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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAI ANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: LAE MOROBE

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 4 1953/54 Number of Reports: .. //

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953/54

LAE

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2-53/54	C.C.Giffard x	Momalili
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8-53/54	J.H.Mater x	Huon Gulf Coastal area
9-53/54	H.P.Seale x	Wain Census Division
10-53/54	H.P.Seale x	Part Wantoat Census Division
11-53/54	H.J.Mater x	Erap Census Division

LAE, MOROBE DISTRICT

P/R No. 1 of 53/54

By: P.K.Moloney P.O.

To : SALAMUA Coastal Villages

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS.30/1/11.

HLRN.LH.



District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

10th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAE NO. 1 OF 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith is a patrol report, submitted by Patrol Officer P.K. Moloney, covering a patrol of the coastal villages near Salamaua.

Generally speaking, conditions in this area are considered reasonably good, and there is no doubt that the natives who suffered severely during the war have now fully rehabilitated themselves.

In the paragraph under Native Affairs, Mr. Moloney has summed up the situation correctly regarding the influence of the Mission in general village matters, which exist to a greater and lesser degree practically throughout the controlled part of this District. I have found that this form of indirect Administration works very well and this is in a great measure due to the fact that there is only one Mission body operating in the District, and it is the policy of the Mission to co-operate fully with the Administration.

The time has not yet arrived in my opinion for the constitution of legal village councils, and in the meantime, these unofficial Councils, which are composed of the best elements in the village, control all minor native matters in a most satisfactory way. Any ~~sentences~~ imposed by such unofficial Councils have the backing of the natives, and as such have more effect than legal punishments in most cases.

I am awaiting the amendment to the Native Administration Regulations to compel the compulsory planting of crops. Until this is done, we will never get very far ahead with the enlargement of native cocoa or coconut groves. ~~Until the natives can obtain their revenue from their own lands,~~ they will never be in an economic position to really materially improve themselves.

Cadet Patrol Officer Giffard carried out his first patrol with Mr. Moloney, and that officer has reported most favourably on Mr. Giffard.

C.P.O. Giffard is now conducting a patrol in the MONALILLA area unaccompanied. I feel that he will be able to carry out this task in an efficient manner.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H.L.R. Niall".

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS 30/1/9.

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

16th November, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by: P.K. Moloney, Patrol Officer,
accompanied by C. Giffard, Cadet Patrol
Officer.

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

Duration of Patrol: 28th October to 13th November, 1953 -
17 days.

Purpose of Patrol: Revision of Census.
Routine Administration.

PATROL DIARY.

- October 28th. Left Lae at 9 a.m. on chartered launch and arrived at LABABIA village at 3.15 p.m. In company with Village Officials and Mission representatives inspected the village.
- October 29th. Revised the census of LABABIA. Inspected Mission School, Aid Post and gardens.
- October 30th. Heavy rain delayed departure. Spect day in discussion with people.
- October 31st. Proceeded to LOKANU by canoe, calling in at SALUS Lake. (LABABIA to SALUS 1 1/2 hours, SALUS to LOKANU 1 1/2 hours.) Inspected LOKANU village.
- November 1st. Revised the census of LOKANU. Inspected KELKEL village.
- November 2nd. Visited and inspected BUIAMBUM Village. Proceeded to LOGUI by canoe, 2 hours.
- November 3rd. Inspected the two LOGUI village. Visited SALAMAUA and inspected the European cemetery there.
- November 4th. Revised the census of LOGUI. Heard and adjudicated in civil cases.
- November 5th. Walked to KIHA village - 1 hour. Inspected village and walked over the Administration owned land which the people desire for a new village site.
- November 6th. Revised the census of KIHA village and adjudicated in civil cases.
- November 7th. Proceeded to ASINI Village, 50 minutes walk. Village inspected, heavy rain prevented census revision.
- November 8th. Revised the census and visited the Lutheran Mission station at MALALO for the evening native service.
- November 9th. Walked to BUAKAP, 45 minutes walk. Revised the census of BUAKAP and WANASU and inspected the village.
- November 10th. Proceeded to BUSAMA by canoe. 1 hour 45 minutes. Inspected the village.
- November 11th. Revised the census of both BUSAMA groups, ANASA and LUTU. Adjusted several civil cases and held discussions with people.
- November 12th. Self walked to BWUSSI (2 hours 20 mins.) and revised census. Mr. Gifford revised the census at WAKOP and GWADO. Returned to BUSAMA via WAKOP and GWADO, inspecting both villages.
- November 13th. Proceeded to Lae by sailing canoe - 3 hours 30 mi
-

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is one of the most sophisticated in this District and they seem to be a very steady law-abiding people.

They have had little attention from patrols in the past, but this has been offset to some extent by the fact that they visit Lae regularly and often.

There are some villages near the coast belonging to KIWA linguistic group and these are controlled by the Wau Sub-District, from where they have been patrolled annually, the last patrol being in November, 1952.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There are no officially organized Village Councils or co-operative societies in this area, but the administration and organization of village life has to some extent been taken from the hands of the appointed officials and is now in the control of the group of Elders. This group always contained the Village Officials and the Mission Evangelist or teacher. Other members are the influential men of the different clans and the congregation. These "councils" as they are called are working quite well, and I saw no evidence of malpractices. The most often discussed topics are those dealing with the work of the Mission, and the Rev. P. Scherle of Malalo is often asked to sit in. This is especially so in cases of domestic quarrels, such as adultery and divorce.

The people are all Christians and are more conversant with the Ten Commandments than the H.A.Rs., but as the aims of the Administration and Mission are parallel in such matters as health, hygiene, education, this neo-theocratic system of village rule seems to be far more efficient than that of Village Officials where petty jealousies and selfishness bring the village into a state of discontent. Another point also, is that the Mission representatives are usually more intelligent than the average Lulual or tultul and even though some of them finish as the real village leaders, they are subject to far more European supervision than that given to village officials by patrols.

Another point worth mentioning is that these people on the Salamua coast are quite sophisticated and should things get out of hand they very quickly request the removal of any autocrat.

The two BUSANA villages AWASA and LUTU are the only ones where Mission control is not really strong. BUSANA has a record of internal disruption which came to a head in 1945 when the Paramount Lulual BUMBU was discharged from office. Since that time the village has split into two factions, the AWASA and LUTU. Both have their own village officials and what was once BUSANA is now two separate villages. There is one obvious choice for Lulual there, MAIWENG, son of old BUMBU and it is recommended that he be appointed and when the position of Lulual becomes vacant. Better still, he could be appointed Chairman of the village council.

The sources of income is by labour at Lae (stevedoring), trading with European visitors and at the native market Lae, and raising pigs. There seems to be quite a bit of money in the area, as rice, tea, sugar and tinned meat are common dietary items.

Two trade stores run by natives were inspected, one at BUSANA and one at BUAKAP. European stores are situated at Salamua and Malalo.

Suggestions were made to produce copra, but they seemed quite content to get their income from the three sources mentioned above. There is not a great deal of suitable flat land available for agricultural purposes and apart from copra production, fishing would probably be most suitable village industry.

The old craftsmanship in making clay pots has not been lost, although naturally craftsmen are becoming fewer. Clay is mined

at SIPOMA, in the Morobe Sub-district and the pot made in the village. These are traded for foodstuffs, canoes and livestock. The skill in making large sailing canoes is confined to a few and I suggest that this trade be incorporated in the curriculum of the village schools. Even now there are villages who have to ask their neighbours' help in building a large canoe.

The people of KILA have requested permission to build a new village on Administration owned land on the beach. Pre-war Mr. T. Bayliss had a house on this site and also a European police man lived there occasionally. A road had been constructed just prior to outbreak of hostilities.

The present KILA village is spread on three spurs and this land would make an ideal village site as it would be central to both their gardens and the beach.

There are still some outstanding War Damage Claims and where possible these have been adjusted. The village group claims for clan houses, churches etc. were taken some years ago and sent to the Director of District Services for approval and have never been returned. These have been listed again and will be subject to separate correspondence.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As has been mentioned these are no longer the main controllers of village life but it must not be thought that they have lost their power. Some of them have been in office for twenty and thirty years, and even though slightly unpopular with some of the younger elements no one would dare decide anything relating to the village without first consulting them.

I once heard that the Administration was not looked up to along this coast, especially at BUSAMA, but if one takes the attitude of the people towards their officials and in turn the attitude of these officials to the Administration as a yardstick then we are very much liked and respected.

Only one appointment is recommended at that is SEPYUKWING of WAKOP, whom it recommended replace his brother as Luluai. This is suggested at the request of the old man who feels that a younger and more active man be appointed.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Village clinics, staffed by Malahang Medical School graduates are located at LABABIA, KILA and GNADO. Medical attention is also available at KALOLO Mission. Apart from the clinics there is a medical Tultul in every village except BUSAMA.

A T.R. Survey party has been through the area and found quite a lot of tuberculosis and I think that this disease with its accompanying debilitating effect is the main cause of death through illness. Epidemics of whooping cough, apparently occur every few years, killing children, but it is thought that with the clinics and trained orderlies, any such epidemics would now quickly be brought to our attention and be treated before reaching serious proportions.

Some of the people prefer to go to the Lutheran Hospital at Finschhafen, than to Malahang, not because of any criticism of Malahang, but probably in order to combine a visit to Finschhafen with their religious activities.

As can be seen by the statistics, four women died in child birth. Twins are common in the area and all seen were well cared for and nourished except for the daughters of EMBU, a P.H.D. driver at Lae. He has been told to bring them to Lae with their mother where they will receive treatment at the Hospital.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Tracks link each village but where possible all travelling was done by canoe. The roads from the beach to BUASSI, WAKOP and GWADG were very poor, being very muddy and broken, due to pig wallows. These three villages had shifted down to BUSAMA owned land, and they were told that it was their responsibility to maintain the roads. However, the BUSAMA people have their gardens within a few hundred yards of both GWADG and WAKOP, and also graze their pigs there. The BUSAMAS have now been told that it is their responsibility to maintain the roads as far as their gardens, and also to repair any pig damage.

The BUASSIS are a very small group, and have their work cut out to maintain the track to WAKOP, let alone the road down to the beach.

Other tracks along the beach were quite comfortable walking.

MISSION AND EDUCATION.

As mentioned elsewhere, the Lutheran Mission, with its Station at MALOLO under the Rev. J. Scherle plays a very important part in the lives of these people.

Little can be said except that they are doing a good job, both from an Evangelical and Administration point of view. Mr. Scherle is a man devoted to his work and the benefit of his charges.

All village schools were inspected whilst work was in progress. I was interested to see that the girls' work was of a higher standard than that of the boys', much to the latter's chagrin when I pointed this out.

AGRICULTURE.

There are three main sources of foods along this coast - the sea, the beach and the immediate inland. The beach supplies coconuts and sago; taro, sweet potato and bananas being grown in the gardens.

The villages below SALIWAUA have practically ceased to grow taro due to the depredations of a beetle which attacks the tuber. This was reported in 1951, and the Department of Agriculture made a dusting powder available, but apparently the natives considered that the work of dusting the crop was not proportionate to the return, therefore they are growing more sweet potato and bananas. It was disappointing to see so little introduced vegetables or cash crops.

The quality of coconut palms seem war poor - stunted, bottle-like growth being common in trees planted since 1944, and insect damage to the trunks damaged during the war. Also there are far too few trees planted since the war. I made a suggestion that ten trees be planted for every birth, ten for the bride and groom at each marriage, and ten at every death; this was well received and if future officers check on these plantings, the present shortage should soon be remedied.

Some good blood has been introduced into village pigs from ERAP, but new boars should again be obtained to control inbreeding, the effects of which can now be seen. A few good fowls and ducks were noticed, but less livestock was seen than usually found in the Lae villages, especially those of the Markham.

A small cocoa plantation has been started in the BUIBUIUM villages, and it is hoped that the idea will spread.

CONCLUSION.

This was Cadet Patrol Officer Giffard's first patrol, and at all times he showed himself to be very willing and quietly capable.

I would like to recommend that in future all the KEIWA villages, in fact all villages on the coastal watershed be placed under the control of the LAE Sub-District, instead of WAU.

From the figures there has been a general improvement in population and there is no reason why this should not continue.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 6777 Constable JULAINAM - Quite capable.

No. 7626 Constable LOW - Temperamental, but tries hard.

Lae, MOROBE District

P/R No. 2 of 53/54

By: C.C.Giffard C.P.O.

To: MORALILI

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS.30/1/12.

HLRN.LH.



District of Morobe,
headquarters,
LAE.

17th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 2 OF 19 3/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer C.C. Giffard, covering a patrol of the small native area known as the MOMALILI group. This small group, which consists of only approximately 700 people live in close proximity to Lae, and must be the remnants of what was once a reasonably large tribe. It appears that the population is steadily declining, and unless something is done, I fear that the whole tribe will eventually die out. The tribes on both sides of this group are healthy, virile people, and their populations have been on the increase ever since the war.

Due to their small numbers and being off the beaten track, it has not been possible to give them regular patrols, and in order to make the best use of the available staff, patrolling activities have had to be confined to the more thickly populated areas.

The Assistant District Officer, Lae, will be instructed to detail one of the cadets to pay close attention to this group during the early part of 1954. Particular emphasis will be paid to village reconstruction, sanitation and the erection of improved type of houses. I am not in favour of the villages moving down to the coastal areas, as the move suggested by them would be to an area which is very low lying, swampy and with a reasonable heavy incidence of malaria. I think it would be the final blow to the people if they were to move to the coast.

No action will be taken to close the area to recruiting, as it is realised that in order to obtain some revenue, it will be necessary for a percentage of the men to seek employment away from their homes.

With the granting of the lease to the Trans-Busu area, the lessees are to construct a bridge over the Busu River, and the MOMALILI people will then have little difficulty in bringing foodstuffs for sale to Lae. They should also be able to dispose of quite a lot of native foods to the native labourers who will be employed next year on the timber lease.

This is the first patrol carried out unaccompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer Giffard, and I have confidence that Mr. Giffard will be able to patrol on his own in the controlled areas of this District. The report shows that he has learned a lot in his few months' service, and shows promise of becoming a first class officer.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS 30/1/11,

Sub-District Office,
District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

15th December, 1953.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1953/54 - C.P.O. C.C. GIFFARD.


MOMALILI AREA.

I submit this patrol report to you with pleasure.

This is the first solo patrol by Mr Giffard and he has done a splendid job. Mr Giffard typed the report himself which is particularly well set out and put together.

My comments on the matters under report are:-

1. The report indicates a sorry picture of neglect and despair. I would like to put a C.P.O. in the area for a month or two, at a location like KWAMU. The C.P.O. who relieves C.P.O. Giffard could well spend a period of supervision in this small and backward group.
2. The population has decreased from 717 to 688 in 3 years.
3. I agree with the C.P.O.'s recommendations in reference to sanitation of the group, and urge that the Department of Health post to the Momalili area at least 3 trained N.M.O.s to attempt to save this dying people


H.P. Seale,
ASSIST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS 30/1/9.

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

15th December, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by: C.C. Giffard, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: NOMALILI Villages.

Duration of Patrol: 23rd November to 11th December, 1953 -
19 days.

Purpose of Patrol: Revision of Census.
Routine Administration.

PROLOG DIARY.

November 23rd 10 A.M. Departed LAE by canoe for TALI.
1.30 P.M. Arrived TALI and stayed over night.

November 24th 7.30 A.M. Departed TALI for KAISIA.
12 Noon. Arrived KAISIA.
2 P.M. Inspected Village and revised census.

November 25th 8 A.M. Departed KAISIA for MELANPIPI.
9.30 A.M. Arrived MELANPIPI and inspected village.
2 P.M. Revised census.

November 26th 8 A.M. Departed MELANPIPI for KWAMU.
12.30 P.M. Arrived KWAMU. Delayed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at Buse River which was flooded. Rain prevented census.

November 27th 8 A.M. Inspected Village and revised census. Rain delayed departure.

November 28th 8 A.M. Departed KWAMU for BUSUNG.
10 A.M. Arrived BUSUNG and inspected Village.
2 P.M. Revised census.

November 29th Observed

November 30th 8 A.M. Departed BUSUNG for NUMENGA.
10.30 A.M. Arrived NUMENGA and inspected village.
2 P.M. Revised census.

December 1st 9 A.M. Departed NUMENGA for KWAMU.
12.30 P.M. Arrived KWAMU. BUSUNG natives were awaiting Patrol to complain about not having their War Damage Claims considered. Afternoon spent in investigating and noting down names and losses.

December 2nd 8 A.M. Departed KWAMU for MOMOLILI.
11 A.M. Arrived MOMOLILI and inspected Village.
2 P.M. Revised census.

December 3rd 8 A.M. Departed MOMOLILI for ZESAGING.
11 A.M. Arrived ZESAGING and inspected Village.
2 P.M. Revised census.

December 4th 8 A.M. Departed ZESAGING for BUHARU.
2.30 P.M. Arrived BUHARU. Stayed the night.

December 5th 8 A.M. Constable PENI sent to discover whereabouts of Mr Moloney P.O., whom I had been instructed to accompany on a patrol through BEKAUA. Self went with Tultul of MOMOLILI to inspect proposed site for new Village.
1 P.M. Arrived back at BUHARU.

December 6th Observed.

December 7th 8 A.M. Departed BUHARU for YAMBO.
2 P.M. Arrived YAMBO. Informed by Tultul Mr Moloney would probably arrive at YAMBO same afternoon. Left cargo at YAMBO and proceeded to WIDERU.
3 P.M. Arrived WIDERU and reported to Mr Moloney.
5 P.M. Returned to YAMBO and stayed the night.

December 8th 9 A.M. Met Mr Moloney who arrived from WIDERU. Assisted him in revising census.

December 9th Accompanied Mr Moloney on 1 hour's walk to BUKAUA. Assisted him in revising census.

December 10th Assisted Mr Moloney in revising census and the paying of natives for purchase of land.

December 11th 6.30 A.M. Left Mr Moloney and departed BUKAUA for LAE.
5.30 P.M. Arrived Malahang Native Hospital. Caught a truck for LAE, arriving at 6 P.M.

INTRODUCTION

The previous District Services Patrol through MOMOLILI was in January, 1951. Since then there have been two Medical Patrols in the early months of 1952 and 1953.

The duration of the Patrol was 19 days. However, this period was not entirely spent in MOMOLILI, as my instructions were to assist Mr Moloney on his BUKAUA Patrol upon completion of my work in MOMOLILI.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In all the villages of MOMOLILI excepting KAISIA, the natives expressed a fear that they were slowly heading for extinction. Although, in general, sanitary arrangements and housing are very poor and must contribute considerably to the rising death rate, there is a small but vocal group of natives in the area who are convinced that the root of their troubles lies in the high altitude of their villages, and that the only remedy is a move to a lower level towards the coast. The climate, indeed, would hardly seem to be conducive to good health. It is very damp and cold, with heavy mist almost always blanketing the hamlets from the sun. During his medical patrols through the area in 1952 and 1953, Mr D. Longworth, B.M.A., commented in the Village Books on this unhealthy climate and recommended that the few who desired to leave the present village sites should be given every encouragement to do so.

It seems probable that in the near future a number of the MOMOLILI villages (viz. ZESAGING, MOMOLILI, and KWAMU) will divide, with a small minority of the more active people in those villages migrating and establishing new hamlets down nearer to the coast.

GARANGO, the Tultul of MOMOLILI, is already planning to move. He accompanied the patrol down to BUKAUA, and from there directed the writer to a point on the Base River approx. 3 miles north of BUSO from where the intended site for his new village could be viewed.

About 2½ years ago ALU, the Tultul of KWAMU, with about 30 others, moved approx. 3 miles to the south of KWAMU in an endeavour to escape the pneumonia sickness which was at that time causing a number of deaths in his village. However, he has experienced a great deal of trouble from the coastal natives who have consistently accused him of trespassing upon their hunting grounds, and he now claims he will return to the main village. Nevertheless, he has not given up the idea of eventually moving, and he hopes to persuade the rest of the people to go with him.

The MOMOLILI natives are sophisticated to a certain degree, but they will have to improve themselves considerably before they can hope to equal their neighbours, the Bukaua coastal people. In this regard a certain amount of variation between villages was noticed, with the natives of the more isolated and higher villages of BUSUNG and NUMENGA being easily the most backward, with only a few of the men having any knowledge of Pidgin.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The villages of KAISIA, BUSUNG and NUMENGA are now without Tultuls, and MELANPIPI does not have a Ialusi. In these villages

an attempt was made to find new men for the vacant positions, but in all cases it was claimed by the remaining Officials and the people themselves that no suitable men were available, and that, for the present, one official was sufficient for such small villages. They also suggested they would probably be able to produce suitable men when those now away at work returned.

The Lulua of MOMOLILI, MESAU, resigned, owing to old age, and GARIBONG is recommended. He seems an intelligent and capable young man, with a good knowledge of Pidgin, and his provisional appointment was desired by all the people in the village including the Tultul. He was informed that his appointment would be confirmed by the next Patrol Officer if he showed that he could fulfill his duties satisfactorily.

There is no outstanding Village Official in the area, but the one who shows the greatest promise is LIMALIMA, the Lulua of NUMENGA. The village has been on its present site for only about 3½ years, and in that time it appears to have made much progress, mainly owing, I feel, to the strong guidance of the Lulua, who is undoubtedly the most prominent personality in the village. A few of the houses, including the Lulua's, were the best seen in the area, and the sanitary arrangements were very good.

