - Departed Karamasarik at 1.40 p.m. arriving Wabusarik at 4.0 p.m. Tax census of Wabusarik. - Spent night at Wabusarik.

Monday 23rd June '58.

Departed Wabusarik at 7.40 a.m. arriving Tebinsarik at 9.45 a.m. Departed Tebinsarik at 10 a.m. for Amaimon, arriving at 11.15 a.m. Tax census conducted, village inspected and talks held. Spent the night at Amaimon.

Tuesday 24th June '58.

Departed Amaimon at 7.40 a.m. arriving Malolo at 10.30 a.m. Inspected village and discussed advent of road to their area with village officials. - Departed Malolo at 11.5 a.m. for Mawan. Discussed work on vehicular road with officials from Utu, Guteb, Gilolo, Aiskan, Silaul and Barik en route to Mawan, arriving Mawan at 1.45 p.m. -- Arranged with those concerned re surveying of ground near Silaul for following morning. -- Spent night at Mawan.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO 5 of 1957/58.

DIARY (cont).

Wednesday 25th June '58.

To Silaul village where an area of land was surveyed and matters pertaining to the alienation of this land were investigated. Returned to Mawan at 3.30 p.m. -- Spent the night at Mawan. Note received from Madang that a bridge is being repaired and truck is unable to come out and collect personnel.

Thursday 26th June '58.

Villagers from Oupan, Gumalu, Lowo, Mawan and Baimak were called together to work on new road from Baimak to Silaul. - Supervised work on this roadwork and also roadwork being done by villagers from Barik and Silaul.- Spent night at Mawan.

Friday 27th June '58.

Above-mentioned villagers again collected and supervised on roadwork. --- Truck arrived from Madang to collect patrol personnel. Departed Mawan at 1.45 p.m. arriving Madang 3.30 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO: 5 of 1957/58.

Introduction.

This was a routine patrol through the Gal-Utu and Maparap-Transgogol Census Divisions of the Madang Sub-District for the purposes of compiling the initial tax census records, collecting personal tax and carrying out general routine administration work.

Local Situation.

The native situation throughout the area covered by the patrol was satisfactory. Most of the villages are in relatively close proximity to the Gogol River road-head and the people are quite regular visitors to Madang. Also they are in close relation with some of the villages in the Amhenob Local Government Council area.

Numerous minor complaints, mainly re pigs and payment of bride prices, were brought to the notice of the patrol. None of these however, required court action and were settled amicably on the spot.

The reference made by CPO Hannan in Madang Patrol Report No. 8 of 1956/57 re "poison and sanguma" has apparently died a natural death in the Gal-Utu area. Nothing was heard of these matters and no evidence of anything untoward having happened in the past year or so came to hand.

Economic Development.

The main centre of development is in the Mawan area near the Gogol River road-head. Large areas of land have been cleared and rice planted, mainly due to the enthusiasm of a Mawan villager, MALAI, who plans and directs all development in this area.

Also there are several sources from which the surrounding inhabitants can earn an income.

A large line of boys are maintained on the maintenance and construction of the Gogol River road. This road which is now being pushed on from Baimak to Silaul and then on to Utu should give incentive and enthusiasm to more villagers who reside along the road to begin some sort of economic development, probably rice growing.

Work is also provided for some people in clearing 2 blocks of land near Mawan which have been leased for the purpose of growing cocoa.

It is apparent that a timber-getting company is to begin operations in the area in the near future and this should provide employment for a large number of people also.

A rice scheme is in progress at Waguma village in the Maparap-Transgogol Census Division. At the time of the patrol's visit, harvesting was in progress and the rice appeared of a good quality and was free from the disease which destroyed a lot of rice in the Gogol River area recently. The people were told to take the rice to the mill at Yal in the Bagasin area as soon as harvesting operations were completed and not to leave it in the storage shed for vermin to destroy it, as seems to be the custom in a lot of places.

If a little more incentive could be put into these people, much in the way of economic development could be done. Rice could be produced on a large scale, especially in the Maparap Transgogol area where there are relatively large areas of kunai

grassland, which would only have to be burned off and the arduous task of clearing land would not have to be done.

~~///~~ Tax Collection and Compilation of Tax Census.

Taxation collected during the patrol from the two census divisions amounted to £419. No great difficulties were experienced in collecting this tax.

During preliminary discussions with village officials from the Gal-Utu Census Division they stated that they were prepared to pay only 10/- tax instead of the £1 which was set down for them. However, after lengthy discussions and much explaining of the fundamentals and reasons for taxation, they all agreed that they could and would pay £1 tax as gazetted for them. 11

General discussions re taxation were held with all officials and villagers in order to gain their views and ideas on the subject. The main trend of thought seemed to be that it was quite right for the Government to bring in taxation so that they could start to help the Government in helping themselves. Several of the brighter village officials turned out to be well educated in the reasons for taxation and their people were only too happy to pay the regulated tax. - However in the majority of cases everything had to be explained in detail before the people came to realise that it was for their own benefit that they were obliged to pay tax.

Census figures show that the population is increasing in both census divisions, although this is due to migrations in to a small extent. In the Gal-Utu Census Division births exceeded deaths by 32, while in the Maparap-Transgogol Census Division births exceeded deaths by 22, thus showing a healthy increase.