In general, however, it would appear that the Village Officials of the area do not in fact hold the chief authority in the villages which is intended for them in the B.A.R. In most of the villages what might be called a more democratic spirit seems to prevail, with leadership resting in the hands of a small group of active natives, including the Mission representatives. If this is considered undesirable, I feel the best remedy is more frequent patrolling, which may serve to bolster the authority of the weaker Officials.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Since the previous District Services Patrol in January, 1951, the population has declined by 29, this decrease being caused chiefly by pneumonia, severe chest complaints and diarrhoea. The people in the higher villages, viz. KWAMU (approx 2,600ft), BUSUNG (approx 2,700ft) NUMENGA (approx 5,500ft) and MOMOLILI (approx 3,500ft) suffered from pneumonia particularly during the last half of 1951 and the beginning of 1952, but this sickness is quite prevalent at all times, owing mainly to the climatic conditions previously mentioned. However, I feel sure the climate is not solely responsible for the health problem of these villages, as it was very obvious that those which suffered most were the very ones where sanitary arrangements were most unsatisfactory, and where housing was extremely crude.

Cases of grillae were seen in every village, but, except for MOMOLILI and ZESAGING, where it is still very bad, this disease has apparently declined over the last few years.

There is only one N.M.O. in MOMOLILI, SIRARA, who is stationed at KAISIA. People come to him from all the villages for treatment, and occasionally he makes an inspection tour of the area. This young man accompanied the patrol as far as NUMENGA, treating the sick on the way, and at all times he carried out his duties in a most conscientious manner. However, it is unfortunate that his aid-post is not more centrally situated in the area e.g. at KWAMU. The more distant people realize the desirability of having N.M.O.'s stationed in their villages, who could more

effectively attend to their numerous colds and chest complaints, but they say they have no young men available yet who might be suitable for sending to the medical school in LAE. However, when some of their youngsters have completed their schooling at HOPOI, they promise that every effort will be made to persuade a few to undertake the course. Failing this, I recommend that 3 N.M.O.'s be assigned to this area, in an effort to prevent a further decline in the population.

In most of the villages, although quite a few latrines had been hastily made to give a good impression, the number of older latrines in use before the arrival of the patrol was hopelessly inadequate for the population, and very few were fly-proof.

HOUSING

In general, houses were found to be fairly poor. Walls were constructed of adzed planks, bark or the leaves of a small type of bamboo, while the roofs were made of Marita, bark, leaves of the small bamboo, and saksak. The people of NUMENGA have carried saksak all the way from KAISIA in order to obtain suitable material for their roofs.

The houses of BUSUNG and KWAMU were particularly disgraceful, and the people were ordered to rebuild them all as soon as possible without neglecting other essential work in the villages. BUSUNG possessed only 7 dilapidated bark shacks for a population of 86. It is almost unbelievable how they can all fit into them at night, with the customary fire taking up the central position on the floor, and it is possible that some of these people are living in the bush, although no admissions to this effect could be obtained.

In dealing with these people a strong appeal was made to their instinct of self-preservation, and it was repeatedly stressed that if they failed to improve their housing and sanitary arrangements it would not be very long before they all died out. In some cases the Village Officials complained that Patrol Officers and European Medical Assistants had often warned the people about their filthy habits, but they were just too lazy to improve themselves.

EDUCATION AND MISSION

There is only the Mission in this area, the Lutheran, and it appears to occupy a high position in the affections of these people.

The Mission has established schools in four villages, KAISIA, KWAMU, MOMOLILI and ZESAGING. The children of MELANPIPI attend the KAISIA school, and those of BUSUNG and NUMENGA go to KWAMU. The children are taught in Yabbim, and study Arithmetic, Writing, Yabbim, and Religious subjects. They attend school for 5 days a week, learning Arithmetic on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the other three subjects on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. The curriculum extends over 4 years, and after completing this period they graduate to HOPOI (Bukaia). None of the teachers were met during the patrol, as school had finished for the year, and they were all absent at a conference in LAE.

No doubt the work of the Mission in the field of education is highly commendable, but if the writer may be allowed to venture an opinion, the emphasis given to the teaching of Yabbim, which is a foreign language to the MOMOLILI people, detracts greatly from the value of the Mission's efforts. Yabbim, without a literature and apparently without a future, can be of little use to them, and I feel the teaching of it can hardly be viewed with complacency.

Page 7.

Church services are held twice a day in KWAMU and MOMOLILI, directed by Mission natives trained specially for this purpose, and in ZESAGING and KAISIA the services are led by the school teachers.

In all villages the Mission buildings for the schools and teachers were very good, and far superior to any other structures. Of course, everyone assists in erecting these houses for the Mission, but, by insisting on decent houses for themselves the teachers are setting a good example for the rest of the people. Unfortunately, however, in MOMOLILI this example is universally ignored.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. OF CHILDREN</u> <u>ATTENDING SCHOOL</u>
KAISIA	13
MELANPIPI	10
KWAMU	7
BUSUNG	7 -- all boys
HUMENGA	8
MOMOLILI	24
ZESAGING	14

AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

There is an abundance of food in the area, as the gardens produce particularly well, and the incidence of plant disease is very low.

Crops consist of the staple, Taro, together with kau kau, bananas, cucumbers, pawpaws, pineapples, sugar-cane, corn, shallots, yams, potatoes and cabbages. Potatoes and cabbages are grown only in the higher villages. Following a previous Patrol Officer's advice the people in the lower villages have attempted to grow potatoes and tomatoes, but without success, owing, they believe, to the heat.

In a couple of the villages the natives complained there was a shortage of pigs, caused by their being ordered to destroy the pig-pens constructed under their houses when a Medical Patrol visited MOMOLILI two years ago. They claim their pigs continually break out of the enclosures they erect near the villages. However, they were warned not to revert to their former practice, and they seem to realize the danger to health which it entails. Numerous wild pigs are hunted in the surrounding bush with dogs and pig-nets. Incidentally, the dogs in this area, with plenty of meat covering the ribs and back-ports, are very much superior to the miserable specimens found on the coast. These natives also take great care of their fowls and every village was well stocked with these.

A native tobacco is cultivated, mainly for trade purposes. These people rarely visit LAE, owing to the distance and the hazards of the Busu River, and obtain articles such as lap-laps, saucepans etc. by trading with the Bukaua coastal people, giving in return quantities of tobacco and vegetables. In all the villages the natives inquired if it might be possible for the government to establish a Bung (Market) for them near the Singau Plantation. As they are unable to take their trade-goods to LAE, they are very worried about their inability to convert their surplus foodstuffs to cash. They seem to

envisage some European being appointed by the Government to supervise the Bang, equipped with a launch in order to bring money from LAE and take the goods from SINGAUA. They have attempted to obtain a regular market for their goods at the Singana Plantation, but without success, as this establishment apparently finds it more convenient to deal directly with LAE. These people seem eager to improve their economic position, but unfortunately their isolation is a serious handicap.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The tracks leading through the area are in a very poor condition, particularly between MELANPIPI and NUMENGA, where there are sections which are even dangerous. Where necessary orders were given for improvements, but, to a certain extent one would be hardly justified in expecting really good roads here, for four reasons:-

1. Small Population.
2. Wet Conditions. During the 11 days actually spent in MONOLILI, the Patrol experienced little more than an hour's sunshine. In a few sections the road was developing into water-falls, and apparently slippery and muddy tracks have become, for these people, part of their way of life.
3. Nature of Terrain. The track is nearly always either climbing steeply, or else falling abruptly. Very rarely does it follow the Mountain ridges or remain on a level plane.
4. Lack of suitable Road-making Tools. These people are poor, and just do not possess the money to purchase shovels, hoes or picks. Grass-knives are hardly sufficient for making roads in this type of country. If the next patrol was able to distribute one shovel to each village, with the stipulation that it be used only for road repair, I feel some real improvement would be forthcoming.

There are no bridges in the area. The only streams giving some difficulty were the narrow Busu, between MELANPIPI and KWAMU, and the Busu, near LAE, both of which were flowing very swiftly with water reaching the shoulders.

CENSUS

It might be noted here that in BUSUNG and NUMENGA a high proportion of the able-bodied men are absent at work. In every village all those listed as absent outside the Morobe District are employed in RABAUL. Although the Officials expressed some concern about the large number of men who had left the villages for employment, they seemed to think it is a blessing in one respect, as they are very short of money. Recruiters do not visit the area. One recruiter, Mr Charles Dickson, was met at ZESAGING, but he was not interested in MONOLILI, being headed for the WAIN.

In the Census figures for MONOLILI and ZESAGING, the 10 people listed as employed inside the District consist of 2 native Mission teachers and their families absent on Mission work.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

18 natives of NUMENGA and 13 of BUSUNG came forward with a complaint that, due to a misunderstanding, Patrol Officer H.E. Clarke overlooked their claims for War Damage Compensation during his Patrol in 1949.

They state that shortly before the War the people of these villages were induced by the Mission to join together with KWAMU and establish one big village on the site of the old KWAMU. In the NUMENGA Village Book Mr Clarke states that a Japanese guerilla force visited KWAMU but did not reach BUSUNG or NUMENGA, and so most of the inhabitants of these two villages could not be eligible to submit claims. However, all the natives of these villages including the Mission representatives insist that they were all congregated with their houses and possessions at KWAMU during the Japanese occupation, and suffered heavy losses.

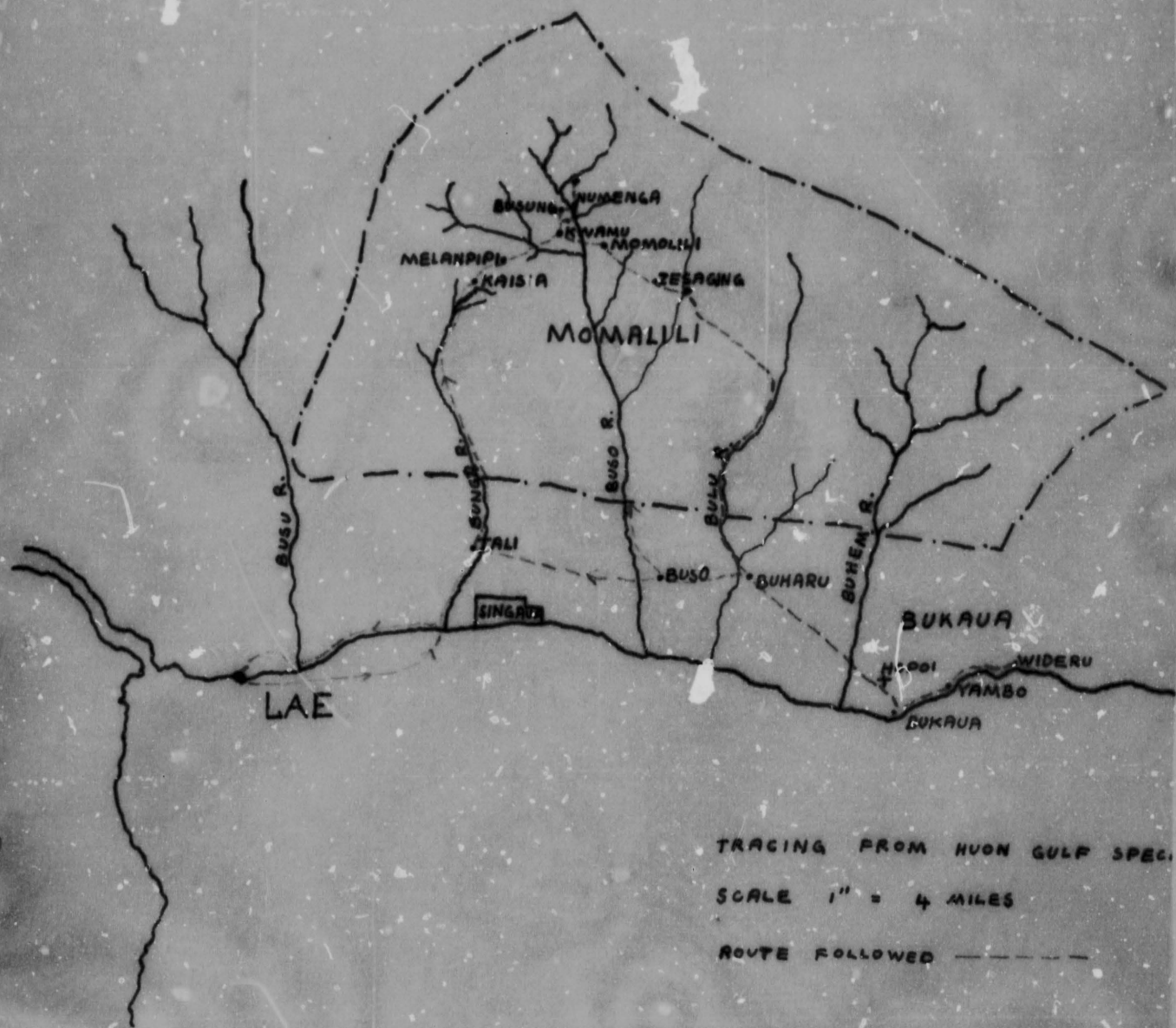
Unfortunately the truth of this cannot be checked by referring to the pre-war Village Books as these were lost in the war. It was hoped that the European Missionary at HOPOI might be able to verify the statement, but he was absent in LAE when the Patrol passed by his station. The names of these people together with the possessions lost were noted down, and they were informed the matter would be reported, even though they had delayed an unreasonably long time before making the complaint. As a result of my inquiries in the other villages of MOMOLILI I feel sure these people are telling the truth.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I feel that it is a pity the shortage of staff does not allow Patrols to visit this area more often, as these people do need close supervision before there will be any great improvement in housing, sanitation, roads and, perhaps, Village Officials.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

No. 6130 Constable PENI - A keen and conscientious policeman.
He has a good command and fulfilled
all his duties satisfactorily.



TRACING FROM HUON GULF SPEC.
 SCALE 1" = 4 MILES
 ROUTE FOLLOWED - - - - -

Lae, Morobe District

P/R No. 3 of 53/54

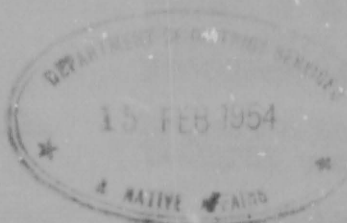
To: BUKAUA

By: P.K. Moloney P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30. 1. 13

HLRN.LH.



District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

6th February, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 3 of 1953/54.

... Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report,
... covering a patrol of the BUKAUA area submitted by Patrol Officer
... P.K. Moloney. Covering comments by the Assistant District Officer,
Lae, are also attached.

The BUKAUA area is only small and has a population of less than 3000 natives. They are well sophisticated, and being in close proximity to Lae have had contact for many years with Europeans. For some years past it appeared that they may be dying out, but the population is now showing an upward trend, and with our improved medical services, this should continue.

The lessees of the Trans-Busu lease are now constructing a bridge over the fast flowing Busu River, and when this is completed, I anticipate considerable agricultural development by non-natives on the coastal plain between the mountains and the BUKAUA villages.

The only Agricultural Officer at present in the District is almost fully occupied in looking after the Agricultural Stations and he can devote little time to native agricultural extension. I hope to considerably increase the coconut groves and encourage the planting of cocoa through the District Services Field staff, and every officer has instructions to encourage the natives to plant much larger areas, and at the same time maintain their present groves in a much better condition than has been done in the past.

No action will be taken to depose the Paramount Luluai, TAHU, nor will any new appointment be recommended when he ceases to hold office. I think he has only a few years to live, as he is a very old man, and when the natives have more revenue from their own lands, we may be able to establish a native council. At present village affairs are quite well run by the officials, in conjunction with the Mission Church Councils. There is never any trouble from the area, and the people are living a normal native life.

The Assistant District Officer will be instructed to arrange with local stores to purchase the necessary tools for carving and these can then be sold to any natives requiring them.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H.E.R. Niall".

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

DIARY.

- 30th November, 1953. With Mr. Seale, A.D.O., proceeded by launch to BUKAUA, 3½ hours. Completed final check on owners of land to be purchased at BUAP River.
- 1st December, 1953. By launch to HAMISCH harbour, between TAMIGUDU and ULUGUDU, 2½ hours.
Inspected the 1 hectare block at mouth of BULANGU Creek, which Mr. Karl TOS has applied for as a Trading Allotment. Mr. Seale returned to Lae.
- 2nd December, 1953. Lined ULUGUDU and TAMIGUDU.
- 3rd December, 1953. Held a conference at TAMIGUDU, moved to BUA, in the afternoon, 20 minutes walk.
- 4th December, 1953. Lined BUA and BUGANG - Inspected villages
- 5th December, 1953. To BUENGYM, 1 hours walk. Village inspected and census revised.
- 6th December, 1953. To E. 35 minutes paddle. Both hamlets inspected and census revised.
- 7th December, 1953. To WIDERU, 50 minutes paddle. Village inspected and census revised.
- 8th December, 1953. To YAMBO - 1 hours paddle.
- 9th December, 1953. To BUKAUA rest house. AWADI and MUKDALA inspected and census revised.
- 10th December, 1953. BUKAUA inspected and lined. Completed land purchase.
- 11th December, 1953. To BULU Plantation - 2 hours sailing.
- 12th December, 1953. To BUHARU - 1½ hours walk - village inspected and census revised.
- 13th December, 1953. To BUSO - 1 hours walk, thence to WAGANLUHU - 15 minutes walk. Both villages inspected and census revised.
- 14th December, 1953. To ARURI - 50 minutes walk. Village inspected and census revised. Moved on to APO - 50 minutes walk.
- 15th December, 1953. Inspected and revised census of APO. Visited SINGAUA Plantation.
- 16th December, 1953. Stayed at SINGAUA as guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapman.
- 17th December, 1953. To T KERING - 50 minutes walk - Village inspected and census revised.
- 18th December, 1953. To TALI - 35 minutes walk - village inspected and census revised. To Malahang - 2 hours walk.
-

INTRODUCTION:

Like the Salamaua coastal people, these are quite sophisticated people, who are in regular contact with Lae. The area was not so badly damaged by the war as Salamaua, for example the large iron roofed church at TAMIGUDU is still in use.

These people have been, and still are, one of the main sources of teachers and evangelists for the Lutheran Missions. YABIM congregations could, by present standards, be classified as Christians.

The TAMIGUDU people in particular have long been recognised as carpenters and sailors and as such are in high demand from the Administration and private enterprise.

The patrol was well received everywhere and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers or foodstuffs, the only dissention being "why don't you come more often."

The only plantations in the area are BULU and SINGAUA, leased by Mr. H. Wales and Mr. W. Chapman respectively. Both were visited and the employees looked to be well fed and contented. The copra figures are:- BULU - 7 to 8 tons and SINGAJA - 15 tons per month.

The other Europeans in the area are the Rev. and Mrs. BAER and their two children at the Lutheran Mission, HOPOI.

The Mission vessel SIMBANG calls regularly at TAMIGUDU and BUKAUA. Mr. E. Foad and Mr. W. Money both operate small trading vessels along the coast picking up copra and passengers.

Mr. Karl TOS of Lae has applied for a Trading Allotment at ULUGUDU and Mr. G. Zavatarro of Lae has applied for an Agricultural Lease at the BUAP River between BUKAUA and BUHARU.

From the above, it can be seen that the area is in constant contact with Europeans.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

In common with the rest of the Lae area, we again find the village life controlled by the "Council of Elders" presided over by the Village Officials.

The TAMIGUDU people especially asked for an officially recognised village council, but this I feel sure is only the result of tales brought home by the seafarers who visit all of the New Guinea ports regularly, bringing home garbled versions of what is happening at Rabaul and elsewhere. At a conference held there, the dangers of rushing into a legal council unprepared were pointed out. They were also told that any member of the village could and should suggest any ideas for improving village welfare to the Luluai, and clan elders, who would debate the matter and then seek Government advice.

Unfortunately, all the Mission representatives were attending a conference at BUMIONG school, Lae, whilst the patrol was in the area, so their is judged on second hand basis. It appears that the Evangelists and teachers do not play such an active part in village affairs, as is done along the Salamaua coast, however, I intend to leave my remarks on this subject until I have seen them at work in the villages.

Copra is being produced on a clan basis at all villages, between ULUGUDU and WIDERU and the previous twelve months figures are listed for your information:-

ULUGUDU	20 bags.
TAMIGUDU	72 bags.
BUGANG	9 bags.
BUA	17 bags.
BUENGIM	15 bags.
B	15 bags.
WIDERU	18 Bags. (50% belonging to the Mission).

All the groves needed cleaning and replacements to dead trees. The people promised to plant ten trees for every birth, marriage, baptism and death in their village.

Rice was tried at BUKAUA in 1951, but the project has died out as the crop was harvested green and stored in bags, consequently the people lost heart when they found they had nothing to show for their work. I pointed out to them that it was part of the Administration's duty to assist them in all their village enterprises, and promised them that should they wish to go ahead and try rice or any other crop, we would first of all take some young men from the village and find them employment either with the Administration or privately, where rice, etc. was being grown. These men after obtaining the benefit of our experience, could return to the village and assist the rest of the people.

Peanuts are being tried at BUKAUA, but the seed seems to be of poor quality, therefore those interested have been told to try and buy some seed from one of the local Lae Producers. I promised to do this for them should they so desire.

It is suggested that the next patrol along this coast be accompanied by a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who is interested in cash crops, suitable to the area. A man of Mr. J. Hughes' knowledge and interests could do a lot to help both the natives and field staff looking after them.

A pleasing aspect of village industry is the increasing number of canoes to be found and also that these canoes are again being decorated with the traditional art forms of their ancestors. Judging by remarks in the village books, this art looked like dying out as far back as 1937, but there seems to have been a revival and the people were complimented.

It was pointed out that pride and skill in their hereditary crafts was something to be proud of. I hope to see the Rev. Baer shortly and suggest to him that some time be devoted regularly in the village schools to carving, etc., so that the coming generation will not feel that these skills are "old fashioned."

The famous TAMI bevels are still being produced in quantity to satisfy the demand by natives from other villages and the Europeans at Lae and Finschhafen. The people have requested that we try and obtain some of the small curved chisels (Patternmaker's gauges) for them, as their present ones are worn out and cannot be bought in Lae.

The old Paramount Lulua TAHU of BUKAUA accompanied the patrol and it is with regret that I have come to the conclusion that he is no longer a power in the area. The Administration has to share the blame as ever since he was imprisoned in 1948, his authority has been on the decline, and in fact he is held in derision by some of the younger people. He is now a very old man and has difficulty in getting about.

The people of TAMIGUDU, BUGANI and BUA have been talking of buying a sawmill from the Mission and Dr. Kuder tells me that on two occasions now machines have been obtained, but the people did not have sufficient money to purchase them. If a mill was started, there should be quite a large local demand for timber for a start, but with the YALU and Markham Development mills already in production and the Trans-Busu lease getting ready to produce, it is doubtful whether a native mill would survive, especially as all timber would have to be shipped to Lae or Finschhafen.

There is some rich looking soil in the area and perhaps cocoa will prove the most suitable means of revenue for the people. They showed interest when told of MASSA's plantation at KAMKUMON and stated that they would have a look at it when next in Lae.

Only one case was heard in the Court of Native Affairs, this was for stealing.

A small detachment of Royal Australian Navy (T.N.&N.G.)

were on leave at TAMIGUDU and their general demeanor is a credit to their officers.

There are seven illegitimate children in the area and in all cases the husband of the mother has been away for more than five years. The duties of the fathers to these children and their mothers was explained. This was at the request of the elders of the villages concerned.

The elders complained of the large number of men away from the village and in particular that those working at Lae were becoming "drifters", that is working for two or three weeks and then changing employers. They earnestly requested that these young men be forced to enter into a contract with their employers!

The census figures show a healthy preponderance of births over deaths, but it is thought that there are too many men absent at work. Perhaps a check could be made in Lae and anyone who is found not to be in regular employment could be sent home.

only
The native trade store in the area is that run by the SAMASAM clan at BUKAUA. This is under the control of SAMASAM himself who is a fine type of man and he is making quite a success of the business. He intends to eventually grow peanuts and cocoa.

The natives of APO claimed that they had not been paid in full by the Germans for Singaua plantation. Their representations have been brought to Lae and the matter finalised by Mr. H.L.R. Niall, District Commissioner.

ROADS:

Travel between villages is either by canoe or foot. The roads for the most part were fair and where suggestions for improvements were made, these were written in the village book concerned.

The army had quite a good road along the coast and the advantages in keeping this in a state of repair were pointed out, viz. little climbing, easily drained and suitable for horses or mules should the people ever get them.

MISSIONS:

As has been mentioned, Mission work in the area is under the control of the Rev. Baer, whom I unfortunately did not meet.

He has a station at HPOI behind BUKAUA where the teachers' training school is also located. It is interesting to note that graduates of this school complete twelve years schooling, either of which are under European supervision.

All the evangelists and teachers were absent from the villages so I can only say that Churches and schools were all in good repair and no criticisms were heard.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

There are four village aid posts under the care of Malahang Training School graduates and a Mission Hospital at BUA, which is visited at monthly intervals by the Mission Doctor from Finschhafen.

The recent influenza epidemic at Lae did not gain a hold in the villages, although the Singaua plantation workers were affected badly.

Several cases of elephantiasis were seen. The children were singularly clean and free from skin diseases. Word was left for the Mission Teachers to refuse schooling to the few cases of tinea unless the child had received treatment that morning. (I tried this method along the Salamaus coast, where it is reported to be working successfully.)

Although there were only two cases of death in child-birth, the advantages of pre-natal inspection was pointed out and that

there are regular visits by the Mission Doctor, it is hoped that deaths under these circumstances will not occur again.

The TAMIGUDU people have installed running water in the villages through pipes obtained from Finschhafen. The water was examined and seemed quite pure.

HOUSING:

Most houses are built of adzed planks with thatch rooves, galvanized and black iron being used occasionally. Generally housing was fair but in quite a few cases replacements were suggested.

YAMBO village was the worst and I finally called a meeting of the elders and the women and suggested that the women refuse to live in poor houses and refuse to marry a man who did not have a good house, a garden and a canoe. This met with the immediate and wholehearted approval of the women, the old ones telling me that this was the custom in their youth, and thanked me for telling the young ones what they themselves had been saying for years.

It will be interesting to see whether they will insist on the improvements. If they do, conditions should improve rapidly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

These are mostly ex members of the Police Force and are doing a reasonable job.

One new appointment is recommended, that is TANGALI as Luluai of TAMIGUDU. He is the choice of the people and appears to be a level headed chap, with the interests of the villagers at heart. If a successor to TAHU was needed, I would recommend him unhesitatingly.

FOOD AND LIVESTOCK:

There is a temporary shortage of Taro along the coast, due to heavy rains having prevent complete burning off in the newly cleared gardens, however, this is being offset by the use of sago as a substitute crop. The advantages of corn as a fill in for food were pointed out.

As mentioned above, rice and peanuts are being tried, and it would not be very long now before a start is made on cocoa experiments.

Poultry and pigs are in plentiful supply, and it was suggested that new breeding pigs be obtained from Krap to prevent the disadvantage of in breeding.

CONCLUSION:

These people, especially those of BUKAUA and TAMIGUDU are very good types and have expressed their desire to improve themselves (vide peanuts and cocoa at BUKAUA and sawmill at TAMIGUDU) and with the increased staff in the sub-district, it is hoped that I may return there shortly and see how they have reacted to the different suggestions and proposal put to them, as well as bringing them the advice and assistance for which they have asked.

P.K. Moloney
(P.K. Moloney)
PATROL OFFICER.

Lae, Morobe District

P/K No. 4 of 53/54

By: C.C. Giffard C.P.O.

To: NABA Subdivision

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HLRN, LH.



DS.

District of Morohe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

16th February, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAE NO. 4 of 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a patrol report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer C.C. Giffard, covering a patrol of the NABA Sub-division of the Lae Sub-District. Covering comments by the A.D.O. Lae are also attached.

The NABA Sub-division of almost 10,000 natives is quite close proximity to Lae, and has always been a source of native labour supplied for employers in this District, mostly in the goldfields area. A perusal of the census figures seems to indicate that there is an unduly large proportion of men absent from their villages. However, from discussions with the Patrolling Officer, it appears that approximately 100 of those are absent as Mission Teachers in this and other mainland districts, and that they are accompanied by their wives and families. I was at first inclined to recommend that the area be closed to recruiting, but will not do so, as the population is increasing. The birth rate is reasonably high, and in addition the natives apparently have ample food for their own requirements, and even have a surplus for sale to other natives in Lae. However, the position will be closely watched and a further patrol will be made within six months to keep a check on the situation. Even should all the men return home, there would still be a surplus of adult females, but the position should rectify itself later as there are more male than female children.

The paragraphs concerning the health of the people will be brought to the notice of the District Medical Officer, and a request made that some Medical patrolling be carried out in the area.


The A.D.O. has reported that there has not been a Medical patrol to the area since the war, and as this area is so close to Lae, I feel that there should be more treatment given to the natives in their villages. A considerable number do visit the local Native Hospital at Malahang, but the Upper NABA villages have several days' walk to reach the local hospital, and persons requiring attention cannot be brought over the rough mountain tracks. When the new classes are being formed at the native Medical Training School, the Instructor will be requested to give some priority to natives from this area.

It has long been my hope to establish a Patrol Post in this area, or the adjoining WAIN area. The population of the two Sub-Divisions, which are closely linked by language and customs, is over 16,000. This would keep a Patrol Officer fully employed and the natives are in a state where they are now anxious to get ahead with the planting of economic crops and are seeking further advancement. When an Agricultural Officer is posted to the District, I will endeavour to arrange for extensive plantings of coffee. This crop should do very well in the higher altitudes, where most of the WAIN and NABA villages are situated. If an additional Patrol Officer could be

- 2 -
made available, I would arrange for him to be posted at BOANA, where there is a small air-strip regularly used by the Mission or at KEMEN near the main centre of population, and only a few hours walk by good road from BOANA. The present staff position does not permit of the opening of any new posts.

The A.D.O. Lae will be instructed to investigate the position regarding the two Luluais at KEMEN and adjust the matter to the satisfaction of the natives. The main trouble seems to be the dual control by two village officials, who are not pulling together. The only solution seems to be the disposal of one Luluai or the sub-division of the village into two.

Cadet Patrol Officer Giffard has not yet completed twelve months service, and this is already his second unaccompanied patrol. I am more than pleased with the work of this young officer, and a perusal of the report will show that he has carried out his duties in a manner much better than many officers with several years experience.



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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAE PATROL REPORT No.4, 1953-1954.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : G.C.GIFFARD, C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : NABA SUB-DIVISION,
LAE SUB-DISTRICT,
MOROBE DISTRICT.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. CENSUS CHECK.
2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION : 32 DAYS - 5/1/54 to 5/2/54.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : EUROPEANS - NIL.
NATIVES - ONE CONSTABLE R.P.N.G.C.
REG NO. 7626 LOW.

PATROL DIARY

- Tuesday, 5-1-54:- 11a.m. Departed Lae by truck for head of Busu Road.
11.30a.m. Left Busu Road for GWABADIK by foot, inspecting small ZABIN hamlet on way.
2p.m. Arrived GWABADIK.
3p.m. Inspected village and revised census.
- Wednesday, 6-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed GWABADIK for GAWAN.
11.30a.m. Arrived GAWAN.
2p.m. Inspected village and revised census.
- Thursday, 7-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed GAWAN for KWAPSANEK.
9.15a.m. Arrived KWAPSANEK, inspected village, revised census, and investigated one dispute.
- Friday, 8-1-54:- 8.15a.m. Departed KWAPSANEK for MILILUGAN.
10a.m. Arrived MILILUGAN.
11a.m. Began census of SAU-NGENG, the inhabitants of which are living with MILILUGAN people, but interrupted by rain, which continued all day.
- Saturday, 9-1-54:- Rained all morning.
12.30p.m. Inspected village site and checked census of SAU-NGENG and MILILUGAN natives. These people moved from the old villages of SAU-NGENG and MILILUGAN to the present site some years ago. It appears that the union will be permanent, and at the request of the V.O.s a new Village Book was issued, combining the two groups into the one village called SAMBUE, the name used by the natives in the Naba area when referring to the present site.
- Sunday, 10-1-54:- Departed SAMBUE for BILIMANG, inspecting a sub-hamlet of SAMBUE on way - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walk to BILIMANG, over some very steep country. Road only newly cut and very poor. Improvement ordered.
4p.m. Inspected village and checked census.
- Monday, 11-1-54:- Departed BILIMANG for SAMANZING, inspecting sub-hamlet of SAMANZING on way.
11.30a.m. Arrived SAMANZING, after 2hrs 40mins walk.
1.30p.m. Inspected village and checked census.
- Tuesday, 12-1-54:- 9.30a.m. Departed SAMANZING for ZITARI.
12.10p.m. Arrived ZITARI.
2p.m. Inspected village and checked census.
Investigated one dispute.
- Wednesday, 13-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed ZITARI, and crossed range to NIMBA, sub-hamlet of KASANOMBE. Stayed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour at NIMBA inspecting village, then proceeded over mountain to KASANOMBE.
2p.m. Arrived KASANOMBE in rain which continued throughout afternoon. V.O.s of DOKALONG, SASAWAREN, MISALAMBAMAN and KISITUEN presented themselves.
- Thursday, 14-1-54:- Inspected village and checked census - a large population of 746. Housing very poor, one shack condemned and majority of others fit to be condemned - excuse was that they were occupied with the construction of a large pig enclosure.
investigated one dispute.

- Friday, 15-1-54:- 8a.m. Departed KASANOMBE to inspect and census DOKALANG, SASAWAREN and MISALAMBAMAN. Passed through DOKALANG after $\frac{1}{2}$ hour walk from KASANOMBE, and arrived at site of combined villages SASAWAREN and MISALAMBAMAN after $\frac{3}{4}$ hour walk from DOKALANG. 3 villages censused and inspected, and returned to KASANOMBE 4.30p.m.
- Saturday, 16-1-54:- 9a.m. Departed KASANOMBE for KISITUEN.
10.15a.m. Arrived KISITUEN and inspected village.
2p.m. Revised census.
- Sunday, 17-1-54:- Observed.
- Monday, 18-1-54:- 8.15a.m. Departed KISITUEN for combined villages of BAINDOUNG and ANKAMAP.
9.45a.m. Arrived BAINDOUNG-ANKAMAP.
1p.m. Censused BAINDOUNG and inspected village.
Pig-pens under 8 houses removed under supervision.
- Tuesday, 19-1-54:- Censused ANKAMAP. Rained during afternoon.
- Wednesday, 20-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed BAINDOUNG-ANKAMAP for TUKWAMBET.
9.10a.m. Arrived TUKWAMBET. Inspected village, revised census and investigated 2 disputes.
- Thursday, 21-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed TUKWAMBET for AWEN.
9.20a.m. Arrived AWEN. Inspected village and revised census.
- Friday, 22-1-54:- 8.45a.m. Departed AWEN for combined villages of SEPERAGAMAN and YALUMBANG.
10.45a.m. Arrived SEPERAGAMAN-YALUMBANG. Censused SEPERAGAMAN. Rain prevented census of YALUMBANG.
- Saturday, 23-1-54:- a.m. Censused YALUMBANG and inspected combined villages.
2.30p.m. Departed for SAKALAN.
3.50p.m. Arrived SAKALAN, the site of the combined villages of SAKALAN, SILIMBANG and MOGOM.
- Sunday, 24-1-54:- Observed.
- Monday, 25-1-54:- Inspected SAKALAN, SILIMBANG and MOGOM, checked census, and investigated 2 marital disputes.
- Tuesday, 26-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed SAKALAN for TEWEP.
9.45a.m. Arrived TEWEP. Inspected village, revised census, and investigated a dispute.
- Wednesday, 27-1-54:- 8a.m. Departed TEWEP for KIAKUM.
9.5a.m. Arrived KIAKUM, inspected village and revised census.
4p.m. Returned to TEWEP and slept the night.
- Thursday, 28-1-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed TEWEP for AKANDANG.
10a.m. Arrived AKANDANG. Inspected village and checked census. Provisionally appointed new Tultul.
- Friday, 29-1-54:- 10a.m. Departed AKANDANG for KWEMBELENG \rightarrow late start owing to rain.
10.25a.m. Arrived KWEMBELENG. Inspected village and revised census.

- Saturday, 30-1-54:- 8a.m. Departed KWEMBELENG for HANOBMAN.
9a.m. Arrived HANOBMAN. Inspected village and revised census.
3p.m. Departed HANOBMAN for BANGDAP.
3.50p.m. Arrived BANGDAP in heavy rain.
- Sunday, 31-1-54:- 9a.m. Inspected BANGDAP and checked census.
10.30a.m. Departed BANGDAP for KAPANGANDOAN.
11.40a.m. Arrived KAPANGANDOAN. Inspected village and checked census. Investigated one dispute.
3.30p.m. Arrived back at BANGDAP and slept the night.
- Monday, 1-2-54:- 8a.m. Departed BANGDAP for BAMBOK.
8.45a.m. Arrived BAMBOK. Inspected village and checked census.
- Tuesday, 2-2-54:- 8a.m. Departed BAMBOK for KEMEN.
8.45a.m. Arrived lower hamlet of KEMEN, where rest-house is situated. Inspected hamlet, checked census, and investigated 2 disputes. Then called a meeting of all the natives and investigated certain accusations made by Nol Lulua! against No2 Lulua!, which is discussed fully section of Report headed 'Villages and Village Officials'
- Wednesday, 3-2-54:- 8a.m. Departed KEMEN for LAMBAYP, inspecting the larger hamlet of KEMEN on way.
9a.m. Arrived LAMBAYP. Inspected village and revised census.
1.30p.m. Departed LAMBAYP for MUSOM.
Arrived MUSOM after 3½ hours' walk.
- Thursday, 4-2-54:- 8.30a.m. Inspected village and checked census.
1p.m. Departed MUSOM for GWABADIK, passing through GAWAN on way.
4.45p.m. Arrived GWABADIK and slept the night.
- Friday, 5-2-54:- 8.30a.m. Departed GWABADIK for Lae. Delayed ½ hour at ZABIN hamlet investigating a dispute.
11a.m. Arrived head of Busu Road.
11.30a.m. Caught truck for Lae, arriving at noon.

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine patrol conducted through a fully controlled area and was carried out without any undesirable incidents. The previous D.D.S. patrol through the area was in January/February 1953.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in the Naba area appears to be quite satisfactory, and the people show a cooperative attitude towards the Administration. The total population has increased by 170 since the previous patrol, and one gains the impression that they are a virile people with some ambition and concern for their future advancement.

12 minor disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol, and these consisted of marital squabbles mainly, cases of debt and the unlawful killing of pigs. Undoubtedly the great majority of disputes which arise in the area are settled peacefully by the natives themselves without reference to the Administration, so that only those where a settlement is impossible are brought forward for a visiting patrol's consideration. The patrol was not notified of any cases of serious crime.

The Lutheran Mission is active in the area and appears to be experiencing considerable success in converting most of the people to Christianity. Its influence has, of course, greatly affected past native customs such as polygamy. There are now only a small minority of the men having more than one wife, and three is the limit. In the most remote village, SEPERAGAMAN, there are 50 married men, of whom only 5 are practising polygamy, and it is usually the older men who ignore the advice of the Mission on this subject. The Mission refuses to baptise the parties of a polygamous marriage, and in the case of children of such unions it refuses baptism until they are about the age when they have passed through the village Mission school. Other children can be baptised when they are babies. When a woman is divorced by native custom to please the Mission she and her children are cared for by her parents or brothers, though it is the practice for the former husband to provide the children with food and clothing, though not the woman. When these children have reached adolescence they are divided, some returning to the father and the others remaining with the mother. A few cases were noticed where such a divorced woman later gave birth to a child from her former husband, showing that the pair had continued to associate after the marriage had been dissolved. The Mission is obviously being very persuasive indeed in its attempt to abolish polygamy, and apparently some divorces occur nominally only, to satisfy the Mission, while the parties refuse to terminate their association altogether.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and TRADE

There is at present no shortage of food in the area, the gardens containing the usual variety of native crops, a few items varying according to the altitude. These crops include the staple taro, kau kau, bananas, yams, sugar-cane, pawpaws, saksak and tobacco. There are also plenty of potatoes, beans, pineapples, shallots, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages, corn and a small quantity of oranges, passion-fruit and onions. The people of the villages nearest to Lae regularly visit the Native Market at Lae and are fortunate in being able to convert some of this produce into cash.

Fowls and pigs are fairly plentiful in the area. Many villages have completed large pig enclosures so as to prevent the

pigs from wandering near their houses, and the other villages are now working on them. I was often asked by Village Officials to give their people an address on this subject, with a view to having this important work finished as quickly as possible. Some of these pig enclosures are really creditable achievements, involving a great deal of work digging ditches with primitive tools and the erecting of strong fences.

The Mission is encouraging these people to experiment with coffee, cocoa and livestock, but only a modest attempt has been made so far to try these. KARANGANDOAN has numerous coffee trees growing about the village site. The seeds were given to them by the Missionary at BOANA, and the trees are thriving, some now reaching 5 or 6 feet and carrying beans. One man of this village, formerly employed as a stockman at BOANA, owns a small herd of 4 bulls and 3 cows, grazing on a small patch of level ground about a mile from the village. He bought them from the Mission for £10 each about 1½ years ago. The cows have calved since then and milk has been distributed to the children. One cow died after falling into a gully, and owing to the nature of the terrain the cattle industry has no future in the Naba, though it could be a profitable side-line for a few villages.

The villages of SAMBUE and SAMANZING have obtained cocoa seeds through a native teacher at Finschhafen, and are intending to plant them in the near future. Other villages requested coffee seeds and the natives were told to come down to Lae and collect some. I have contacted the Department of Agriculture concerning this matter, and they have notified me that the seeds are available for distribution.

A very enterprising native met on the patrol was TAPUA, living about an hours walk from GWABADIK on the way to Lae. He is a market-gardener employing 6 natives, and grows a variety of crops for sale in Lae. These include potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbages, onions and turnips. He has attempted rice but the small huller he has purchased does not function properly, and will not plant this crop again until repairs have been made to the machine. He is now going to experiment with coffee, and has already obtained plants. TAPUA possesses a line of 6 donkeys which are utilized for carrying purposes. They have carried produce from as far away as KEMEN, where the No.2 Luluai ANSIANG is adopting TAPUA's methods of market gardening, and has in the past entered into agreements with him to obtain the use of the donkeys.

ROADS and BRIDGES

The roads throughout the area are mostly satisfactory, some being really good, considering the country is very mountainous and rugged. The previous patrol found that some villages had no road-making tools, and in these cases shovels were issued by the Administration. The result has been that many formerly difficult tracks have been converted into quite comfortable patrol routes, and the natives to whom shovels were given have made very good use of them. Requests for more tools were repeatedly made to me, sometimes for them to be distributed in large quantities. 14 picks and 18 shovels have been made available for distribution to the area, and the natives have been told to come to Lae and collect them. Some sections of the route were poor, and orders were given where necessary for them to be improved.