Medical and Health.

Health in the area patrolled was found to be very good. The Native Medical Orderly accompanying the patrol attended to the numerous small cuts etc. but nothing of a serious nature was seen. A young boy from Utu was sent to Mawan Aid Post for treatment to a small T.U. Also a young girl from Autabak was brought back to Madang hospital for treatment to a badly swollen knee.

The Aid Posts at Mawan and Meginam do good business as the people in the area now seem to realise that medicines etc. are useful things in clearing up sickness and sores. Both Aid Posts were clean and in good order.

People from Wabusarik and Karamasarik villages in the Maparap-Transgogol Census Division usually prefer to go to the Aiome hospital for treatment. - Also villagers from Tebinsarik, Baisarik, Bemal, Jobto, Waguma and Bemari seek medical treatment at Yal Aid Post in the Bagasin area.

The visit of the doctor from Madang to the Mawan area each fortnight and the regular visit by an Infant Welfare Sister is helping to keep sickness to a minimum.

In all the village officials generally seem to be doing a good job in sending their people to aid posts and hospitals for treatment, thus making the area a much healthier one.

Villages, Housing and Sanitation.

Generally the housing throughout the area was of a good standard. Villages were in a clean state and in good order. Latrines were present in all villages and were in good repair and were being used.

There has been some shifting of village sites throughout the area:-

Gal-Utu.

The people of Utu and Guteb villages have left their old village sites on top of a mountain and have built new houses down below on the flat on the banks of the Waruruk Creek near the Catholic Mission Station. These people have built their houses in two lines on opposite sides of a field. They have planted gardens around their houses and the setting is rather picturesque.

Maparap-Transgogol.

The inhabitants of Baisarik village are in the process of moving to a new site on the opposite side of the Sapi River to where they are now living. Their village is usually inundated by the river during the wet season and so they are moving to higher ground. They were advised to hurry up and complete the building of their houses before the next wet season arrives.

Amaimon people also wished to move to a new site. They state that they are at present living on their mothers' ground and are stuck out in the middle of nowhere and would like to move to their fathers' ground which is over towards Oronga village in the Kare Census Division. As this would probably involve the re-grouping of Amaimon in another census division (either Gal-Utu or Kare) the matter was left in abeyance until it could be discussed with the ADO on return to Madang. The result of the discussion was that these people were informed that they could go ahead and move to the proposed new site and a decision would be made at a later date as to whether Amaimon would be incorporated into another census division or not.

Villagers of Wabusarik are in the process of shifting their village. It is at present built on a narrow ridge which is slowly breaking away, thus causing some danger to the present position of the houses. There seems to be quite a lot of movement in the ground in this area as many large gulleys were seen along the road between Wabusarik and Karamasarik, where the ground had just opened up.

Missions and Schools.

Both Catholic and Lutheran Mission influence is found in this area. There is a Catholic Mission station near Utu and Guteb villages, where a missionary is stationed. - Here the Mission has just finished building 4 new school houses and this is probably the only school in the area where any real benefit is gained from the teaching, as English is being taught.

Most of the villages in the area, especially in the Maparap-Transgogol area, have small village schools run by a native trained by the Lutheran Mission. These however are of the usual low standard found in the majority of village schools.

Village Officials.

Throughout the patrol the village officials performed their duties capably, always having carriers ready on time etc. -- The following changes were made during the patrol and are now recommended for appointment on probation.

Luluai LEVAL of Gumalu is now deceased. His son MULA appointed probationery luluai by popular demand.

Luluai SELIAB of Aiskan resigned because of old age and sickness. The present tultul SAWERANAM was appointed probationery luluai, while WITUP was appointed probationery tultul.

Luluai AUN of Bemal resigned because of failing health and MARKIS was appointed probationery luluai.

Roads and Bridges.

Throughout the area patrolled all walking tracks were found to be in good condition.

The main vehicular road from Madang is now completed as far as Baimak village. Construction is now under way on the section from Baimak to Barik and Silaul. People from Mawan, Lowo, Gumalu, Oupan, and Baimak villages were supervised on cutting ~~drains~~ the first section of the road during the patrol's presence. Also the people from Barik and Silaul were supervised on cutting drains in a badly waterlogged section further on. If a bulldozer could be put into operation on cutting the road over the only big obstacle, Agagori Hill, and the enthusiasm of the villagers did not wane, this road could go through to Silaul with very little trouble. The next section from Silaul to Utu and Malolo is a comparatively easy one and the main construction work could be done by the villagers.

Land Dispute.

A land dispute was brought forward while the patrol was at Gal. The land concerned is situated between the villages of Gal and Meginam. Both groups are firm in their statements that the land is theirs. Gal people say that it has been their land for time immemorial and Meginam people state that their tumunas bought the land many years ago. Neither of the parties concerned could come to an agreement re this land and so it was explained to them that they would have to wait until the matter could be gone into by the Lands Titles Commissioner.

Conclusion.

While the Gal-Utu people appear to be mainly indifferent to the commencement of any great economic development in their area, with a little supervision amongst them they could progress quite a lot.

Rumours have been heard that the timber-getting company mentioned under the heading of Economic Development may bridge the Gogol River near Mawan in order to get into good timber areas. If this is so, then it would be a relatively simple job to put a road in to the more heavily populated areas of the Naparap-Transgogol Census Division thus providing better amenities for these people, who, in comparison to the Gal-Utu people, are keen to go ahead with some sort of development.