Upon the advice of the previous P.O. to the area a new route was followed after leaving SAMBUE, going first to BILIMANG and then on to SAMANZING, thus eliminating some doubling back which had

been necessary in the past. This new route is recommended for future patrols. The road there is practically non-existent at present, and the people responsible for this section have been told to do much more than simply cut the grass, as it leads over some very steep country.

Wherever necessary satisfactory log bridges have been constructed across the narrow swiftly-flowing streams which pass through the area. One bridge is worthy of mention, that which spans the SANEM River between the villages of TEWEP and AKANDANG. The stream is rather wide there, and it requires two lengthy logs to bridge the distance. A number of logs have been anchored into the banks on either side of the stream by means of large rocks and earth, and then project out over the water to meet in midstream, where the ends are fastened together with vines. Lengths of strong vine stretching from trees on either bank have been attached to the connection, giving it additional security. The best bridge in the area is found across the BUSU River a few miles south of GWABADIK. This is a suspension bridge constructed of iron messing and is in very good condition.

HEALTH

At the time of the patrol the Naba people were suffering from an influenza epidemic which struck them just before Christmas. Approximately 8% of the people were unable to attend the census owing to this sickness. The villages of the Upper Naba were the worst hit, and in 7 of these, having a total population of 2,824 people, the number of deaths through influenza during the previous month were about 10, mainly amongst older people.

Since the previous patrol deaths have mainly been caused by pneumonia and whooping cough. Other ailments are goitre, which attacks the older women, and scabies, which was evident in a few of the children. Before the influenza epidemic the health of these people must have been good, as births during the past year have exceeded deaths in all villages except 6.

Unfortunately the distribution of N.M.A.s and N.H.A.s in the area is most unsatisfactory. There are only 7, and these are mainly grouped in the smallest villages nearest to Lae:- GWABADIK (2), GAWAN (2), MUSOM(1), and KEMEN (2). These men occasionally make trips throughout the area, but although their work in their own villages seems to be carried out conscientiously and with a great deal of success, I hardly think it possible for them to be of much use to the villages further away. The census figures show that 8 natives are attending Government schools. 5 of these are studying at the Malahang Native Hospital near Lae to become N.M.A.s or N.H.A.s, and as they come from large villages situated further into the Naba, the work of these trained natives should become more effective in the near future. More applicants for the positions of N.M.A. and N.H.A. should come forward as the children finish their schooling in the Mission schools now established throughout the area.

Sanitation was generally good in the villages nearer to Lae, and very poor further into the area, some large villages having only a few latrines. These people were warned of the danger of dysentery, and told to build more rubbish pits and latrines.

HOUSING

Housing is generally fair throughout the area, the materials used in construction being mostly adzed planks for the walls and pit-pit for the roofs. There is very little kunai in the Naba. Buildings are invariably rectangular in shape, and usually of small dimensions. A small number of shacks were condemned, and in a few cases it was necessary to issue general instructions for improvements

where villages were allowing their houses to rot with age without making any effort to replace them. What surprised me was that nails are quite plentiful, even in the more remote villages. These are purchased either from Lae or the Mission at BOANA.

VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Some years ago the people of MILILUGAN and SAU-NGENG left their villages and came together on a new site, known throughout the Naba as SAMBUE. The V.O.s asked if one Village Book might be given to the two groups, and as the union is apparently to be permanent, and as SAU-NGENG is only a very small group (population 67), a single book was issued, calling the new village SAMBUE, at the request of the people. In 4 other cases two or three villages which were formerly separate have combined on the one site, and I have indicated these in the census figures by means of brackets.

KEMEN, the village of the former Paramount Luluai of the Naba, MATAKU, now consists of two hamlets, a small one near the NIMBA River where the No.1 Luluai MATAKU lives, and a much larger one nearby which is encouraged by the No.2 Luluai ANSIANG. The No.1 Luluai, supported by Tultul SAKAMIONG, requested either (a), separate Village Books be given to the hamlets or (b), the No.2 Luluai be dismissed. They claimed that ANSIANG was a bad-tempered, swell-headed boaster, so disliked by everyone of KEMEN that numbers had run away to other villages. The matter of dividing this village was raised 2½ years ago, and as the District Commissioner then directed that the people should remain together, I refused the request for separate Village Books. After the census of KEMEN a meeting of all the people was called, they were informed of the No.1 Luluai's accusations, and all were invited to express their opinions on the No.2 Luluai's behaviour. The result was disappointing, as no one could be induced to venture a word for or against either Official. KEMEN also has another Tultul, TEKEMBUNG, who lives in the No.2 Luluai's hamlet, but is at present neutral in this dispute. Many Officials from the neighbouring villages were present at the meeting, and from discussions with them I gathered that the root of the trouble is the No.1 Luluai's jealousy over the No.2 Luluai being so successful in persuading the great majority of the people of KEMEN to settle in his hamlet. The church and school are situated there, and the V.O.s have been informed that a Government rest-house, which is at present on the No.1 Luluai's site, must now be constructed in the No.2 Luluai's village. This should give additional encouragement to having the people consider this hamlet the main KEMEN, and they have been advised to work together in constructing one village only so as to remain together. In the KEMEN Village Book the comments by previous officers on the No.1 Luluai's behaviour when Paramount Luluai are very definite that he is a poor type, quite incompetent and irresponsible. I agree with this estimate of him, and believe, on the other hand, that the No.2 Luluai is one of the most competent Officials now in the Naba.

Generally speaking, the V.O.s of the Naba are carrying out their duties with competence. Usually the ones found in the more remote villages are less able than those closer to Lae, but this is certainly not true in all cases. In the 3 villages furthest away, SEPERAGAMAN, YALUMBANG and AWEN, an unfortunate situation has arisen. The Luluais are unintelligent, apathetic types, are unable to speak Pidgin, and there are no resident Tultuls, these being either deceased or absent at work. There are only a few Pidgin-speakers in these villages, but none were suitable for appointment as Tultul, and I decided it would be best to wait until some of those now away at work returned, rather than elect a poor official on this visit.

There were no obvious instances of Mission representatives encoaching upon the powers and duties of the Village Officials. Their influence is certainly great, especially in the more distant places

where some V.O.s are poor. This is only to be expected. Their education, though negligible by our standards, is formidable in the eyes of these people, and the privilege they have of addressing the people twice a day in church must give them ample opportunity for enhancing their position in the community and for having their own and the Mission's ideas gradually accepted by the people. The European Missionary also visits the area more frequently than Administration Officers, and would naturally do his best to raise the native teacher in the estimation of the villagers. This, however, is nothing to be alarmed at, as long as their influence is used intelligently. If a Village Official is weak, I personally think it is a good thing to have some native present to give the people direction and advice, even if he does belong to the Mission.

Two natives were elected as Tultuls on probation, KOKAN, of AKANDANG, and KOKAPOK, of BAMBOK. They seem quite intelligent and their appointment was requested by the people themselves.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

On a number of occasions during the patrol men requested divorces from their wives but were unable to give me any reason for their wishing to separate. In these cases the wife very much wanted to remain with the man, and notwithstanding much questioning and discussions with Village Officials, it was impossible at first to discover just where the root of the trouble lay. I would therefore give the man a lecture on his responsibilities to the woman and her children, and inform him that he could not divorce her without some reason. Then at one village, TUKWAMBET, such a case arose and the V.O.s were finally told to try and act as mediators. Mainly through Constable LOW's interest in the case and his inquiries, it was brought to my notice that the trouble had arisen through the woman's refusal to have sexual relations with her husband, as she had years before reached the age when it was impossible for her to bear children. This case was settled when the husband with the V.O.s came to inform me that, after some talk, the woman was willing to carry out fully her duties in the marriage. Further inquiries by Const. LOW and myself brought to light the fact that this trouble is fairly common in the Naba, and that by long-established native custom it is permissible for a man to divorce his wife if she refuses to have sexual relations with him after she is incapable of bearing children. It also became evident that this was quite possibly the reason for the other requests for divorce, the parties being too shy to inform me why they had become incompatible, especially as the cases were investigated after a census, with many village people showing great interest in the proceedings. It occurred to me that this matter might be a contributing factor leading to polygamy. In a number of cases it was found that where a man had more than one wife, the second was very much younger than her husband or the other woman, sometimes the age difference being as much as 30 or 40 years. Perhaps she was acquired after the first wife began to refuse her husband sexual relations, in these cases the husband not wishing to divorce the reluctant woman.

Lap-laps are worn by most of the natives. A small minority of the men have been unable to buy them, and retain the custom of their forefathers by wrapping a long strip of bark around the waist and between the legs, usually leaving a flap hanging down in front. This bark is made pliable by beating with sticks, and is coloured red by means of rubbing with wet red soil. The bark is obtained from a tree called the NABMIEN, and when wrapped around the body it is called a NAP, hence the name Naba - according to the natives. It is now something to be very ashamed of if a man is unable to obtain a lap-lap and has to resort to the NAP. The women without lap-laps wear a skirt made from the inside fibres of a small pandanus tree.

One native craft which has been lost is the making of pig nets. It is interesting to note that in the neighbouring areas of Wain and Momolili this craft is still practised, but in the Naba the forebears of the present generations failed to pass on the skill.

MISSION and EDUCATION

Education is entirely in the hands of the Lutheran Mission, the only one operating in the area. Most of the villages have schools, and those which are without them send their children to neighbouring villages to be educated. The children are sometimes a long way from their homes in these cases, and in the census figures a large number of students shown as absent at Mission schools are really resident elsewhere in the Naba. GAMANZING and SAMBUE cater for many of these absent pupils, and in these two villages the Mission teachers complained that truancy was a great problem. They claimed the parents were cooperative, so I suggested that these should try administering light corporal punishment to the offenders, but this proposal was not met with much approval. In most villages teaching is done in the KOTTE language, and education and religion is supervised by the European Missionary at BOANA (Wain). 7 of the lower villages come under the direction of the Missionary stationed at AMBO, near Lae, and YABBIM is the language used in the schools and churches. Unfortunately, the native teachers themselves have had very little schooling. They were often asked how many children were attending their schools. A common answer would be something like: 14 boys and 11 girls, a total of 27 altogether.

The Mission seems to be doing some good work in the area, not only spiritually but also in other fields such as agriculture, where it is encouraging the natives to have some consideration for their future material welfare. Most of the people like and respect the organisation, demonstrating this in the care they have taken in constructing some really fine Mission buildings. The church at SAMBUE is a commendable effort, the walls consisting of well-planed planks, with a roof of fairly new galvanised iron. The building was erected under the supervision of a native Mission carpenter from Finschhafen, who also decorated the inside with some impressive native-style drawings and carvings. Church services are held twice a day in most villages, and are well attended.

CENSUS

A census check was made in all the Naba villages, and the statistics are attached to this report. A few new names were entered in the Village Books of the Upper Naba, these being people who have come in from the surrounding bush - and according to the V.O.s, were previously unknown to them.

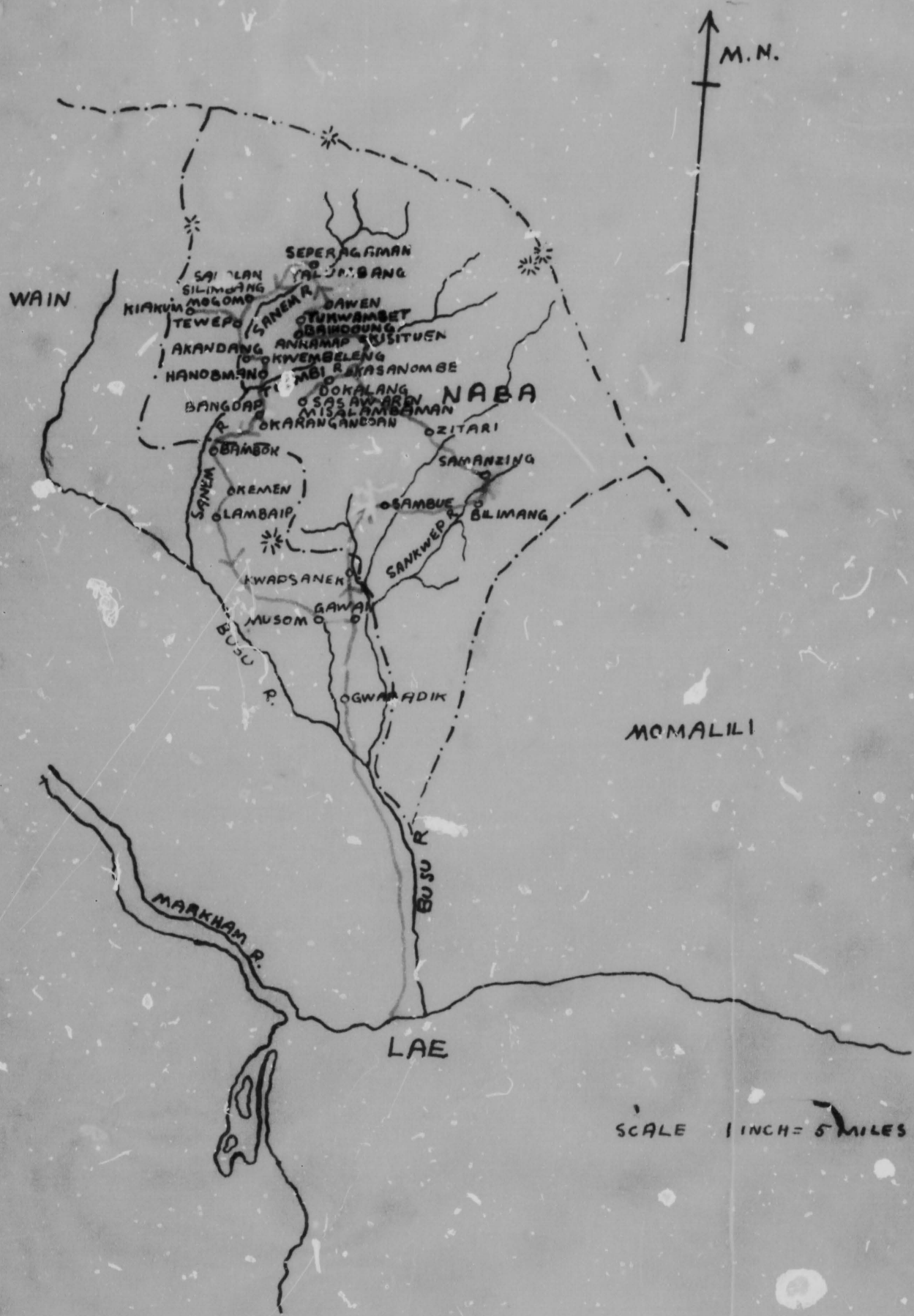
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

Reg. No. 626 Constable WOH.

Temperamental - I understand he received some very rough treatment from the Japanese during the War so I feel this may be excused, as he is a most satisfactory constable otherwise. Has intelligence, initiative and a good command. Also very keen.

8/9/50



M.N.

WAIN

NABA

MOMALILI

LAE

SCALE 1 INCH = 5 MILES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... MOROBE (LAE S/D.) Report No. 5. 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by... H.J. Mater C.P.O.

Area Patrolled... MOMALILI.

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

Natives... ONE CONSTABLE R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From... 5./1./1954 to 11./2./1954.

Number of Days... 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YTS

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 23 11/1953.

Medical ... 1 53.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... To persuade the people of the MOMALILI area to build better houses, lavatories and roads.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

9 2/1954

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

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

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

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

Renamed for David H. 1953

MAW

HLFN.RD.

DS. 30/1/14.



MEMORANDUM to :

8th March, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE - NO. 5 of 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Mater, covering a Patrol Report to the Momalili Sub-Division. The covering comments of the A.D.C. Lae, are also attached.

The Momalili area was patrolled only three months' ago, but the report covering that patrol shows that conditions were far from good, and this small native area showed signs that the people were dying out, and that conditions generally were very bad.

Cadet Patrol Officer Mater was instructed to thoroughly patrol the area, endeavouring to visit each village at least twice, and by instruction and example to encourage the natives to improve their standard of living. A considerable amount has been accomplished with regard to the improvement of housing and roads, but the population in all of the villages is so small that not a great deal can be done. However, the attention being shown to these people should encourage them to display a greater interest in life and this may help to prevent them dying out altogether.

Cadet Patrol Officer Mater on his first unaccompanied patrol has shown initiative and ability to carry out a job and he has the makings of a good patrol officer.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30/1/14.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

5th March, 1954.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 5 OF 1953/54 - BY
CADET PATROL OFFICER H.J. MATER
TO KOMALILI AREA.

I desire to submit the above-quoted Report, together with my comments. Mr. Mater was instructed to proceed to this area to endeavour to improve the living conditions of these backward people. Mr. Mater was instructed not to take a census, as their figures had been assessed by Mr. Giffard as late as November, 1953, vide Patrol Report No. 3 of 1953-4. The patrol was accompanied by Mr. Ian Maddocks, a fourth-year medical student of Melbourne University, who rendered advice on health and sanitation matters.

I am afraid that this Report only further indicates the parlous conditions into which these people have deteriorated. I feel I should send Patrol Officer Moloney to the area when he has completed his present task with the South Pacific Commission officer, as, although MOMALILI has had two visits in the past four months, they have been by both young cadets and it is possible that Mr. Moloney might be able to jolt the natives from their lethargy.

Mr. Mater has done as requested of him, and from the Report covered a good deal of ground, but I am sure there will be no lasting benefit without constant supervision. To this end I would like to see an official medical patrol visit the area as soon as possible to ensure Mr. Maddocks' schemes have been completed.

Results of the investigation of Mr. Mater as regards the land system of the groups comply with the usual conditions of this District but I think he is wrong about the woman changing her clan at marriage. I have explained to Mr. Mater that the pre-requisite of the clan system is that it is a segmentary group, i.e., one always retains membership of the clan into which one is born.

Mr. Mater has compiled a good first patrol report and I look forward to his future work with interest.

H.P. Seale
(H.P. Seale)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30/1/14.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

5th March, 1954.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

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H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS 30/1/14

Sub-District Office,

LAE.

17th. February, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1953/4.

Patrol Conducted by: H. J. Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: MONALILI villages.

Duration of Patrol: 5th. January to 11th. February, 1954 -
35 days

Purpose of Patrol: To persuade the people of the MONALILI
area to build better houses, lavatories
and roads.

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PATROL DIARY.

<u>January 5th.</u>	12	P.M.	Departed LAE by launch for TALI.
	3	P.M.	Arrived TALI and stayed over-night.
<u>January 6th.</u>	8	A.M.	Departed TALI for KAISIA.
	12.30	P.M.	Arrived KAISIA.
	2	P.M.	Inspected the village.
<u>January 7th.</u>	8	A.M.	Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
	1.30	P.M.	Afternoon spent inspecting work on house repairs.
<u>January 8th.</u>	7.45	A.M.	Departed KAISIA for MELANPIPI.
	9.15	A.M.	Arrived MELANPIPI and inspected the village.
	1.30	P.M.	Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
<u>January 9th.</u>	8	A.M.	Intended to depart for KWAMU but delayed by rain.
<u>January 10th.</u>	7.45	A.M.	Departed MELANPIPI for KWAMU.
	12.	A.M.	Arrived KWAMU and inspected the village.
<u>January 11th.</u>	8	A.M.	Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
	1	P.M.	Inspected the houses of the people who have broken away from the main village.
<u>January 12th.</u>	7.45	A.M.	Departed KWAMU for BUSUNG.
	9.45	A.M.	Arrived BUSUNG.
	1	P.M.	Inspected the village.
<u>January 13th.</u>	8	A.M.	Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
<u>January 14th.</u>	7.30	A.M.	Departed BUSUNG for NUMENGA.
	9.30	A.M.	Arrived NUMENGA and inspected the village.
<u>January 15th.</u>	9	A.M.	Mr. Maddocks conducted a medical examination.
<u>January 16th.</u>	7.45	A.M.	Departed NUMENGA for KWAMU.
	11.30	A.M.	Arrived KWAMU.
<u>January 17th.</u>	Observed		
<u>January 18th.</u>	8	A.M.	Departed KWAMU for MOMALILI.
	10.20	A.M.	Arrived MOMALILI.
	3	P.M.	Inspected the village.
<u>January 19th.</u>	9	A.M.	Inspected the cemetery and the water supply.
	1	P.M.	Investigated the proposed move to a site nearer the coast.
<u>January 20th.</u>	8	A.M.	Departed MOMALILI for ZESAGING.
	11	A.M.	Arrived ZESAGING and inspected the village.
	2	P.M.	Investigated an alledged rape.