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J. A. Johnston

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(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

MADANG PATROL REPORT NO: 5 of 1957/58.

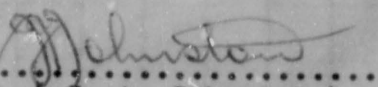
APPENDIX A. REPORT ON NATIVE CONETABULARY WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL.

- 6155 - L/Cpl. Kwiamai - Not a first class N.C.O. Inclined to be lazy at times, but conduct generally good.
- 9835 - Const. Rapis - An excellent constable. Always happy and humorous and a tireless worker. Conduct beyond reproach.
- 9860 - Const. Tangakawa- Proved rather inexperienced at first, but was a quick learner and in the latter stages of the patrol performed his duties capably and well. Conduct always good.
- 8700 - Const. Koripamo - Was rather quick tempered with the villagers at first. After the occurrence of a small incident, he was given a good talking to and thereafter performed his duties in a quieter and more efficient manner. Work generally good.

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APPENDIX B. REPORT ON NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL.

- N.M.O. Tai - A good worker who has a good knowledge of diseases etc. and the treatment required for same. Conduct always good.
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.....
(J. A. Johnston)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Census Division Number : MM 4.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

GAL - UTU CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print - 7492/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Number of Child-bearing age	Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	M	F
AISKAN	17.6.58	1													1	5		1										1018	3	14	142.5	17	10	1614	63						
ARAR	13.6.58		1									1		1				2									314		17	171.2	10	4	1821	55							
AUTABAK	13.6.58	1													2			1									717	8	16	162.7	16	19	1817	71							
BAINAK	11.6.58	3							1	1	1	2		1	1	2	6	4		3							535	12	26	262.9	28	28	2927	125							
BAKIK	17.6.58	2													1	2	2	4									412	4	9	91.9	8	6	1311	42							
BIRIMAI	13.6.58	1															4	2		2							121	1	15	15.7	3	1	2018	50							
GAL 1	14.6.58	3	1			1	1				1	2		7	8		6	1		1							421	7	17	17.9	12	9	1721	67							
GAL 2	14.6.58		1									1			3		4	4									325	3	18	181.1	8	10	2425	75							
GILOLO	17.6.58											1			1		5	2									817	3	17	171.8	16	12	1522	72							
GUMALU	10.6.58	6	2			1					1	1		2	4	3	8	9								1	8	54	5	37	37	2.5	30	2945	44	165					
GUTEB	16.6.58	1									2	2		1	1	1	6										3	23	2	21	21	1.1	8	1021	23	68					
LAGAHA	12.6.58	2	3												1		7	6		1	2						8	24	9	16	16	2.4	13	1914	21	83					
LOWO	10.6.58	1	1									1					6	2		1							7	17	2	10	10	1.6	14	1013	15	61					
MALOLO	16.6.58	1	2								3			1	2	1	2	8										1	15	1	15	15	.5	5	4	9	17	43			
MEPEPI	13.6.58	2	1									2		1	2	3	5	1										5	21	8	21	21	1.7	16	16	24	26	88			
MAWAN	10.6.58	1	2			1								1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1							6	16	7	15	15	2.0	17	1816	17	75				
MEGINAM	12.6.58	2	4			1					1			2			7	9										7	35	8	26	26	2.1	16	1829	30	109				
OMONODORO (SILOPI)	15.6.58										1	1		1	1	4	10	1										11	34	14	24	24	2.0	21	2037	29	118				
c/f	27.18					2	2		1	1	1	10	14	11	25	10	22	97	44		6	6					101	419	97	334	5	334	258	243	378	398	1430				

Census Division Number: MM 4.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

GAL - UTU CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print. 7402/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Cl'd Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F								
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F									
	b/f	27	18					2	2					1	1	1	10	14			11	25	10	22	97			44		6		6			101	419	97	334	5	334			258	243	378	398	1430
SANEPI	13.6.58	3	1														1				1	1	3		1										3	14	1	12	2	12	1.4	12	6	15	16	53	
SILAU	17.6.58	3	2														1				1	3	1	1	5			1		1					10	29	8	24		24	2.0	21	22	29	28	107	
UTU	17.6.58	2	5															1			1			16				4		2		2			11	44	11	34		34	1.4	20	23	34	48	149	
WANIF	12.6.58	5	2																		2	1	3	10				3							7	23	3	17		17	2.1	21	17	16	23	90	
		40	28					2	2					3	1	1	11	16			12	32	12	27	131			53		9		8			132	529	120	421	7	421			332	311	472	513	1829

Census Division Number : MM 5.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

MAPARAP - TRANSGOGOL CENSUS DIVISION.