<u>January 21st.</u>	8	A.M.	Remained at ZESAGING and inspected work on house repairs.
<u>January 22nd.</u>	7	A.M.	Departed ZESAGING for KWAMU. Held up for half an hour at the BUSO river, which was in flood, until a temporary bridge was constructed.
<u>January 23rd.</u>	8	A.M.	At KWAMU. Inspected the site of the new village.
<u>January 24th.</u>			Observed.
<u>January 25th.</u>	8	A.M.	At KWAMU. Investigated the local kinship system and land tenure.
<u>January 26th.</u>	7.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M.		Departed KWAMU for BUSUNG. Arrived BUSUNG and inspected the new village site.
<u>January 27th.</u>	8	A.M.	At BUSUNG. Revisited the new village site.
	1.30 P.M.		Investigated local kinship system and land tenure.
<u>January 28th.</u>	8	A.M.	At BUSUNG. Inspected road work.
<u>January 29th.</u>	11.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.		Departed BUSUNG for NUMENGA. Arrived NUMENGA and inspected the village.
<u>January 30th.</u>	8	A.M.	At NUMENGA. Inspected work on the new houses.
	1.30 P.M.		Investigated kinship system and land tenure.
<u>January 31st.</u>			Observed.
<u>February 1st.</u>	7	A.M.	Departed NUMENGA for KWAMU.
	11	A.M.	Arrived KWAMU. Held up at KWAMU creek until a temporary bridge was constructed.
	1.30 P.M.		Rain prevented an inspection of the new village site during the afternoon.
<u>February 2nd.</u>	7.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.		Departed KWAMU for MOMALILI. Arrived MOMALILI and inspected the village.
<u>February 3rd.</u>	8	A.M.	At MOMALILI. Investigated local kinship system and land tenure.
<u>February 4th.</u>	8	A.M.	Departed MOMALILI for ZESAGING. Arrived ZESAGING and inspected the village.
<u>February 5th.</u>	8	A.M.	At ZESAGING. Inspected work on house construction.
<u>February 6th.</u>	7.30 A.M. 11.15 A.M.		Departed ZESAGING for MOMALILI. Arrived MOMALILI and stayed overnight.
<u>February 7th.</u>	7.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.		Departed MOMALILI for KWAMU. Arrived KWAMU and inspected new village site. New luluai appointed.

<u>February 8th.</u>	8	A.M.	Departed KWAMU for MELANPIPI.
	12	A.M.	Arrived MELANPIPI.
<u>February 9th.</u>	8	A.M.	At MELANPIPI. Inspected the village.
<u>February 10th.</u>	7	A.M.	Departed MELANPIPI for KATSIA.
	8	A.M.	Arrived KATSIA and inspected the village.
<u>February 11th.</u>	5.30	A.M.	Departed KATSIA for LAE.
	3	P.M.	Arrived MALAHANG Native Hospital and caught a truck to LAE, arriving at 3.25 P.M..

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INTRODUCTION

The last District Service's patrol of the MOMALILI area was in November, 1953. The subsequent report (Patrol Report - Lse - No. 2/53 - 54.) described the housing and sanitation of this area as unsatisfactory.

In the past, instructions by both D.D.S. and P.H.D. patrols, regarding housing and sanitation, have been ignored. Therefore the writer thought it advisable to visit each village twice to ascertain whether the necessary improvements had been commenced during the interim.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There are a number of people in each village who show an apathy toward life. In the villages which have the most contact with the more virile coastal people, (viz. ZESAGING, MELANPIPI, and KATSIA) the proportion is small. But in the more isolated villages of KWAMU, NUNENGA and BUSUNG, the proportion is very high.

The population in all the villages except KATSIA, is decreasing. Pneumonia and dysentery are the main causes of death. The cold, damp climate, and the poor housing and sanitation, are the main reasons for this decrease. Except for an hour or so during the morning, the higher villages are continually shrouded in clouds and mist.

About 2½ years ago ALU, the tul tul of KWAMU, moved to escape an epidemic of flu and pneumonia and established himself, with approximately 20 other members of his clan, three miles south of the main village. Recently these people moved again to land which they own nearer the coast. Houses and gardens have been built on this latest site and 12 people are at present living there. The people still living at the tul tul's first village intend to join the others in the near future, together with a few people from the main village.

The people of the KAIN clan of MOMALILI also intend to move. Before the coming of European influences, these people lived at BUAU, a small village situated in the hills some 4 or 5 miles in from the beach. The Lutheran Mission established itself at MOMALILI and induced the BUAU people to live at MOMALILI. The population is decreasing and the people fear they are headed for extinction. Therefore the people of the KAIN clan have decided to return and rebuild BUAU.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The villages of KATSIA and BUSUNG are without tul-tuls and MELANPIPI hasn't a luluai. Unsuccessful attempts were made to find suitable men to fill these vacancies.

ALUNZANG of KWAMU, vacated the position of luluai due to old age, and his eldest son TUNG-ALO has now been appointed. He is the choice of the people and his personal and manner are impressive. Unfortunately he doesn't speak pidgin, but only a few KWAMU people do.

GARIMBONG of MOMALILI was provisionally appointed luluai by the last patrol officer in the area, to fill the vacancy which occurred when MESAU retired due to old age. GARIMBONG appeared to be carrying out his duties satisfactorily and his appointment was confirmed.

ASTINGAE of NUNENGA is recommended for the position of tul-tul,

which has been vacant for the past three years. He speaks pidgin well and appears to have some influence in his village. His house is amongst the best in the area and his personal appearance is good. He was told that his appointment would be confirmed by the next Patrol Officer if he showed that he could fulfill his duties satisfactorily.

In general, the Village Officials in this area do not have the authority which is intended for them. However, I feel that frequent patrolling will change this present state of affairs.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The population is decreasing. The main causes of death being pneumonia, dysentery and chest complaints.

Mr. Maddocks, E.M.A. accompanied the patrol as far as NUMENGA and carried out a medical examination in each village. These examinations revealed a high incident of tinea and scabies. Many people had colds, especially in the higher villages of BUSUNG, MOMALILI and NUMENGA, and chest complaints were not uncommon. No cases of dysentery were found but entries in the village books showed that this complaint has been responsible for many deaths.

It has already been mentioned that the climate is hardly conducive to good health but the crude housing and inadequate sanitation must contribute greatly to the death rate. The number of lavatories in each village were not enough and many of those in existence weren't fly proof. Pits for the disposal of rubbish also were too few.

There is only one N.M.A. in the area- SIKARA of KAISIA. His Aid Post was clean and well kept and he appeared to be quite a capable medical assistant. His is the only village with an increase in population and I feel that some credit is due to him. Two young men of MOMALILI expressed a desire to attend the Medical Training School at MALANANG and the necessary enrolment forms have now been completed. However, I recommend that at least two more N.M.A.'s be posted to the area in an effort to prevent a further decline in population.

HOUSING

Houses were constructed of adzed planks, bark or bamboo leaves, with roofs of saksak or bamboo leaves. In general the houses were crudely constructed, too small and greatly overcrowded.

At KAISIA and MELANPIPI the existing houses needed many improvements, but elsewhere a great number of the houses were beyond repair. In these cases the owners were instructed to build new ones. All the houses of KWAMU and BUSUNG were condemned. Therefore the people of these two places decided to build entire new villages. NUMENGA, MOMALILI and ZESAGING, had a mixture of reasonably well constructed houses and crude bark huts. At these three places the unsatisfactory dwellings were condemned and the owners ordered to build larger houses of adzed planks.

Everywhere there was a tendency to share houses with relatives instead of each married man having a house of his own. This practice was very common at KWAMU, NUMENGA, and BUSUNG in particular, where there are only 7 houses of bark and leaves for a population of 86. Instructions were given that each married man must build a house of his own.

In every case a great deal of work had been done in the interim between the first and second visit. At KWAMU and BUSUNG the sites for the new villages had been cleared, and at KWAMU the frameworks of eight new houses were in various stages of erection. All were large and strongly constructed.

At KAISIA and MELANPIPI most of the instructions for improvements had been carried out - the exceptions were noted in the village books. The frameworks of six new houses had been erected at ZESAGING. However, one of these had been carelessly constructed and the owner was told to pull it down and start again. The people of NUMENGA and MOMALILI had also done a good deal of work in the short time between visits. There were 3 new houses being built at MOMALILI and 4 at NUMENGA.

Many changes were made while the patrol was in the area. However, I believe that unless these people are continually supervised, it will not be long before these people revert to their former style of houses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All the tracks were in a shocking condition when this patrol first visited the area, especially the KWAMU-KUMENGA section which was dangerous in places. Since then a number of repairs have been made but it will still be some time before all the necessary road work is completed.

These people are very poor and are unable to buy the tools required for road work. Therefore the following tools were divided amongst the villages in proportion to the above-bodied population and such issues were entered in the village books:

- 7 Crowbars.
- 50 Picks
- 30 Short handle Shovels.
- 20 Long Handle Shovels.

A good deal of work was done while this patrol was in the area. The bad sections of the KWAMU-BUSUNG road were repaired and a first-class road was built from BUSUNG to NUMENGA. Work was also commenced on the KWAMU section of the NUMENGA-KWAMU road and instructions were given to complete it as soon as possible. The KWAMU people are unfortunate in that they have four sections of road to maintain.

ZESAGING had built about 4 miles of good road in the short time between visits but MOMALILI had not made a start as they were concentrating on house building. The KWAMU people had also completed their end of the road to MOMALILI and had finished about 2 miles of the road to MELANPIPI. The bad sections of the MELANPIPI-KWAMU road had been repaired and this road is now very good.

The necessary work had also been completed on the road from MELANPIPI to KAISIA. However, it was disappointing that the road from KAISIA to the BUNGA river had not been started as the KAISIA people had the least work to do on their houses.

The rugged terrain and heavy rainfall makes road work difficult and unless the roads are frequently repaired they will soon become rough bush tracks again.

There were no permanent bridges in the area but as several small streams were in flood temporary bridges were constructed for the convenience of the patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGY

KINSHIP SYSTEM

In this area it was found that from one to three clans exist within each village. All the members of the same clan believe they are descended from a common ancestor. The native term for clan is "BILI"; each clan has an individual name; all the clans are totemic and are associated with a particular plant, animal or other natural phenomenon e.g. The KUNZI clan of NUNKUNGA has a large mango tree as its totem.

When a man marries, the woman becomes a member of his clan and all the children of the marriage belong entirely to the father's clan. Marriage with a person of the same clan as oneself is forbidden.

In the villages it was usual for all the men of the same clan to build their houses together. It was also usual for each clan to have its own "house boy", but this didn't always apply. Each clan had its own leader who was known as "SONG-A".

LAND TENURE

In most cases these people inherit land rights from their father only, but a few exceptions were found to this rule - some men claim to have land rights in the villages of both their mother and father.

Land tenure can be divided into the following three sub-headings:

House site: Theoretically each married man possesses his own house; unmarried men of the same clan living in a common house. e.g. NUNKUNGA, with three clans has three such common houses. Upon a man's death his house is inherited by his eldest unmarried son or his brother.

Garden land: Garden land is the property of the whole village. An individual or a clan does not have a right to any specific area of agricultural lands. Any member of a village may make one or more gardens anywhere within the boundaries of village agricultural land.

Hunting land: Areas used for the hunting of animals and collection of bush foods are the property of the clans. Each clan has its own area of hunting land and any member of the clan may hunt or collect food within its boundaries. The building of gardens or cutting down of trees on hunting land is strictly forbidden.

Bamboo and other useful plants and trees planted by individuals, whether they are on gardening lands or on land owned by persons other than the planter, are recognised as belonging to the planter and will pass to his heirs.

CONCLUSION

No mention is made here of Missions and Education, and Agriculture and Livestock, as these two subjects were fully covered by the patrol which visited the area in November, 1953.

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REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE

No. 6139 Constable PENT Unimpressive; although he carried out his duties satisfactorily, he appeared to lack enthusiasm.

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ORATI



MOMALILI SUB-DIVISION

Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles

Route followed: - - -

Population of Sub-Division: 688

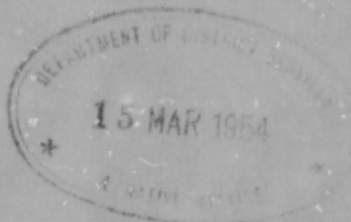
Lae, Morobe District

P/R No. 6 of 53/54

By: P.K.Moloney P.O.

To: WAIN Subdivision

HLR.RD.



DS. 30-1-15.

12th March, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 6 OF 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer, P. K. Maloney, covering a patrol of the WAIN native Sub-District. Apart from the census revision and normal administration work, the Patrol Officer was instructed to mark out an area in each village to be cleared and prepared for the planting of coffee.

The natives in this area have now reached the stage where they are looking for means to improve their material welfare by the production of economic cash crops. As there are no roads to the area suitable for motor traffic, nor is it likely that any will be made in the future, I have laid it down that natives should plant as many coffee trees as they can handle. A follow-up patrol will be made within a few months to see that the areas have been cleared and shade trees planted. The seed will then be distributed and by that time it is hoped that an Agricultural Officer will be in the District who can supervise the correct planting.

At present the natives are receiving some money from the sale of vegetables, but for the amount of work they put into the project, the returns have not been very high.

The villages that were not censused will be visited and census revision made when the Patrol Officer goes there again in the near future.



(H.L.R. Niall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30/1/15.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

9th March, 1954.

LAE PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 1953/54
P.K. MOLONEY - PATROL OFFICER.

Please receive the above patrol report from
Patrol Officer P.K. Moloney covering his recent visit to the
WAIN area.

The people appear to have suffered little despite
the lack of patrols - the last one was in 1951. The
explanation could be related to the influence of the Lutheran
Mission on these people.

CENSUS.

In vital statistics, the unpleasant indication of
a declining population is manifest. P.O. Moloney attributes
this to the recent outbreak of influenza but I again would
emphasize the necessity of a Medical Patrol into this area at the
earliest.

On reading this report in conjunction with that of
C.P.O. Giffard on the NABA area (4 of 1953/4) I believe a
patrol post should be established in some central location in the
WAIN - NABA. These people are ready and waiting to be led
beyond subsistence levels of economy, and further they possess
the natural potential to so advance.

If an experienced, and energetic patrol officer
could be posted to a suitable location in the WAIN - NABA, I am
certain he could do much to implement the present trend rather
than permit it to lose its present impetus.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30/1/54.

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

10th March, 1954.

Assistant District Officer,
LAE.

LAE PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1953/54.

Officer conducting patrol. P. K. Moloney. P.O.

Area patrolled. WAIN Sub division of the Lae Sub-District.

Objects of patrol. by two-members of the N.P. & N.G.C.
Reg. No. 6960 Const. BIAL.
6046 " RAMASAKIA.

Introduction.

The WAIN area has not been patrolled by District Services since January, 1951. In January, 1952 a Medical patrol visited a few villages near BOANA mission.

The only European in the area are the Rev. Bergman and his wife of the Lutheran Mission. At present there is a lay worker, Mr. Christian who is in charge of the Mission gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Bergman have been in the area since 1931 except for the war years when they were interned in Australia.

The WAIN is a popular recruiting ground, but the census figures show that there is only a reasonable number of men absent from home. These are mainly employed in Lae as domestics.

It is hoped that commercial coffee plantations will be established in each village and that the area eventually produces sufficient coffee to put the people on a sound economical footing.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The present political and economic structure of the people is intimately linked with the Lutheran Mission. As usual, the introduced mission evangelists have a lot of power in the villages. They are mostly people from Finschhafen but have adopted the village where they work as their home and take an integral part in the village affairs.

Minor village disputes are referred to them for advice and they tend to influence the decision of the village officials. In some cases the village official himself is part of the mission set-up. For example the tuitul of WAMPANGAN is the president of the Congregational Council, and is also employed by this council as manager of the Trade store at Boana.

This store is owned on a co-operative basis and the people buy goods wholesale from the Lutheran Mission. Profits so far have been spent in purchasing more items of stock and at

present the store is a debt free, and has about a thousand pounds worth of goods and a good sawn timber and galvanised iron building. This means that they have made about fifteen hundred pounds profit in the past four years. The prices are very reasonable and it was gratifying to see such items as picks, shovels, soap and tools on the shelves. SINGIN, the manager told me that there is quite a demand for such utility items.

A few matrimonial disputes and complaints of trespass were heard and adjudicated upon. No crime was reported, in fact that area seemed to be very peaceful and contented.

GEREMBEN, a hamlet of MONAKASAT has some people there whose names are in BAWAN book. The people concerned were told that they would be getting a separate book shortly and to decide now where they intended to leave and to build GEREMBEN into a proper village.

HOUSING.

Generally housing was fair to good, the notable exception being KALAU where two and three families are living in the one small house. They were told that this practise must cease as it was contrary to native custom and the rules of hygiene and sanitation.

All houses in each village were inspected and where necessary, instructions for repairs to be made were given.

The best housing was found in BOSAGAN and CANDONG.

The rest houses were generally good and considering the fact that it is some years since the last patrol they were better than expected. The patrol could have moved quicker in some place, but I refrained from doing so in order to sleep in every rest house. It is unfair to suggest building a rest house and it falls down before it is used.

GENSUS.

There has been a decrease in the population, brought about by an epidemic of influenza last year.

The average annual number of births for the villages visited has decreased from 97 to 93.6 which is no cause for immediate alarm.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All village to village tracks had been cleared on the patrol's arrival but they could be improved in places. The people were very keen to get donkeys a few years ago but now the few donkeys in the area have far from suitable bridle paths.

The people were encouraged to improve grades and widen the tracks where possible and to plant quick growing shrubs on the edges of tracks around the mountains to prevent landslides.

There was a good track to Nadsab pre war built by Mr. M. Edwards but this has been neglected until recently when the people cleared it in order to bring their cattle in.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Two appointments as Lalnai are recommended, they are NINGON of KWAMBELING and NALONG of BAIKONG.

The officials seemed were co-operative and seemed to be trying to carry out their duties. As has been mentioned elsewhere they are influenced by the Mission representatives in their village. No complaints of abuses of power or malpractices were brought to the attention of the patrol.

CONCLUSION.

Now that a start has been made on the Wain coffee project, these people will be getting more attention from patrols. The project will have to be supervised at different stages so there will be more regular visits to the area. The next visit should take place around Easter time and after that the planting will be supervised in August. The only reason for the poor houses and roads is lack of interest displayed by the Administration, of course this has been due to the staff shortage but this appears to have eased considerably so these people will benefit in many ways from the coffee project.

P.K.M.
(P.K. Moloney)
PATROL OFFICER.

The patrol walked over this track in preference to the one to YALU which is usually used by patrols. If the coffee project is a success and an access road is built to the Wain area it is suggested that such a road follow this present track as closely as possible.

PATROL DIARY.

- January 11th. To BUSU roadhead, near BUMAIONG mission, by truck. Then to GWABADIK village, crossing the BUSU river by wire suspension bridge 2 hours walking time.
- 12th. Giving medical treatment to a native who fell from a tree. He died in the afternoon.
- 13th. To GAWAN 3 hours treated some influenza cases.
- 14th. To LAMBAIP via MUSOM, inspected TABWA'S new gardens on route. GAWAN to MUSOM 45 minutes MUSOM to LAMBAIP 4 hours 20 minutes.
- 15th. To GUMBUM; LAMBAIP to SANEM R bridge 1 hour 5 minutes. Bridge to ZIMARING 30 minutes. ZIMARING to GUMBUM rest house 30 minutes. Site for coffee selected. Revised the census of GUMBUM.
- 16th. To KARAU village coffee site selected census revised. No rest house had been erected so returned to GUMBUM.
- 17th. To MONAKASAT 1 hour 15 minutes census revised.
- 18th. To SEREMBEN 50 minutes thence to GEWAK 55 minutes. Inspected MISOK hamlet, selected a coffee site. Revised census.
- 19th. To GRIN 25 minutes inspected village, revised census and selected a coffee site. Returned to GEWAK and thence to BAWAN.
- 20th. To WAMPANGAN 2 hours 3 minutes. Obtained a good view of Lac from the top of the divide. Treated some influenza cases. To BOANA Mission 30 minutes. Stayed as the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. Bergman.
- 21st. To WAMPANGAN and revised the census. commenced planting coffee seeds near the mission. This will be the nursery for the WAIN area.
- 22nd. To BANZAIN revised the census and selected a coffee site.
- 23rd. To DZENSAN 3 0 minutes from the Mission.
- 24th. To KWAMBELENG via WAMPANGAN 1 hour 20 minutes.
- 25th. Revised census of KWAMBELENG and moved on to GANZENGAN, 1 hour 15 minutes, inspected carvings in the old church and told people to preserve them.
- 26th. Revised census of GANZENGAN then moved to KAWAREN 35 minutes, and revised the census.
- 27th. To BOSAGAN 1 hour 35 minutes, crossing the BUNZON river. Revised census of BOSAGAN and nearly BANDONG.
- 28th. TO SLAKEREN 1 hour 10 minutes revised census then moved on to SOKAM rest house.
- 29th. Revised census at SOKAM then moved to KWAIPMUNUM 15 minutes had a look at some coffee planted pre war. Moved on to PUPUF 1 hour 20 minutes.

30th. Revised PUPUF census and moved to NINGIETS 1
hour 20 minutes.

31st. Revised census of NINGIETS and LANASUMBULAE to Mr.
Hilliards property at camp Diddy $4\frac{1}{2}$ hour then by
Track to Lae.

Lae, Morobe District

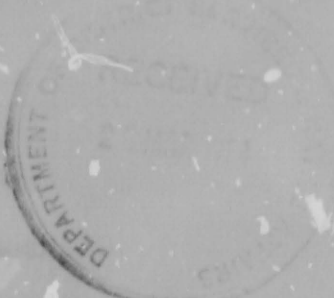
P/R No. 7 of 53/54

By: C.C.Giffard C.P.O.

To: IRUMU Subdivision

HURN.RD.

DS. 30-1-16.



18th March, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE - NO. 7 OF 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of a
Patrol Report, submitted by C.P.O. Giffard, covering a
patrol to the IKUMU Native Sub-Division.

This native area is quite small, the
population is less than 2,000, and most of the natives
live on high mountainous areas near the head waters of the
Ikumu River. Mostly patrols to this area are carried out
in the South-east Season when the river is not in flood.
C.P.O. Giffard carried out the patrol under most difficult
circumstances, and it is to his credit that all villages
were visited, even though it must have been very difficult
crossing the flooded rivers.