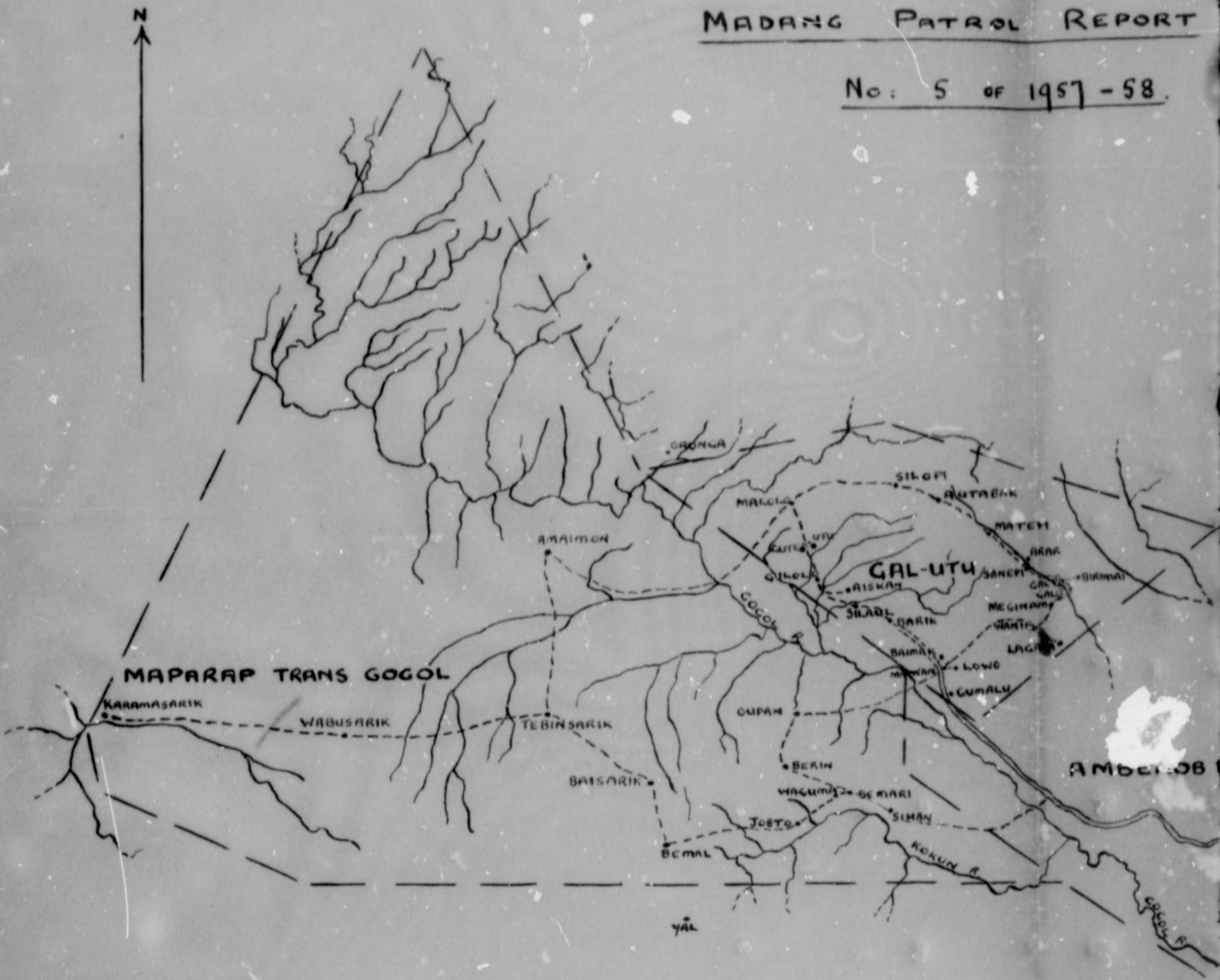
Govt. Print. 7405/10.55.




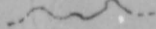
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F
AMAIMON	23.6.58	2														2	2	1								5	14	5	15	1	15	2.2	13	14	17	18	63	
BAISARIK	20.6.58	3			1						2			3	2	3	15		1							4	35	9	25	2	25	2.8	21	22	23	27	109	
BEMAL	20.6.58	4	1								3	2			1				9	3			9	4	16	39	4	24		24	2.4	31	18	32	27	133		
BEMARI	19.6.58										1							3	5							9	17		13	1.4	13	4	13	14	52			
BERIN	18.6.58	2	5								3	1	1		1	1	3	3	4						8	34	4	21		21	2.0	19	21	29	25	101		
JOEL	19.6.58	1	2				1				1	1			1	3	1	6	2				3	2	5	23	6	18		18	2.4	12	17	22	24	88		
KARAMASARIK	22.6.58	1	1									2					7	4							4	26	5	13		13	1.4	9	10	23	17	70		
OUPAN	18.6.58	1	2												2	3	3	2	3				2		3	20	3	17		17	2.1	14	12	22	20	75		
SIHAN	18.6.58	3	2								1	1					1	9		1	4	1	4	1	4	24	5	18		18	1.3	15	19	22	19	90		
TEBINSARIK	21.6.58	1	4												8	6		7	1						5	23	4	18	1	18	2.0	18	17	16	19	78		
WABUSARIK	22.6.58	1	3								1	1			2		2	10	11				1		10	34	12	15		15	2.1	16	22	14	17	91		
WAGUMA	19.6.58	3	1												2		1	2							3	8	2	9		9	2.5	9	7	8	11	38		
		22 23					1		1						12	8	1	17	20	1	14	73	36	1	19	7	76	297	59	276	5	206		190	183	241	238	988

MAP ACCOMPANYING

MADANG PATROL REPORT

No: 5 of 1957-58.



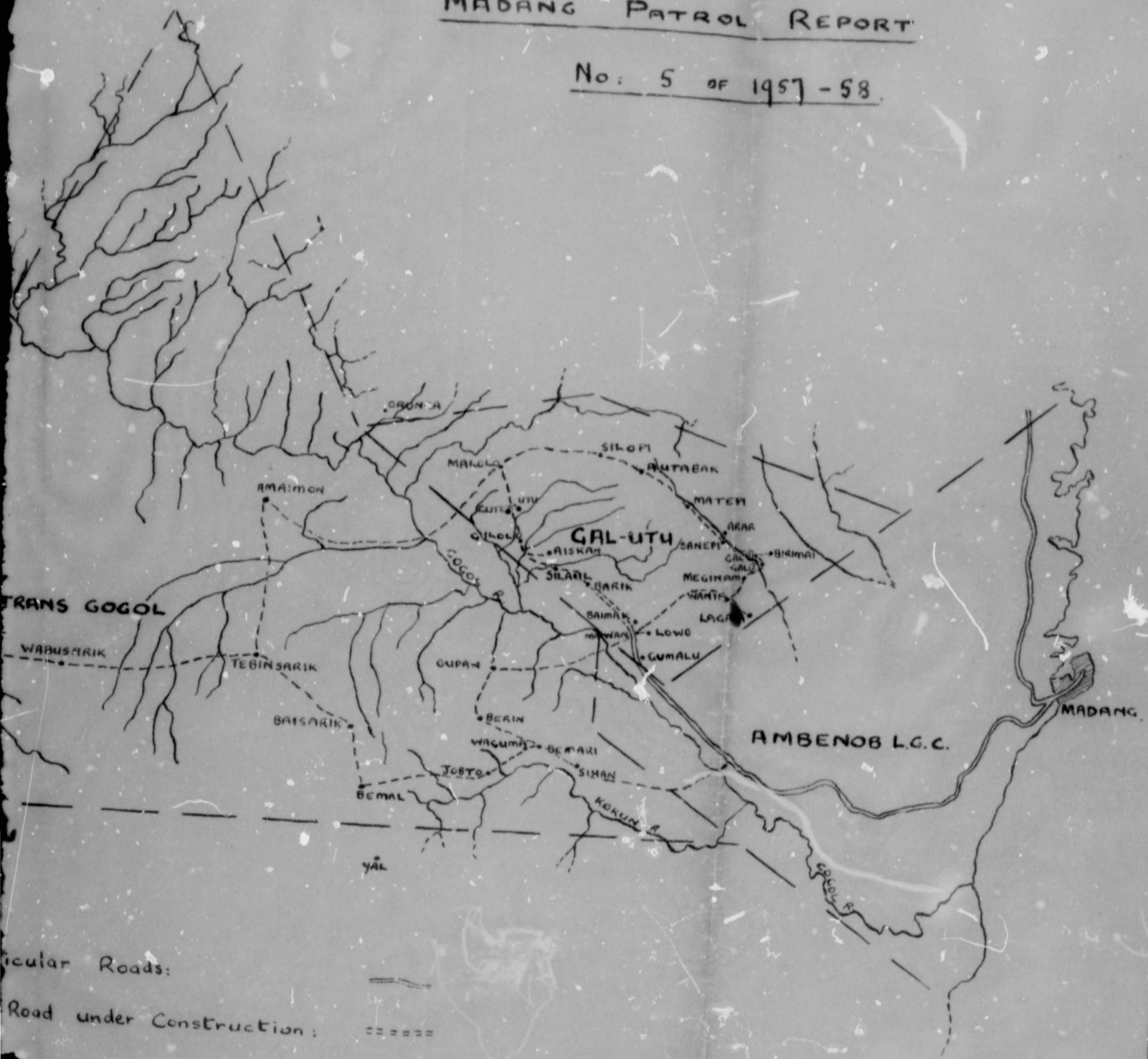
- Main Vehicular Roads: 
- Vehicular Road under Construction: 
- Patrol Route: 
- Rivers: 

Scale: 1 in

MAP ACCOMPANYING

MADANG PATROL REPORT

No: 5 OF 1957-58.



Spare Copy D.N.A.

Checked
11-7-69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....MADANG..... Report No.....Special Report No. 1 of 57/58

Patrol Conducted by.....F. J. HOWARD..... Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.....Inland Sek Rempi and Saker Garus.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....No.....

Natives.....2 Constables RPNGC.

Duration—From.....8/8/1957.....to.....11/9/1957.....

Number of Days.....25.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Aug./1957..... Mr. J. Hannan P/O Saker Garus and Inland Sek Rempi
Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....Madang District Map..... 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol.....To supervise the construction of four feeder roads emanating from the North Coast Road.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

...../19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Staff Clerk.

MINUTE

File No. 30-10-66

Govt. Print.—8017/4.55.

MIGP
In
M F

SUBJECT

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58- MADANG

Your attention is drawn to paragraph 2 of the Assistant District Officer's comments to the District Officer.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.
15/10/57

Handwritten signature and date: 15/10/57

PA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Chief of Division, Development and Welfare.

MINUTE

File No. 30-10-66

Govt. Print—5017/4.56.