This is practically the only Sub-Division
in the District which has shown a decrease in population
this year, and a request will be made to the District Medical
Officer for a patrol by a Medical Assistant as early as
possible. The natives are not a very virile type and seem
to be prone to catch any epidemics that may be prevalent.

It is considered that the War Damage
Compensation payments have been completed for this Sub-
Division and no new claims will be accepted unless there
are exceptional circumstances. The policy of the District
is that after three patrols of any area when claims are
requested, that no more be accepted.

To improve the economic position of the
natives living in the mountainous areas of this District,
all patrolling officers have been instructed to mark out
areas for the planting of coffee. It will be seen that
this has been done on this patrol, and another patrol within
a few months will arrange the actual planting of the young
coffee trees.

C.P.O. Giffard has shown great promise
and carried out the patrol in a manner equal to that performed
by officers with much greater experience. As he has progressed
so well, he will shortly be posted as officer in charge of
the Patrol Post at Morobe.

(H.L.R. Nisall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS.

30. 1. 16

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE

18th March, 1954.

District Commissioner,
LAE.

LAE PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1953 - 1954.

I desire to submit Patrol Report No. 7 of 1953/4 by Cadet Patrol Officer, C.C. Giffard covering a tour of duty of 19 days in the IRUMU Sub-Division.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

This IRUMU area has been only infrequently patrolled since the war, and consequently these people have made little or no advancement.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & TRADE.

Within the next two months, I intend to send another officer to check on Mr. Giffard's instructions as to this clearing of areas for coffee. It appears the area is suitable for coffee planting.

I had not previously heard of the enterprise whereby these natives are sending vegetables to Erap Experimental Station. When the next patrol goes to the Erap Division, I intend to have this matter investigated as arrangements seem to be very loose at present.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I agree with the Cadet Patrol Officer that the Medical Tal Tu should be replaced by Native Medical Assistants but further, and again urge the necessity of sending a European Medical Assistant to this area. This is considered especially necessary in view of the remarks of the officer on reference to the Health and Sanitation of this Division.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

These payments are part of my determination to finish all possible War Damage Payments before the end of this financial year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Their figures indicate a serious decline in the population of the groups. The total number of deaths is 128, as against the total number of births, which is 101.

Mr. Giffard has now completed three unaccompanied patrols and his work continues to show considerable promise.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

18th February, 1954.

C.P.O. GIFFARD,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Further to my verbal instructions, you are required to patrol the TRUMU division of the LAE Sub-District.

Details of your duties on this patrol are:-

1. Take a complete census of all Villages in the Division, and deal with all Administration matters with which you are competent.
2. Collect all outstanding War Damage Claims from the Sub-District Office, and draw sufficient cash to meet these claims. Please advise all the natives that no more claims will be accepted from this division.
3. Agriculture. In each Village you should suggest that for any 20 adult males the Villagers cut and clean 1 acre for future coffee planting. This figure is arbitrary and must depend on the terrain and the density of forest growth. In each Village Book you should clearly indicate this proposed area by a sketch for the guidance of future patrols.
4. Insist on the maintenance of roads in this area. These are not to be highways but well-graded, well-drained tracks. A Government day on the roads is perhaps the best way of maintaining them.
5. Hygiene and Sanitation. Give advice on all aspects of sanitation paying particular attention to latrines, supplies of water and the cleanliness of the Village people.
6. Try and obtain some information on the local system of land tenure and the Kinship system of this division.
7. Take the Patrol Report of I.M. SMITH with you.
8. I do not want you to hurry but I expect you to finish this patrol on the 19th March. On that day I will have a Utility at the BRAP crossing at noon.

H.P. SEALE,
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

16th March, 1954.

Assistant District Officer,
Lae Sub-District,
LAE.

LAE PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 53/54.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : C.C.GIFFARD, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED : IRUMU SUB-DIVISION, LAE SUB-DISTRICT.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL :
1. CENSUS REVISION.
2. PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.
3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : EUROPEANS - NIL.
NATIVES → 2 R.P. & N.G.C.
Reg No. 6960 Const. BIAL.
Reg No. 6130 Const. PENT.

DURATION OF THE PATROL : 19 DAYS. 19/2/54 - 9/3/54.

INTRODUCTION

The previous District Services patrol of the IRUMU was in November/December, 1951, and a European Medical Assistant passed through the area in August/September, 1952.

PATROL DIARY.

- Friday, 19-2-54 : 9.15am - Departed LAE by utility, intending to reach the village of TERERAN before nightfall.
10.30am - Arrived Erap River. Water flowing swiftly and rising to approx. 3ft 6ins at shallowest crossing, preventing further progress in utility. Crossed river and proceeded to Erap Livestock Station to arrange further transport. Officer-in-Charge absent in LAE, some time spent in finding European employees, who were working away from Station buildings.
1pm - After dinner at the Station returned to Erap River with truck and about 20 Native employees. Cargo transferred across river to truck, then proceeded to Mr T. Leahy's property. Delayed by bog.
3.45pm - Arrived Mr T. Leahy's property. Const. PENI had previously been despatched to CHIVASING with instructions to have carriers waiting at Mr Leahy's house Friday noon. However, no sign of carriers. Slept at Mr Leahy's house.
- Saturday, 20-2-54 : 6am - Const. BIAL sent to CHIVASING for carriers.
2pm - After return of Const. BIAL with carriers, departed Mr T. Leahy's house for TERERAN, passing through CHIVASING at 5pm.
6.30pm - Arrived TERERAN. Const. PENI reported - had misunderstood his instructions.
- Sunday, 21-2-54 : 9am - Departed TERERAN for IRUMU (formerly KAPEMPE).
11.15am - Arrived IRUMU.
2pm - Inspected Village and revised census.
- Monday, 22-2-54 : 8am - Departed IRUMU for SIARA (formerly SIANG).
9.15am - Arrived SIARA. Inspected Village, revised census and investigated one dispute.
- Tuesday, 23-2-54 : 8.30am - Departed SIARA for MAMA.
2pm - Arrived MAMA, after some difficulty and delay, owing to flooding of the IRUMU River. Light rain during afternoon.
- Wednesday, 24-2-54 : Revised census and paid War Damage Compensation. All able-bodied men sent to flooded IRUMU River between MAMA and BOGEBA to build a bridge.
- Thursday, 25-2-54 : 8am - Departed MAMA for BOGEBA.
11.20am - Arrived BOGEBA. Delayed approx. 50 minutes by having to detour some distance down the river to where bridge had been built previous day.
2pm - Inspected Village and revised census.
- Friday, 26-2-54 : 8am - Departed BOGEBA for ZUEIBAK.
12.10pm - Arrived ZUEIBAK.
2pm - Inspected Village and revised census.
- Saturday, 27-2-54 : 8.30am - Departed ZUEIBAK for DAKU.
9.5am - Arrived DAKU. Inspected Village and revised census.
- Sunday, 28-2-54 : Observed.
- Monday, 1-3-54 : 8.30am - Departed DAKU for ARET, inspecting WANIMBUN, a small sub-hamlet of DAKU, on the way.
9.35am - Arrived ARET. Inspected Village and revised census.

- Tuesday, 2-3-54 : 8am - Departed ARRET for UYANGEN.
8.30am - Arrived UYANGEN. Inspected Village and revised census.
- Wednesday, 3-3-54 : 8am - Departed UYANGEN for the combined Villages of DAGAMAN, KAWAN and DURAK.
9.15am - Arrived DAGAMAN-KAWAN-DURAK. Revised census of DAGAMAN. Torrential rain followed.
- Thursday, 4-3-54 : Revised census of DURAK and KAWAN. Inspected Village site. Proper covers put on all latrines under supervision.
- Friday, 5-3-54 : 10am - Left DAGAMAN for the combined Villages of GUMI, GARAMBOIN and SIMBONGA. Departure delayed by rain.
11.40am - Arrived GUMI-GARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA.
2pm - Revised census of 3 Villages and inspected housing, latrines, etc.
- Saturday, 6-3-54 : Almost entire population wished to submit claims for War Damage Compensation. Investigated and refused. People were unable to give an adequate reason for not making claims several years ago when a patrol visited the area for this purpose.
10am - Departed GUMI-GARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA for FINUNGWA.
3pm - Arrived FINUNGWA.
- Sunday, 7-3-54 : 10am - Departed FINUNGWA for ARAWANDEI, passing through GOFAN (10.20am), DONDOK (11.15am), SONKUBING (12.10), BUNKI (1.15pm), arriving at ARAWANDEI (2pm).
- Monday, 8-3-54 : 9am - Departed ARAWANDEI for NARAMONKE, passing through SINTOGORA at 9.20am.
1.15pm - Arrived NARAMONKE. After lunch visited Erap Livestock Station and learnt that one of their trucks was going into LAE the next day.
45 minutes walk to Station.
- Tuesday, 9-3-54 : To Erap Livestock Station and then to LAE, arriving at 11.30am.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This area has been infrequently visited since the War, and only four years ago after a patrol to the IRUMU an officer reported that the natives of the IRUMU headwaters (ie, from ZUEIBAK onwards) could be classed as under partial Government control only. Although these people have not advanced greatly since then, I would consider this a fully controlled area now - the work of the patrol, especially in such important matters as the census, was assisted by the active cooperation of the people, and they generally showed a desire to be helpful. The previous officer to the area entered a few new names into the Village Books and stated that he doubted if there were other natives in the area whose names were not then recorded. No new names were obtained on this patrol and I also feel that the census of the sub-division is now complete.

Only one minor dispute was brought forward but this could not be settled as one of the parties had some months before left the Village and his whereabouts were unknown. The matter, concerning the killing of 4 piglets, was noted in the Village Book, and may be settled during the next patrol.

The degree of sophistication reached by the IRUMU natives varies considerably throughout the area, the people becoming understandably more primitive as one moves further into the mountains away from the Markham Valley. The great majority of the men now possess lap-laps. Only in the combined Villages of DAGAMAN-DURAK-KAWAN and GUNI-GARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA were a number of men found without these articles who had to resort to a bark cloth, wrapped around the waist and between the legs.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and TRADE

There is a sufficiency of food in the area, the usual native crops being cultivated, such as taro, kaukau, bananas, pawpaws, yams, marita, tapioco, aibika and sugar cane. There are also plenty of cucumbers, beans, shallots and corn and a small quantity of tomatoes, potatoes and cabbages. Fowls are not plentiful, but a good number of pigs were seen.

A little trading is done with the natives of the Markham Valley, the IRUMU people exchanging such items as net-bags and kundus (drums) for clay saucepans and European goods. These natives are unable to carry their produce to the LAE market owing to the distance.

A small number of coffee trees were found in a few villages. These had been planted by the Mission, and are now about 7 feet high but are obviously very unhealthy, most likely because they are not sheltered by suitable shade trees. There is one bush at APET well covered with a type of leafy vine, and it is thriving well, indicating, I believe, that the area may be well suited for coffee growing if the natives are taught the proper technique of planting and caring for the trees. My instructions from Mr Seale, A.D.C., were that for every 20 adult males in any Village I should suggest to the natives that they cut and clean 1 acre for future coffee planting, this depending on the terrain and density of forest growth. In every Village this was done and the natives appeared to be quite interested, promising that they would prepare the plots indicated to them, which are usually no more than about 2 hundred yards away from the Villages. Transport will be a problem, as the furthest Villages are a good 2 days walk to the Lae-Kaipit road on the Markham Valley. However, only a small experimental effort is contemplated at present for this area, and I would recommend that the next officer to the IRUMU be prepared to guide the natives a step further on this project. A visit by an agricultural officer would be preferable.

The natives of IRUMU Village are participating in a fairly

extensive business enterprise which is encouraged and guided by two progressive natives in the Erap Sub-Division, NUMBU of ARAWANDEI, and INTARABE of AROPAK. IRUMU is a low-lying Village situated on the bank of the IRUMU River, but the natives have planted a small quantity of potatoes, cabbages, peanuts and rice at the site of their old Village, KAFEMPE, situated in the mountains. KAPE and BOPHOZAK, of IRUMU, have been chosen by NUMBU and INTARABE to supervise the small IRUMU scheme, and all the people are required to work on Thursdays and Fridays in these gardens. The produce is carried to ARAWANDEI, where 12 donkeys, lent to the people by the Government, are utilized to transport it to the Erap Livestock Station for forwarding to Lae. A number of other Villages in the Erap Sub-Division share in this scheme. The gardens of IRUMU were not visited, as they are situated about 3 hours walk from the Village, well off the patrol route. The people seem enthusiastic about the scheme and are making an honest effort to ensure its success.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Most Villages have either changed their sites in recent years, or indicated to the writer that they were contemplating a move in the near future. The previous patrol found that the combined Villages of GUMI-GARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA had migrated to a new site, and these villages have again moved to a position approx. a half hour's walk closer to DAGAMAN. The reason for these moves is almost always the same - that on the old site many people were dying, apparently from pneumonia, and that they were trying to escape the sickness.

No Village Official of exceptional ability was noticed during the patrol. A few are very keen and the majority appear to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily. In general, however, the Medical Tul Tuls are an ignorant and apathetic lot, and the sooner they can be replaced by N.M.A.s the better. The influence of native Mission teachers is undoubtedly considerable in the few Villages where they are stationed, and although it is difficult to ascertain during a brief visit to what extent they encroach upon the duties of Village Officials, I feel sure the area needs regular patrolling to support the Luluais and Tul Tuls in their work as community leaders.

Three new Village Officials were provisionally appointed on this patrol, as the positions had become vacant owing either to death or to the former officials wishing to go to work. GWAKEN was made Luluai of ARET on probation, and NANG-GIM of GARAMBOIN and WANZAN of SIMBONGA were likewise made Tul Tuls.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Since the previous census all Villages excepting 4 have experienced an excess of deaths over births, and the total population has declined by 37. This has resulted mainly from a pneumonia epidemic which passed through the area sometime in 1952. Pneumonia appears to be the most prevalent sickness at all times, but as far as could be ascertained from the natives, a few deaths are also caused by whooping cough and dysentery.

A number of people in the area are at present suffering from influenza, one Village in particular, BOGEBA, being very badly hit. The other villages most affected are those of the lower IRUMU headwaters, but elsewhere in the area the health of the natives is satisfactory. There have been only a few deaths from influenza in the entire area during recent months.

Sanitation is poor in some villages, the excuse being that the rocky terrain and the shortage of suitable tools prevents them from building a decent number of deep latrines. Flies were very bad, particularly in the headwaters villages, and the natives were warned they would have to spend more time working on latrines to avoid the

risk of further deaths from dysentery. In the combined villages of GUMI-BARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA the latrines were surprisingly very good, considering they are still a rather primitive people, a sufficient number were provided but the natives volunteered the information that many more would be constructed in the future.

There is only one N.M.A. in the area, whose aid-post is at IRUMU, which is the nearest village to LAE. He visits SIARA regularly, but never goes to the other villages. A medical patrol passed through the area in 1952 but was unable to obtain suitable applicants for training at the hospital in LAE, and several years will elapse before the other villages are provided with N.M.A.s, as the natives have had very little Mission schooling.

HOUSING

In general housing is satisfactory throughout the area. Design and materials used vary between the villages of the upper and lower IRUMU on account of the difference in climatic conditions. The natives of the lower IRUMU, who enjoy a milder climate, use bark in constructing the walls of their houses, and kumai for the roofs.

In the IRUMU headwaters villages where it is usually very much colder, the houses are solid in construction with only a small door admitting air and light. The walls are usually constructed of upright bamboo poles, but sometimes these are split and interlaced. Karuka (large type of pandanus) leaves are also sometimes used. Although the floor is raised a couple of feet, the walls reach down to the ground so as to prevent the wind from blowing under and up through the flooring. Sometimes it was evident that pigs had been penned in these enclosures, and they were warned against this practice. In the front section of the building where the door is found the walls and roof almost invariably project out a few feet so that some shelter from the wind and rain is provided for the entrance. Sometimes this outer projection is enclosed by a wall with a second door, making a small porch. Banana leaves are packed against the walls on the inside to give added warmth. Roofs are usually of kumai, sometimes of the leaves of a small type of bamboo. Adzed planks are not used as these natives have difficulty in obtaining nails.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

From TARRERAN, on the Markham Valley, to a few miles before reaching MAMA, the patrol route follows the bed of the IRUMU River, and would be quite a comfortable march during the dry season. On this occasion, however, the IRUMU was flooded, and as it had to be crossed and re-crossed a number of times, some difficulty and delay was experienced. Between MAMA and BOGEBA it was necessary to have a temporary bridge erected across the river owing to the depth and swiftness of the current. The natives claim they are unable to build a permanent one, as during the dry season it is not required, and during times of flooding it is continually being swept away.

After all the IRUMU villages had been visited the patrol returned to LAE through the FRAP Sub-Division. Only two sections of the entire route were really poor, those between MAMA and BOGEBA, and between BOGEBA and ZWEIBAK. Both of these sections are quite lengthy, and have to be maintained by villages with small populations. However, it was apparent that no work had been done on them for many years, and certainly no effort was made to improve their condition for this patrol's visit, of which they were given ample warning. The necessity for improving and maintaining the roads was impressed upon these people. Tracks elsewhere were generally good, especially in the headwaters area where the villages are situated close together.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The influence of the Lutheran Mission is not as extensive in this Sub-Division as elsewhere in the Lae Sub-District known to the writer. Five villages are without resident Mission representatives. The children of ARET and UYANGEN do not receive any schooling, and from MAMA only a few children attend the school established at nearby FINUNGWA. The people were advised, but not instructed, to send their children to neighbouring villages to obtain some education. The YABBIM language is used in the school at SEARA, as this village comes under the scrutiny of the European Missionary stationed at KAIAPTE. The children of BOSEBA also learn YABBIM, as they attend the school at SCH, in the WONTOAT Sub-Division, also supervised by KAIAPTE. KOTTE is used in the churches and schools of the other villages, those in the headwaters being visited occasionally by the European Missionary at URAP, in the Finschhafen Sub-District. The Mission is undoubtedly making progress in the area, and with the passing of time it can be safely assumed that more churches and schools will be established.

ANTHROPOLOGY

On the death of a man it is very common for the surviving wife to marry one of his brothers. There is no compulsion in this matter, nor is there any custom dictating which of the brothers the woman must marry. However, it is apparent from the large number of such instances noticed that this practice is accepted by the natives as one generally to be adhered to. There are very few unmarried adults in the area. The people marry at an early age, and any man or woman who loses a spouse very quickly finds a new one. Whenever a marriage is contemplated the male relatives of the parties concerned act as their agents and carry out the negotiations. However, in the combined villages of GOMI-GARAMBOIN-SIMBONGA the leaders of the community, consisting of Village Officials, Mission representatives and others, periodically hold a meeting, gathering before them all the unmarried people. These are lectured on the desirability of every adult having a mate, and an attempt is made then to pair them off. It would appear that the Mission representative does not enjoy an overwhelming influence at these meetings, as one man acquired a second wife at such a gathering, because his first wife had never produced a child.

Village land is used for two main purposes, hunting and agriculture. Only the males own the bushland where game is hunted, each man in the village possessing a particular area on to which no other person is allowed to go for meat. When a man dies this land is divided amongst his sons. The agricultural land is divided up into large gardens, each garden containing only one or two varieties of food, such as yams, bananas, corn, etc. Each large garden is divided up into plots which are owned by individuals. Every man, woman and child possesses some of these agricultural plots, scattered about the countryside in the various large gardens. The parents help the children with their plots, so as to prepare them for adulthood, and when they reach a marriageable age they will have some property to attract members of the opposite sex. When a parent dies, his or her gardens are maintained by the surviving parent and children, and when both parents are deceased their children divide the property amongst themselves.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

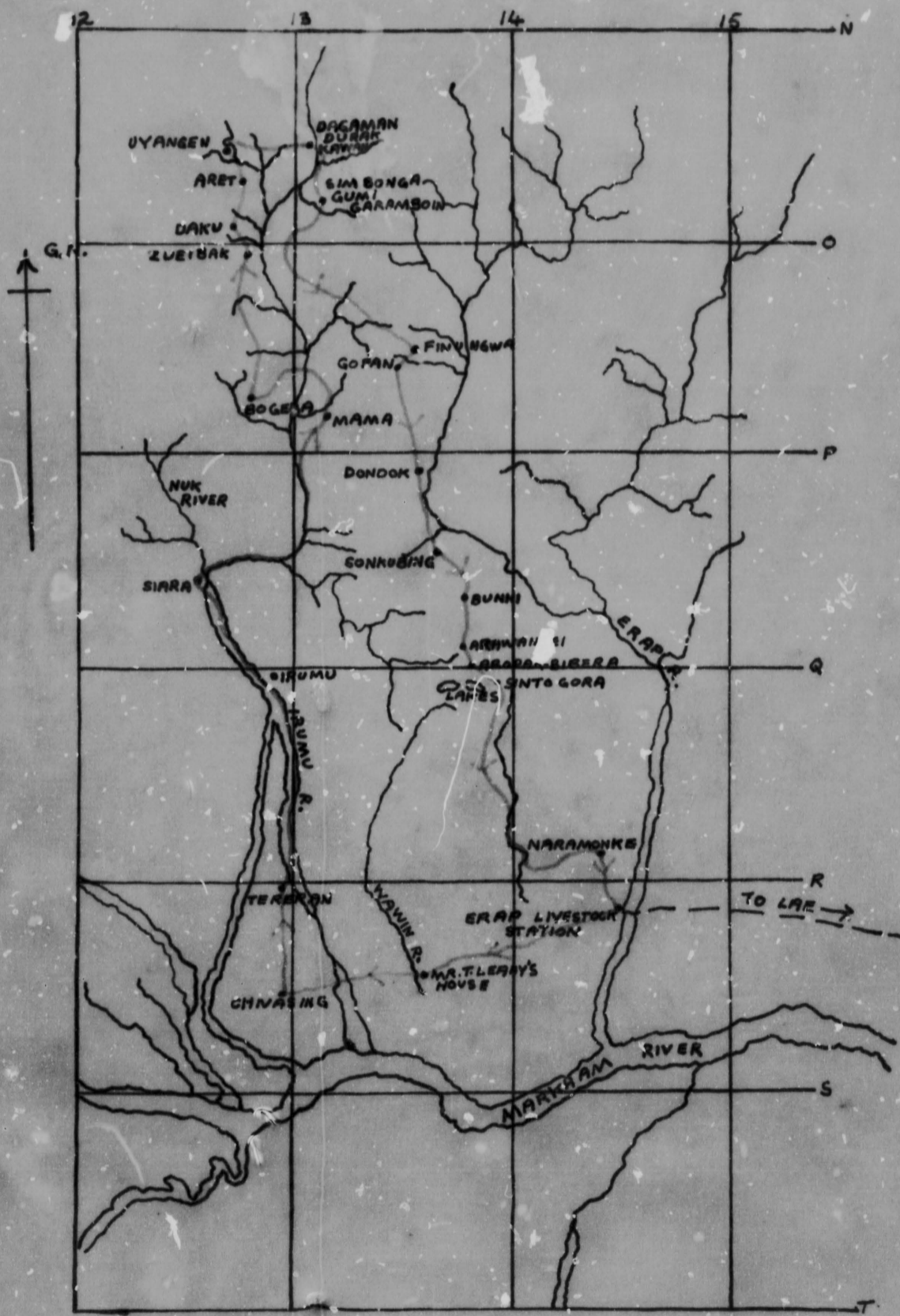
A total of £237/3/6 War Damage Compensation was paid to the natives of MAMA Village. This completes the payment of W.D.C. to this area, except for a few people who were not present to receive their money, being absent at school or work.

CENSUS

A census check was made in all the IRUMU Villages. No difficulty was experienced - in fact, the natives seemed to enjoy it. More young men than ever before are now leaving the Sub-Division for work. In only one village, ARRE, is the number of absentees considerable. 9 men are absent at work leaving 15 adult males in the village.

C. C. Giffard, C. P. O.

30/9/35



TRACING FROM 2c-33 MARKHAM 4 MILES=1 INCH

PATROL ROUTE

APPENDIX "A".

Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C. who accompanied patrol.

Reg No. 6960 Const. BIAL.

An active and reliable constable with ample initiative. Has a good command and is quite intelligent.

Reg No. 6137 Const. PENY.

A constable of average ability. Has a good command and tries hard.

C.C. Giffard. C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. 8. LAE 1953/54.

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

Area Patrolled HUON GULF COASTAL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

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

Duration—From 4/4/1954 to 20/4/1954.

Number of Days SEVENTEEN (17)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - 11/1953.

Medical UNKNOWN

Map Reference HUON GULF SPECIAL 4 Miles to 1 inch.

- Objects of Patrol 1. To ensure the instructions of previous officers were being carried out.
2. Finalise War Damage Compensation.
3. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.320.4.11.

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

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

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HLRN.RD.



DS. 30.1.17.

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

1st May, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT LAE NO. 8/1953-54

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the
abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by CPO J. H. Mater,
covering a routine patrol of the Bukaua Sub-Division.

This, in accordance with the District policy,
is in the nature of a follow-up patrol, so that we can
ensure that the instructions of our patrolling officer will
be carried out. In addition, a patrol of this nature is a
good training for a Cadet Patrol Officer on one of his
first unaccompanied patrols.

It will be seen that Mr. Mater is a keen
and able young officer who is prepared to devote his energy
and attention to his field duties.

Census figures were not checked as it was
only a few months since the area was patrolled. I am not
unduly worried about the large number of natives absent at
work, as the majority of these are accompanied by their
wives and are employed as Mission teachers, and many of
the others seek irregular, casual employment at Lae. I agree
with the Assistant District Officer that there are far too
many youths from this and other areas drifting around the
town, and by his co-operation with the Police, we hope to
overcome this and ensure that many of these youths return
home where they can be more gainfully employed.

Emphasis is being placed on the necessity
for natives to plant larger coconut groves and at the same
time suitably maintain them. Instruction and encouragement
from patrolling officers seems to be the only way in which
we can ensure a better economic standard for the natives.


(H.L.N. Niall)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-1.

HPS.MAH.

Sub-District Office,
LAE.

29th April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1953/54.
CADET PATROL OFFICER - H.J. MATER.

I desire to submit the above quoted patrol report.

I sent Mr. Mater to the area to follow up the visits of myself and Patrol Officer Moloney, in order to check on our instructions as to cleaning and improving coconut groves as well as improving the living conditions of the village people. From this report it would appear that these people have at last commenced to comply with these instructions.

The report is well written and indicates the keenness and ability of the writer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

1. In reference to the number of absentees from the villages, I feel that the position which must be faced is that young men leave their villages and drift from job to job at LAE or spend their time idling here and consuming the rations of their fellow village people. I have discussed the matter with Superintendent Hicks, who has promised to police LAE township regularly in an endeavour to clear these unemployed natives from the town and send them back to their villages where they must work to live. I intend to apply the provisions of Section 129 of the Native Administration Regulations in this matter.

2. The experiment of the EBABANG people at ULIGADU should be watched carefully. Although a trade route has obviously been in operation for many years between inland and coastal people, undertakings wherein land is involved can easily develop into a dispute which could break up good relations of many years.

3. I am certain that the TAMEADU group are aware of the principles of the Native Village Councils Ordinance and are preparing themselves for such an undertaking.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The next patrol in the area will confirm C.P.O. Mater's appointments of new village officials.

I know YANGIN of MUSO, and am satisfied to see him accept the position of tul-tul in his village.

AGRICULTURE.

Copra production in the area is now under way but I believe it will be some time before I can persuade these people to clear their groves to obtain a better yield of nuts. In this respect I intend to send Constable PENI back to this area to impress on the people their obligations in this respect. I have already discussed Mr. Foad's trading with Mr. Mater; but will make my recommendations to you on receipt of Mr. Mater's special memorandum.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.S. 30/1/14.

Sub-District Office,
L.A.E.

26th. April, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by: H.J.Mater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Huon Gulf Coastal Villages.

Duration of Patrol: 4th. April to 20th. April, 1954.
17 days.

Purpose of Patrol:

1. To ensure the instructions of previous officers were being carried out.
2. To finalise War Damage Compensation in the area.
3. General Administration.

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PATROL DIARY.

April 4th. 10.00 P.M. Departed LAE by launch for TAMIGADU.

April 5th. 5.00 A.M. Arrived TAMIGADU.
8.00 A.M. Intended to visit ULIGADU but rain prevented this. Finalised preparations for payment of War Damage Compensation.
1.30 P.M. Spent the afternoon discussing various topics with the village officials of TAMIGADU and ULIGADU. Rain continued.

April 6th. 7.00 A.M. Visited ULIGADU. Inspected village and coconut grove. Paid War Damage Compensation.
1.30 P.M. Inspected TAMIGADU and paid War Damage Compensation. Moved to BUA during the afternoon.

April 7th. 8.00 A.M. At BUA. Inspected village and Mission Hospital.
1.00 P.M. Inspected coconut grove and peanut patch belonging to EUGANG.

April 8th. 8.00 A.M. Visited BUGANG. Paid War Damage Compensation and inspected village.
2.00 P.M. Moved to BUENG-GIM and inspected coconut grove.

April 9th. 8.00 A.M. At BUENG-GIM. Inspected village and paid War Damage Compensation.

April 10th. 8.00 A.M. Departed BUENG-GIM for E.
8.40 A.M. Arrived E. Inspected village and paid War Damage Compensation.

April 11th. Observed.

April 12th. 7.30 AM Moved to WIDERU and inspected both hamlets.
1.00 P.M. Inspected coconut grove.

April 13th. 8.00 A.M. To YA MBO. Inspected village and paid War Damage Compensation.
1.30 P.M. Investigated War Damage Claims.

April 14th. 7.30 A.M. To BUKAUA by canoe. 40 minutes. Inspected coconut groves and new village BUKAUA-AWADI.
1.00 P.M. Inspected UKILIN and paid War Damage Compensation for all the villages of the BUKAUA group.

April 15th. 8.00 A.M. At BUKAUA. Inspected MUNDALA and BUGABUNG.
1.00 P.M. Inspected coconut groves belonging to MUNDALA and BUGABUNG.

April 16th. 7.30 A.M. Departed BUKAUA for BUHARU.
10.30 A.M. Arrived BUHARU and inspected village.
1.00 P.M. Paid War Damage Compensation.

April 17th. 7.30 A.M. To BUSO. 1 hour. Inspected BUSO and paid War Damage Compensation.
1.00 P.M. Inspected WAGANLULIU.

April 18th. Observed

April 19th. 7.15 A.M. To ALUKI and thence to APO. Both villages inspected.

April 20th. 7.00 A.M. To TALI. 50 minutes walk. Thence to TICKERING. 25 minutes walk. Both villages inspected.

2.00 P.M. To MALAHANG. Caught a truck at MALAHANG and arrived at LAE at 4.00 P.M..

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INTRODUCTION.

The last District Services patrol of the Huon Gulf Coastal area was conducted by Mr. P. Moloney, Patrol Officer, in December, '53. (Patrol Report No. 3 1953/54.). Mr. Moloney's patrol was followed by a visit from Mr. H.P. Seale, A.D.O., early in February this year. Both these officers issued specific instructions to clear and extend the coconut groves, which at the time of their visits were mostly overgrown and non-productive. Where necessary suggestions had also been made for improvements to housing, sanitation and roads.

My instructions were to visit each village and ensure that the instructions of the two abovenamed officers were being carried out. I was also required to finalise the payment of War Damage Compensation in the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

These are a well sophisticated, intelligent group of people who have been under Government and Mission influences for several generations. All the villagers are within a days sailing of LAE and the people are constantly in contact with Europeans.

For many years this area has supplied a large number of Native Police and has been the main source of Mission Evangelists for neighbouring areas.

Several village officials expressed grave concern at the large number of abled bodied men who are absent at work. Many of them have been away for long periods and the strain which this places on the remainder tends to disrupt village life. This was most apparent at YAMBO, where the housing was unsatisfactory and the coconut grove had only partly been cleared. An investigation showed that 65% of the men in the 16-45 age group were away. The older men realise the position and agreed with me that no more men should seek employment until those who are away at present, return. The village officials requested that the young men, who are working in LAE but not under contract, be sent home.

The people of EBABANG, in the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District, have recently reached an agreement with ULIGADU concerning the growing of peanuts and copra. EBABANG is situated in the HUBE Sub-Division, three days walk from the beach. These two villages have traded together since before the coming of European influences, and they occasionally intermarry. They have decided to plant peanuts on ground belonging to ULIGADU. EBABANG will supply half the labour, and any money received will be equally divided. This agreement was reached in February, 1954., and work has commenced on clearing the ground prior to planting.

TAMIGADU, the most progressive of all the Huon Gulf coastal villages, has commenced to build a "council house"; a large building set apart from the main village. When it is completed all the village officials from EUKAUASIP to F intend meeting there each month to debate current topics of interest. As previously mentioned these people are very sophisticated and under proper supervision these "council" meetings should be a big step towards self-government in the area.

The villages of BUKAPA and AWADI have decided to merge and build a new village on the beach between BUGABANG and MUNDALA. Seventeen new houses have been commenced on the new site and most of these are nearing completion.

Mr. K. Tos of LAF has built a trade store between ULIGADU and TAMIGADU, but at the time of this patrol it had not commenced operating.

There are four native run trade stores in the area but only one of these seems to be a success. This is run by SAMASAM of AWADI who is the leading man of the village. The other three were practically non-existent.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village life is controlled by a group of elders rather than individuals appointed by the Government or Mission. Government appointed officials however, are always included in these groups and their opinions are respected. There are many ex-members of the Police Force holding office and some of them were N.C.O.'s.

YANGIN of BUSO is recommended for the position of tul-tul, which has been vacant since 1951. He is the choice of the people and his appearance and manner are impressive. YANGIN has just completed four years with the Police Force, and he was told that his appointment would be confirmed by the next Patrol if he showed that he could carry out his duties satisfactorily.

I recommend that the appointment of Village Officials in the BUKAUA group of villages be revised. Previously UKILIM was represented by the village officials of AWADI. However AWADI has decided to join BUKAUA on a new site near the beach. Therefore UKILIM will be without the representation of a Government appointed Official.

AGRICULTURE.

APU, BUSO, and all the villages from ULIGADU to BUKAUA, have their own coconut groves. Some of these villages have been producing copra, but the majority of the groves have been overgrown and consequently the result has not been nearly sufficient considering the extensive areas under coconuts.

There are good coconut groves at APU, BUSO, YAMBO, and all five villages of the BUKAUA group which are still non-productive. However work has commenced on clearing these groves and copra drying sheds are being built. The people assure me they will commence production in May, '54.

TAMIGADU is leading the area in copra production, and the success which these people are having is helping greatly to inspire neighbouring villages. This success is due mainly to BAIM and KATAPU who each has his own copra drying shed and they have produced 35 and 34 bags of copra respectively since Mr. Moloney's visit in December, '53.

ULIGADU has cleared about four acres on the northern side of the village and approximately 250 new coconut trees have been planted. The people of TAMIGADU are also making preparations to extend their groves. In all the other villages I pointed out the desirability of continual planting and reminded the people of Mr. Moloney's instructions to plant ten trees for each birth, death and marriage.

Most of the villages are selling their copra to Mr. Ted Fead of FINSCHAVEN, who is paying them between £2 and £2.10.0 per bag. This hardly seems sufficient considering the present high price of copra. This will be the subject of a special memo.

Large groves of coconuts at TAMIGADU, which were planted under Mission supervision, have been neglected. The people were told it was their responsibility to clean all the groves on their ground irrespective of ownership.

IWAGU, a S/Major of Police stationed at LAE, tried to grow rice at TAMIGADU while he was on leave in November, 1953. This venture has been a complete failure. However members of IWAGU's clan have cleared another area and intend planting rice again. They were told to seek the advice of the Department of Agriculture before proceeding any further. This has since been done.

The people of the AHO clan of BUHARU have planted about one acre of rice. The rice was planted on the 13th January, 1954, and at the time of my visit appeared to be doing very well. Insects are causing slight damage to the crop and MAHU, the clan leader, was advised to consult the Department of Agriculture.

Peanuts are being tried at three villages in the area and in each case seem to be doing well. The people of UELIM have already produced six bags and have another large area under cultivation. TAMIGADU and BUGANG have only recently planted small areas and intend using these crops for seed. As I have recently discussed peanut production with an Agricultural Officer I was able to instruct them in the correct methods of planting and drying.

An Officer of the Dept. of Agriculture has recently visited APO and ALUKI at the request of the village officials, and instructed the people in the necessary preparations for the planting of cocoa. The Officer concerned intends revisiting both villages in May to supervise planting.

Oranges are grown in many villages and it was suggested that every plantation a further five trees to ensure a continual crop.

HOUSING.

Housing in the area is constructed of planks or occasionally galvanized iron, with roofs of morata or iron. Because of the large number of men who have been away for long periods, there is a tendency towards overcrowding. In some of the villages houses were not as good as might be expected these well sophisticated people. YAMBO, and WIDERU and TICKE in particular, will need to improve considerably before they can be compared with EU IARU.

As previously mentioned AWADI and BUKAUA are joining forces and building a new village. The seventeen new houses which are nearing completion are all large and strongly constructed. It was very pleasing to see the way in which the new village was being set out. All together 35 houses are being constructed in the BUKAUA group of villages and this explains the delay in clearing the coconut grove.

Where necessary instructions were given for improvements and these are to be finished by May, 31st.. In a few cases the houses were decorated with carvings and some houses were also painted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Travelling between villages is either by canoe or track. All the roads were in reasonably good condition except for the section between BUKAUA and BUSO. This section was very muddy after heavy rain and the people were instructed to improve the drainage.

There are no bridges in the area as all the rivers are fordable.

HEALTH

There are four clinics in the area run by Native Medical Assistants trained at Malahang Medical Training School. They were all inspected and found to be functioning well except for the clinic run by MASAN of BUENG-GIM. MASAN was reminded of the necessity for cleanliness. The clinic at BUHARU run by UYA and his wife MATAWI (also an N.M.A.) was outstanding. UYA visits all the villages from BUHARU to TICKERING and occasionally makes a trip to the MOMALILI Sub-Division.

There were 31 patients in the Mission Hospital at BUA at the time of this visit. GWAMSAI of TAMIGADU is in charge and the Hospital is visited each month by a European Doctor from FINSCHHAVEN. Patients come from as far as APO and YALU, and occasionally from SALAMAUA. The village officials at BUA complained they were having difficulty supplying the Hospital with food as there was a food shortage in the area.

All the children looked clean and healthy, with a marked absence of skin diseases. Some cases of Elephantiasis were noticed, otherwise health in the area was good.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Mission work in the area is controlled by Rev. Baer, who has a station at HOPOI. There are churches in all the villages and services are held twice a day. Quite a number of men from this area are working as Mission teachers and Evangelists in other parts of the Morobe District and some are employed in Madang.

There are village schools in all the villages except BUGANG, BUSO, ALUKI, and TALI; the children of these places attend school at nearby villages. During the four years of village school instruction is given in YABIM.

Primary schools are situated at TAMIGADU and HOPOI and there is also a primary school at HOPOI for girls. During the two years of primary school, some instruction is given in simple English but the teachers hardly seem capable of giving instruction in this subject. Wood carving has recently been included in the syllabus at TAMIGADU and this should help to preserve the art which has been showing signs of dying out. There were 45 girls and boys attending primary school at HOPOI and 29 boys at TAMIGADU.

There is also a Teacher's Training school at HOPOI. It is a two year course and the head teacher is KITOMBING of BUKAUA. KITOMBING is a powerful man in the area and his advice is sometimes sought by village officials.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Twenty-two Form "F"'s for a total of £320.4.11 were paid in the villages during the course of the patrol. A further seven claims were investigated. These people submitted claims between 1947/51 but they have apparently been misplaced. These seven claims will be submitted to the Assistant District Officer, LAE, for his approval.

CONCLUSION

These are a well sophisticated, virile group of people, who are trying to improve themselves agriculturally. It is hoped that an Agricultural Officer will be able to patrol the area in the near future and bring them the advice and assistance which they need.

REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE.

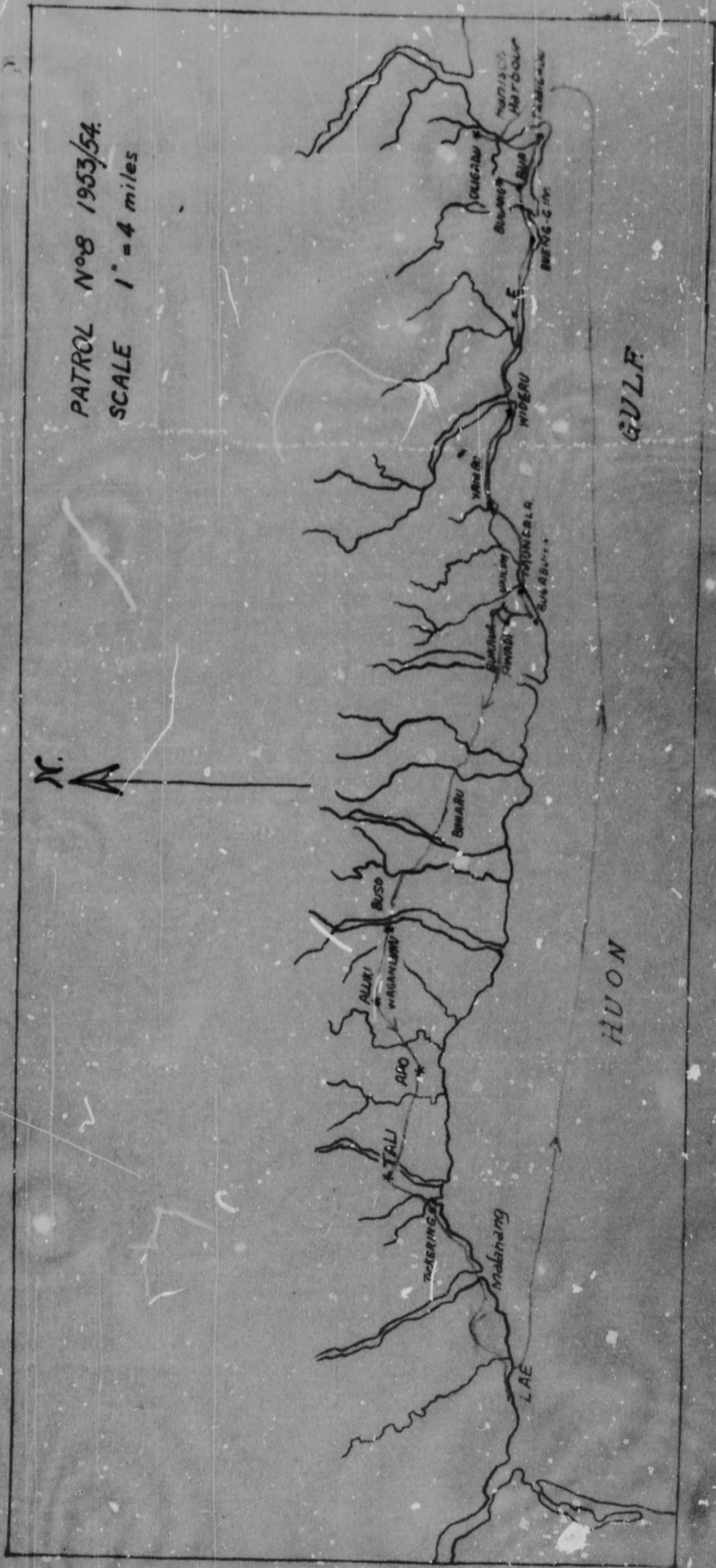
No. 6130 Constable PENI

Carried out all his duties satisfactorily but needs to develop initiative.