SUBJECT	SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 - MADANG
---------	---

Your attention is invited to page 4 of this Patrol Report.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

15/10/57

*noted
M.D.
4/11*

30-10-66

Department of Native Affairs
HONOURABLE

15th October, 1957

District Officer,
MADANG

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/57 - MADANG

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your remarks adequately cover the contents of the Report. Mr. Howard appears to have done a very good job and has certainly displayed initiative and a capacity for organisation.

J.K.M.
(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

*Staff
Bully*

[Signature]
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/66 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

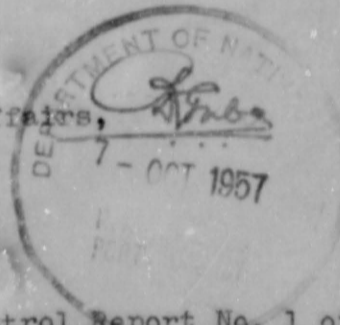
RTG/AB

No.

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.



Special Patrol Report No. 1 of 57/58 - MADANG.

F. J. Howard, C.P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of above report of a special patrol by Mr. Howard, C.P.O.

The main object of this patrol was to supervize the construction of feeder roads leading off the North Coast road, and was conducted partly with Mr. J. Hannan, P.O. (See Patrol Report 1 of 57/58).

I feel Mr. Howard has made a reasonable attempt at this, his first patrol report.

His claim for Camping allowance is enclosed herewith.

As mentioned in the A.D.O.'s covering letter, Mr. Howard's progress is quite satisfactory.

Staff
Belly

encl.

R. T. Galloway
.....
(R. T. Galloway)
a/DISTRICT OFFICER

RTG/AB

Department of Native Affairs,
Madang.

4th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Special Patrol Report No. 1 of 57/58 - MADANG.

F. J. Howard, C.P.O.

Enclosed herewith please find copy of above report of a special patrol by Mr. Howard, C.P.O.

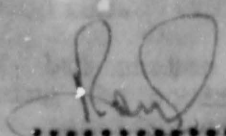
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encl.


.....
(R.T. Galloway)
s/DISTRICT OFFICER

Assistant District Officer

JT/AB
JT/AB

Sub-District Office,
Madang, District Office,

18th September, 1957.
18th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
MADANG, District Office,

Special Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58

Conducted by F.J. HOWARD, C.P.O.

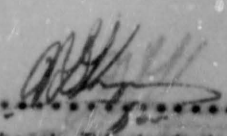
Attached is Mr. Howard's report in duplicate, together with map and a claim for camping allowance for both the period spent on this patrol, and also the period spent in company with Mr. Hannan on Patrol No. 1 of 1957/58.

Staff
BCH

Mr. Howard has been only six months in the service, but during that period has accumulated quite considerable experience in surveying, census taking, road building and general native administration. He can also speak quite fluent Pidgin English.

This report, his first, is brief, but states the facts and progress on the road quite clearly. During the coming wet season, work will be limited to maintenance of the portions of the roads already completed, but at the present rate of progress the branch roads should be completed in the 1958 dry season.

encl.


Assistant District Officer

Department of Native Affairs
MADANG

JT/AB

Sub-District Office,
Madang, of September, 1957

18th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
MADANG

The District Officer, MADANG, SPECIAL REPORT No 1 of 1957/58

Patrol conducted by F. J. HOWARD, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957/58

Duration of Patrol Conducted by F. J. HOWARD, C.P.O.


Aug 19	-	Aug 23
Aug 26	-	Aug 30
Sept 2	-	Sept 6
Sept 9	-	Sept 11

Attached is Mr. Howard's report in duplicate, together with map and a claim for camping allowance for both the period spent on this patrol, and also the period spent in company with Mr. Hannan on Patrol No. 1 of 1957/58.

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encl.


Assistant District Officer

Department of Native Affairs
MADANG

18th of September, 1957

● The District Officer
MADANG

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1957/58

Patrol conducted by : F.J.HOWARD, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Patrol accompanied by : 2 Constables RPNGC.
Duration of Patrol : Aug 8 - Aug 9
Aug 12 - Aug 16
Aug 19 - Aug 23
Aug 26 - Aug 30
Sept 2 - Sept 6
Sept 9 - Sept 11

Duration : 25 days
Last patrol to area : JYF.HANNAN P/O August 1957
Saker Garus and Inland Sek Rempi
Census Divisions. Ref Patrol Report
No 1. of 1957/58.

Object of patrol : To supervise the construction of four
feeder roads emanating from the North
Coast Road.

INTRODUCTION

This report is to serve as a supplementary report to that which
submitted by Mr.J.Hannan P/O, in Aug 1957.

DAIRY

1957

- Aug 8th Inspected road work at Aronis, Banap and Baiteta.
- Aug 9th Inspected road construction at Mis, Baiteta and Banap, returned to Madang in the evening.
- Aug 12th Inspected and graded the Baiteta road, also observed work at Banap.
- Aug 13th Rain in the morning, saw the road work at Banap and Baiteta in the afternoon.
- Aug 14th Went down to Mis in the morning, Later saw the progress at Aronis.
- Aug 15th Supervised grading of the Banap road, also inspected the Baiteta job in the afternoon.
- Aug 16th Inspected road work at Aronis and Banap.
- Aug 19th To Baiteta in the morning and Banap in the afternoon.
- Aug 20th Inspected the road at Mis, also proceeded to Korog village to check on proposed route.
- Aug 21st To Aronis and Banap road works, escorted a prisoner to Madang.
- Aug 22nd Inspected Mis road construction in the morning, and Banap in the afternoon.
- Aug 23rd To Aronis road and also Mis
- Aug 26th Inspected Baiteta and Banap roads.
- Aug 29th Supervised grading and modifications on the Baiteta road, also at Aronis.
- Aug 28th Saw road work at Mis and also Banap.
- Aug 29th Inspected road work at Banap and proceeded inland to follow the route of the proposed Yoidik road.
- Aug 30th Saw Aronis road in the morning and the Banap road in the afternoon.
- Sept 2nd Inspected road work at Mis, Baiteta and Banap.
- Sept 3rd Road work at Aronis and Banap, grading done at Banap.
- Sept 4th Mis and Banap roads seen, also the road at Baiteta.
- Sept 5th Proceeded to Megiar at the mouth of the Aronis road, also Banap.

Sept 6th Inspected progress made on the road at Baiteta, also at Aronis and Banap.

Sept 9th Court case in Madang in the morning, inspected Mis and Baiteta roads in the afternoon.

Sept 10th Rain delayed work in the morning, saw Banap and Baiteta roads in the afternoon.

Sept 11th Inspected the road construction at Aronis, Banap and Baiteta.

Sept 12th Returned to Madang.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

This report deals with the construction of four feeder roads, emanating from the North Coast Road, the location of these roads are as follows:-

- (1) Megiar - Aronis
- (2) Banap
- (3) Sempi - Baiteta.
- (4) Mis to Silabob, Kauris.

The village officials in these areas have been encouraged to handle the finer organization of these roads themselves. This then requires only regular guidance and supervision on the part of the OIC of the patrol.

GENERAL

Although the initial enthusiasm has waned somewhat, the attendance on all four roads has been good. Several cases of non attendance were experienced at first, however now the labour force with a few exceptions due to illness has returned to full strength. With the oncoming of the rainy season in the Madang District, all roads are experiencing periods of inactivity due to early morning rains. However the remainder of the days are fine and the delays are not serious.

As the OIC of the patrol now visits the four road sites once per week, most of the supervisory work is done by the two constables still stationed at the rest house at Sempi on the North Coast Road. The police work in accordance with a roster system, which allows a regular visitation of each road. This supervision shall continue until, due to the oncoming North Westerly Monsoonal season, the road work is discontinued. This should allow a further uninterrupted 1 to 1 1/2 months of road construction.

BANAP ROAD (Continued)

TOOLS

An additional issue of one wheelbarrow has been made. This is to be used on either one of the four road systems, where ever it is most required.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

MIS ROAD

This road joins the North Coast Road at a point approximately 4 miles from the town of Madang. As this area has experienced a mild epidemic of influenza, the labour potential working on the road has been somewhat decreased. The proposed route of this road traverses the Madang Coastal Plain for a distance of about 2 miles. The road then climbs into the Coastal foothills, finally approaching Kauris, a distance of about 4 miles. At the present time this road work has reached approximately the half way mark.

The local village officials have enlisted the aid of one Ferguson tractor and trailer from the Lutheran Mission Station of NAGADA, to assist on the larger gradients. This tractor is employed generally one day per week, in repayment for running costs the mission have accepted a number of "KWILA" logs growing in the vicinity of the road. It is estimated that the work on this road should continue for a further 6 to 8 weeks.

BAITETA ROAD

The topography of the country in the vicinity of Baiteta consists of a series of undulating hills rising to a height of around 400 ft at Baiteta village. The overall distance between the North Coast Road and Baiteta village is approximately 3 miles. The road work to date has progressed a total of 1 1/2 miles. Since the hills throughout this area consist of a "KORONAS" type gravel, this road is particularly well surfaced and with further use should form a practically all weather road. Throughout the period under review this road has progressed well due mainly to the enthusiasm of the local officials.

BANAP ROAD

The primary purpose of this road is to provide an access route to the rice growing areas situated within 2 miles of the Sumerang river. Work on this road should be completed within the next 3 weeks. At the present time rice is being planted within the lower reaches of the road. Village officials approached the OIC of the patrol concerning the resumption of work on the Banap to Yoidik road which was commenced sometime in 1952. This necessitates the bridging of a tributary of the Sumerang River, however a site has been located where the bridging of this stream is quite possible. Already primary clearing has been undertaken on the existing road by elderly persons from Yoidik.

CLD
(Baw)

BANAP ROAD (Continued)

village who are not required to work on rice road. It is therefore proposed to commence work on this road in the year 1958/59. The remainder of the time available on road work shall be taken up by rice planting in the communal gardens along this road.

DAY	Constable Marink	Constable Young
MONDAY	BAIYETA	BAIYETA

ARONIS ROAD

In 1950/51 an attempt was made to construct a road between Megiar on the North Coast Road and Aronis about 4 miles inland. Although the work at present is somewhat slow, due to the need for much grading and the "Koronas" type soil, the work should progress much faster when this road reaches the existing route in about 2 weeks time. The former road requires only widening and slight alterations in some gradients. The present work has resulted in over a mile of good "Koronas" topped road being laid.

TUESDAY	BAIYETA	WIS
WEDNESDAY	BAIYETA	WIS

CONCLUSION

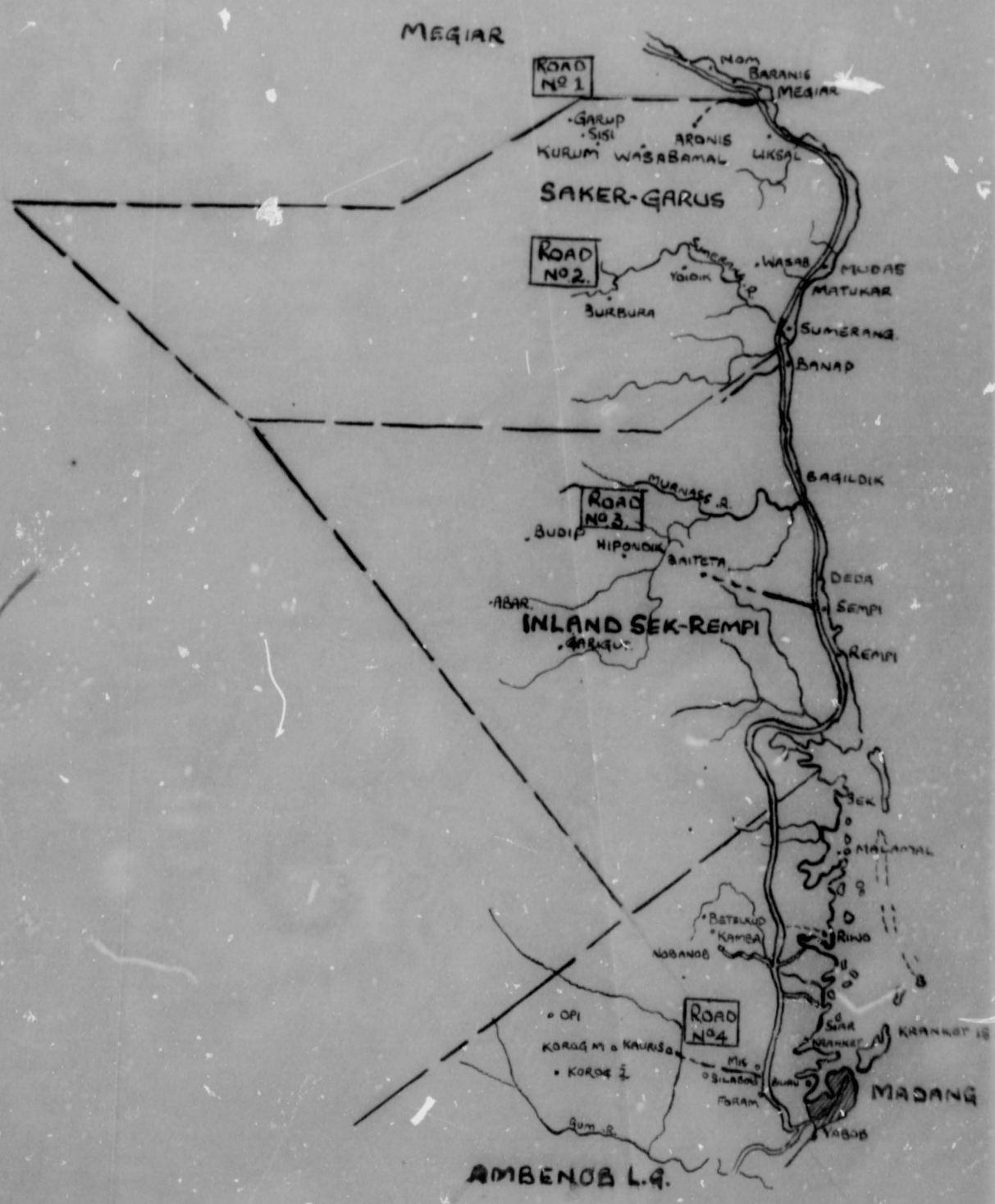
With the completion of these roads should come an increase of economic activity and the advent of the cash crops, which is already evident in the case of the Banap rice gardens. The realization of this fact is largely responsible for the desire of these people to open up inlying and undeveloped areas.

THURSDAY	BAIYETA	WIS
FRIDAY	BAIYETA	GRONIS & LAMP
SATURDAY	BAIYETA	BAIYETA
SUNDAY	BAIYETA	BAIYETA

SUPERVISION OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

ROSTER SYSTEM

DAY	Constable Mering	Constable Tyung
MONDAY	MIS	BAITETA
TUESDAY	BAITETA	ARONIS & BANAP
WEDNESDAY	MIS	BAITETA
THURSDAY	ARONIS & BANAP	BAITETA
FRIDAY	BAITETA	MIS
SATURDAY	SEMPI	MADANG
MONDAY	BAITETA	MIS
TUESDAY	ARONIS & BANAP	BAITETA
WEDNESDAY	BAITETA	MIS
THURSDAY	BAITETA	ARONIS & BANAP
FRIDAY	BANAP	BAITETA
SATURDAY	MADANG	SEMPI



LEGEND

EXISTING ROADS —

PROPOSED ROUTES - - -