PATROL NO. 554
SCALE 1:10000



PATROL N°8 1953/54.
SCALE 1" = 4 miles



Lae, Morobe District
P/R No/ 9 of 53/54

By: H.P.Seale A.D.O.

To: WAIN Subdivision

HLRN.RD.

18
DS. 30.1.25.

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

9th June, 1954.

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

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT. LAE No. 9/53-54

Forwarded herewith are copies of a report covering a special patrol by Mr. H. P. Seale, Assistant District Officer, to investigate the progress on the coffee planting project in the WAIN Sub-Division of this District.

Although it is less than three months' age since attention was paid to the Wain natives with the object of encouraging them to plant suitable areas with coffee, this report shows that already considerable work has been done. There is no doubt in my mind that the Wain area is extremely suitable for coffee planting and that without a great deal of work the natives from this Sub-Division should, in a few years, be in a very sound economic position, even should the price of coffee fall well below its present high value.

There are approximately 15,000 natives in the Wain/Naba Sub-Division, and if all can plant coffee as villages mentioned in the report, the amount to be expected will be considerable.

When there is a good exportable surplus, I think there will be little difficulty in encouraging the natives to construct a motor road from the Markham to Boana and another up the Busu Valley to the Naba area.

I will write to the Manager in charge of Aiyura Station to ascertain whether he can supply the young coffee seedlings as suggested by the A.D.O.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HPS.MAH.

DS. 30/1/25.18

District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
LAE.

7th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
LAE.

SPECIAL REPORT - COFFEE PROJECT WAIN AREA
BY - H.P. SEALE A/A.D.O.

Officer conducting patrol: H.P. Seale, A/A.D.O.

Area patrolled: WAIN Sub division of the Lae, Sub-District.

Object of the Patrol. To inspect the progress of the planting up of the coffee groves in the WAIN area, and to discuss any problems with local natives and the Rev. Bergman of the Lutheran Mission at BOANA which may have arisen since the implementation of the coffee plantings scheme in March and April of this year.

Constable BIAL Reg. No. 6960 of the R.P.N.G.C. accompanied the patrol, and proved most capable.

Introduction.

As in all matters affecting the welfare of the WAIN natives, the Lutheran Missionary, the Rev. G. Bergman is the leading personality. This old German missionary has been resident at BOANA since 1931 except for some 5 years when he was interned in Australia during World War II. The WAIN native people regard him as one of themselves. As a clergyman they seek spiritual solace with him on Sunday, but during the remainder of the week they look to him as a friend and adviser in all matters affecting their lives.

It is through the guidance of this Missionary that their people have good live stock, horses, cows, pigs and fowls, and it is through his organisation that these people retail their fresh vegetables to the ready market at Lae. This group are ready to expand beyond mere subsistence agriculture and the planting of extensive coffee groves through the village of this area will contribute a worthwhile potential to the intimate successful economy of the WAIN area, and it is Mr. Bergman and the Tul Tul SINGIN of WAM PANGAN village who could implement the impetus.

DIARY.

May 30th. (Sunday). Departed Lae 9.15 via Crowley's Curtis Robin - landed BOANA Mission station 9.45 a.m. - 3500" above sea level - morning spent discussing native affairs with the Rev. Bergman. 1 p.m. area departed for Dzansan - village inspected - coffee/grove already planted, and selected additional area for future planting - returned BOANA 5 a.m.

May 31st. 7.45 a.m. to BANZAIN village to inspect two areas which have been cleared for coffee planting - quite satisfactory - returned BOANA 12.30 p.m. - then inspected small groves situated on the Mission Lease which teachers have planted - one contains 180 plants - some bearing.

June 1st. 7.30 a.m. to WAMPANGAN thence KWAMBELAND - inspected groves in both village areas - returned to BOANA 3.45 p.m.

June 2nd 10 a.m. - noon-discussed present their agriculture position with village officials from both WAIN and NABA areas in relative to ground native Administration. Returned to Lae 4.30 p.m.

Details of Coffee plantings to date in Villages visited,-

1. DZESAN:

240 plants set out as directed by Mr. Lowrock - all plants appear healthy - about $\frac{1}{3}$ were shaded when the area was visited, but the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ area has since been covered. The area at DZESAN appears a good site for the location of a large commercial coffee grove, and it is possible that at least 100 acres could be planted out in the vicinity of this village.

2. BANZAIN:

Two areas have been cleared and planted with corn, but no young coffee plants are available at present. In all the BANZAIN people have five areas in the vicinity of the village where in 80 - 100 acres in all could be put under coffee.

3. WAMPANGAN:

In this area most progress in the planting of young coffee has been made. I counted 540 young plants and these are well shaded and quite healthy. The people have set apart an area which appears to be between 150 - 200 acres for future coffee planting.

4. GWAMBELANG:

These people have a small area cleared for coffee but with the shortage of seedlings have planted corn. The people indicated 3 other small areas in which they will clear for future coffee plantings. All village officials report areas cleared as instructed by Patrol Officer, Moloney in January. At the meeting of village officials and other interested parties, I gave the following advice:-

1. I suggested that two days per week should be spent on cleaning and planting up coffee. It was pointed out that it would be foolish to interfere with normal food production and food gathering, where road maintenance and housing should not be neglected.

2. I further suggested that each married native should plant a minimum of 75 coffee bushes per year on the ground to which by tribal custom he is so entitled.

3. In view of the success of citrus fruits in the area such as mandarines and oranges, I suggested each male should plant 5 seedlings each year and at the same time I explained the economic and nutritional value of this crop.

From my observation of the past four days and after discussion with Mr. Bergman and with the WAIN people themselves, I am of the opinion that many tons of coffee can be produced by these capable people from their fertile valley during the next 5 - 10 years. However, constant supervision extending to mild coercion must be employed in the native themselves, advise on this point. Consequently I intend to use one or more of my specially selected married Constables to remain in the area continuously to prod these people along on to the paths

of success - again the natives of the area requested I do this.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Station of AIXURA be requested to supply 2,000 - 3,000 young seedlings, immediately to bolster the present impetus of coffee planting.

2. As Mr. Bergman is preparing a long nursery for some 25,000 seedlings but, badly need some super-phosphate. I would recommend we give him at least 2 bags as soon as possible.

It was disappointing to note that following the visits of Mr. Lamrock of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. Sheldrick of the Department of Health that no advise or instructions were entered in the Village books of those villages which I visited by those officers.

CONCLUSION:

These WAIN people have the skill and the land to establish a profitable coffee industry, and with patience, guidance, and leaderships on our part their future prosperity could be assured.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Lae, Morobe District

F/R No. 10 of 53/54

To: Part of WANTOAT Subdivision

By: H.P.Seale A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

D.S.

District Office,
L.A.E.

29th June, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by:

H.P. Seale, Assistant District
Officer.

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg. No. 6930, L/Cpl. BIAL
" " 6777, Constable JULYKUM
" " 5499, Constable MANDO
" " 6683, Constable TIMAICA

Area Patrolled:

Part Wontout - Sub-Division.

Duration of Patrol:

16th June - 24th June, 1954 -
Nine days.

Objects of the Patrol:

1. To examine native Administration of this backward area.
2. To locate any area suitable coffee planting.

Date of Last Patrol:

August, 1952 - by P.O. Procter
Kaiapit.

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- 16/6/54 - Wednesday. Departed Lae for Wontoot via Kaiapit, arrived Wontoot noon. Many Village Officials and other natives welcomed the Patrol at the strip. During the afternoon the proposed activities of the Patrol were outlined to all.
- 17/6/54 - Thursday. Visited GWENGBUNGWEK and DOREN Villages. Road on both sides of Wontoot River repaired under supervision. Present condition a hazard. Constable MANDO placed in charge of this section DOREN Wontoot River and L/Cpl. BIAL supervised the GWENGBUNGWEK river section.
- 18/6/54 - Friday. Visited Villages of MATAP, KUPANDU, NAMAMBAM and GWARMBON. Section of road MATAP/KUPANDU re routed and cut under supervision L/Cpl. BIAL and Constable MANDO continuing supervision of road work in this DOREN/GWENGBUNGWEK areas. Constable TIMAIGA to YENARUM and UMBAIYAPAN to warn these villages of the approach of the Patrol.
- 19/6/54 - Saturday. to MAPIA, BUMBUM, GAMPORBI, DAWONZIT. Returned Post. L/Cpl. BIAL and Constable TIMAIGA with party. TIMAIGA remained till p.m. 20/6/54 to supervise Road work.
- 20/6/54 - Sunday. Observed.
- 21/6/54 - Monday. To TABUT, KUBUNG, GWATSIT, PIUNG & GLIKAM. Constable JULIKUM to ARAWIK and Wontoot Villages. Constable MANDO to ATAWAP and ENALIN. Both Constables supervising road work.
- 22/6/54 - Tuesday. To YENARUM and OMPAIYAPUN. Constable TIMAIGA supervising road work.
- 23/6/54 - Wednesday. a.m. Addressed approximately 1500 natives on their responsibilities and my requirements as to native administration. p.m. To GAWAN Village - road poor.
- 24/6/54 - Thursday. District Commissioner arrived 8.45 a.m. Discussed local affairs with the natives. Mr. Niall outlined his proposals for coffee production to approximately 500 local people. The party departed Wontoot at 11.30 a.m. and returned to Lae at 12.30p.m.
- Constable TIMAIGA left at Wontoot and will follow the LERON track back to Kaiapit - to supervise general road improvement.

INTRODUCTION.

As no Administrative Officer has patrolled this entire area since 1952, this patrol was organized to examine the problems of native administration in the Wotoat, and in order to locate any possible areas for future planting coffee groves by the local natives.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol emphasized the following matters to each village group, and finally to the groups of Wotoats on Wednesday 23rd. June, 1954.

1. Hygiene and Sanitation. The epidemics of Influenza or pneumonia were explained to the people, and the absolute necessity for reporting them to Kaiapit Station was stressed. From village books it appears that in the last 10 years there have been two epidemics, one of dysentery in 1944/5 and one of Influenza in 1948, and it appears that on each occasion the death roll was about 10% of the population. Adequate pit latrines were noted in all villages visited. Out where people have little or no soap, nor do they possess the means to purchase this important item. It is thought that when Crowley's Store on the strip is open, that they will be at least able to purchase some soap which must improve their personal hygiene.
2. The duties of village officials was explained not only to the natives in general but to village officials themselves.
3. The Wotoat people were advised that census patrol was eminent, and would commence activities in approximately one month. The requirements of Native Administration Regulations as to their presentation for Census was stressed, as in the past, there has been considerable opposition by the people to lining up for a Census, and they are not above giving names of trees and flowers, to the Censusing officer as their names. I am sure that a Census patrol carried out effectively will produce up to 10% more names than the last Census. Some old village books were taken by a former patrolling officer. I am endeavouring to locate them at Kaiapit. These are now valuable documents and should never be removed from the villagers to whom they have been issued.

AGRICULTURE.

The villages of GWENBONG, GWAWAN, GWARMBON, MAMAMBAN, KUPANOJ MATAP, NOPIAPUM, BUMBUM each have areas up to 300-1400 acres available for coffee planting. I would recommend immediate distribution of seeds. These people need money badly and as a cash crop potatoes would prove profitable. They need new seeds and I would recommend the distribution of a load of seed potatoes, be purchased from the District Commissioner, Eastern Highlands.

Vegetables are not as prolific as when I visited there over 10 years ago. New seeds are required for distribution. Could the Department of Agriculture be requested to supply 3 lb. of each of the following lines? Tomatoes, Cabbage, Pumpkin (Queensland Blue), Onions, Carrots, also could 10 lb. Bean seeds and 50 lbs. Corn be supplied from the same source please. The whole Wotoat Valley is a fertile area and has real possibilities for Native Agriculture, and possibly one or two European Coffee Planters who would provide the bridge between native and European economies.

As regards to native foods available for home consumption these people are sweet potato eaters. Their diet is supplemented by bananas and yam. As would be expected there is no shortage of bulk diet in these items but little meat protein is available.

REST HOUSE AND POLICE BARRACKS AT WANTOAT STRIP.

The Wontoats will build a permanent rest house and Police quarters at the North side of this strip. I would recommend we send them 50 lb. assorted nails 2", 4" and 6", 3 hammers and 2 hand saws. I intend to pay for this service with iodised salt.

CLINIC.

An area has been marked about 300 yards from the strip and adjacent to a clear running stream. If the District Medical Officer would indicate the size of the building he requires I could arrange for the building of his clinic.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. L. Crowley of Crowley Airways has now built his Trade Store on his Trading Allotment Lease near the Air strip. Mr. Crowley will purchase vegetables from the local natives for his store at Lae and will be retailing Soap, Salt, Meat and Laylaps among other Trade Store items. I would like this paragraph to be read in conjunction with my paragraph on Agriculture.

MISSIONS.

There is dual control by the Lutheran Mission in the Wontoat area. The Kaiapit Missionary controls the south side of the Wontoat River, while the Missionary from TABIEN in the YUPNA controls the balance. The native mission teachers are the real leaders in this village, but may be building their spiritual obligations by interfering with the temporal loves of their flock. To this end I intend to have a discussion with the Missionary from the Yapna at Wontoat on July 22nd., and discuss these matters with the Lutheran Missionary on my next visit to Kaiapit.

FORESTRY.

Could an aeroplane load of Kliriki or Hoop pine seeds be collected by the Forestry Dept. at Bulolo to distribute among these Wontoat people. There is a shortage of much forest produce in the area.

AERODROME.

The aerodrome is approximately 650 yards x 60 yards. The surface is very good and is cut regularly on the first day of each month by the people of GWENGBUNGWUK Village who are paid £5 for each cutting. To ensure continued cutting I left 30 sarifs with the Tul Tul of this village, explained that the aerodrome was the life line of the group. The points stressed were -

1. In the event of an outbreak of dysentery or influenza, a Medical Officer could be in the centre of the group in less than 1 hour from Lae.

2. Crowley Airways will purchase vegetables and sell valuable items at their trade store near the Wontoat strip.

A new Windsock is needed, can the Department of Civil Aviation be requested to supply one please?

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The writer laid emphasis on road maintenance during this patrol. Roads vary from good to very poor. One bench was cut near MOPIAPUM village, under my supervision and this is being used as a guide for the group.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

These are only poor, and there are only a few pidgin speakers among the leading natives. However the Tul Tul MAMBON of GINOA who did good work for the writer during the war, is an outstanding man and possesses not inconsiderable histrionic ability as an interpreter.

CONCLUSION.

I feel that the patrol was well worth while. The Village people were pleased to see me and I am sure that with the completion of the proposed three month patrol to the area, much will be done to improve this lot of backward people.

POLICE.

- Reg. No. 6960. Lance Corporal BIAL - very good young N.C.O. Untiring and understanding but knows the correct time to use his authority.
- Reg. No. 6777. Constable JULIKAM. - A hard worker. Has been in the area before and proved a great help.
- Reg. No. 5499. Constable MANDO - A good worker.
- Reg. No. 6680. Constable TIMAIGA - Ex Kaiapit detachment - worked well. Has been in the area and knows the local people.

This group did a really good job and as a team are a credit to the Constabulary.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. Seale),
Assistant District Officer.

Lae, Morobe District

P/R No. 11 of 53/54

By: H.J.Mater C.P.O.

To: FRAP Subdivision

HLRN.RD.

2 - 1. 20
District of Morobe,
Headquarters,
L.A.E.

3rd July, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT - LAE No. 11 1953/54.

Forwarded herewith are copies of Patrol Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Mater, covering a routine patrol to the ERAP Sub-Division in the Lae Sub-District.

This is the first extensive patrol that C.P.O. Mater has carried out, unaccompanied, and I am very pleased with the way he has performed his duties. A perusal of the report shows that this young officer has been most conscientious in his work and the Sub-Division should benefit greatly from his patrol.

As the field staff position does not permit of at least two patrols yearly to each of the Sub-Divisions, it happens in most areas that small native squabbles are settled in the villages by the natives themselves by congregational council which mostly includes the village officials and the native Mission teacher. Normally, this practice works quite well and there are no complaints, but in the cases referred to in the report it appears that the council have over-stepped their authority. These congregational councils are the basis of what will eventually be Statutory Village Councils, when the natives have reached a much higher standard of education and their economic position has greatly improved. The system of village control by one or two men is foreign to the social structure of the people and a council of Elders is more suitable to their way of life. Providing that regular patrols can be made to keep a check on activities of the congregations, more good than harm results.

Numbuk is a most progressive native and his influence in the area is very good; however, in common with many other schemes, the native participants are more anxious to do the executive and business part of any proposal than the actual hard work involved. However, with the assistance of Mr. Robertson, the manager of the Erap Livestock Station, some good work has been done and the planting of rice and peanuts will improve their economic position. The natives have been instructed that they should endeavour to grow more permanent economic crops, especially coffee in the upland areas.

The remarks concerning agriculture will be extracted and forwarded to the District Agricultural Officer with a request that he arrange for the supply of coffee seedlings and supervise the planting.

The area seems to be in need of a thorough medical patrol and the District Medical Officer will be requested to detail one of the three Medical Assistants in the Lae Sub-Division to carry out a thorough medical patrol.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

D.S. 30/1/20/

Sub-District Office,
L.A.E.

26th June, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 OF 1953/54.

Patrol Conducted by:

H.J. Kater, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

ERAP Sub-Division.

Duration of Patrol:

10th. May to 11th. June, 1954.
33 days.

Purpose of Patrol:

1. To revise the census figures.
2. To finalise the payment of War Damage Compensation in the area.
3. General Administration.

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PATROL DIARY.

<u>May 10th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Departed LAE by truck for NARAMONKE village. Truck unable to cross the Erap river. Mr. W. Robertson, O.I.C. Erap Agricultural Station, sent the patrol's cargo to NARAMONKE by tractor and trailer.
	3.00 P.M.	Arrived NARAMONKE and stayed overnight.
<u>May 11th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Inspected NARAMONKE village. Revised census and paid War Damage Compensation.
<u>May 12th.</u>	6.45 A.M.	Departed NARAMONKE for SINTOGORA.
	10.45 A.M.	Arrived SINTOGORA and inspected village.
	1.00 P.M.	Revised census and paid Decreased Native Estate.
<u>May 13th.</u>	7.30 A.M.	Departed SINTOGORA for AROPAK.
	8.00 A.M.	Arrived AROPAK. Revised census and paid War Damage Compensation.
	1.00 P.M.	Revised census and paid War Damage Compensation for BIBERA and ARAWANDEI at AROPAK rest house.
<u>May 14th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Inspected the three villages of BIBERA, AROPAK and ARAWANDEI.
<u>May 15th.</u>	7.50 A.M.	Departed AROPAK for BUNKI.
	8.30 A.M.	Arrived BUNKI. Inspected village, paid War Damage Compensation and revised census.
<u>May 16th.</u>	Observed.	
<u>May 17th.</u>	7.30 A.M.	Departed BUNKI for SONKUBING.
		Inspected village and revised census.
<u>May 18th.</u>	7.50 A.M.	Departed SONKUBING for DOANDAK (DONDOK).
	8.40 A.M.	Arrived DOANDAK. Inspected village and revised census.
<u>May 19th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Departed DOANDAK for TORCWA.
	9.45 A.M.	Arrived TORCWA. Inspected village and revised census. Constable KOMAN to Erap Agricultural Station for supplies
<u>May 20th.</u>	7.30 A.M.	Visited the two villages of FI and TINIBI. Inspected both villages and revised census.
	1.50 P.M.	Arrived back at TORCWA rest house and stayed overnight.
<u>May 21st.</u>	8.20 A.M.	Departed TORCWA for NIMERA.
	11.10 A.M.	Arrived NIMERA. Inspected village and revised census.
	2.00 P.M.	Spent the afternoon talking to the Village Officials of the six villages which speak the same dialect as NIMERA. These Village Officials made a request for Government help to commence agricultural development.

Continued.

<u>May 22nd.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Visited KAPORA village. 20 minutes walk. Inspected village, revised census and paid War Damage Compensation.
	1.15 P.M.	Returned to NIMERA rest house.
	2.15 P.M.	Departed NIMERA for LABISAP.
	2.30 P.M.	Arrived LABISAP and inspected village
<u>May 23rd.</u>	2.60 P.M.	At LABISAP. Revised census. Constable Koman returned from Srap Agricultural Station.
<u>May 24th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	Visited LOWAI from LABISAP. Inspected the village and revised census.
	12.00 A.M.	Arrived back at LABISAP rest house.
<u>May 25th.</u>	3.00 A.M.	Visited the two villages of YANGARAN and NAMEN from LABISAP. Inspected village and revised census in each case.
	2.05 P.M.	Arrived back at LABISAP rest house.
<u>May 26th.</u>	7.40 A.M.	Departed LABISAP for FINUNGWA.
	10.10 A.M.	Arrived FINUNGWA. Inspected village, revised census and paid War Damage Compensation.
<u>May 27th.</u>	7.50 A.M.	Visited GOFAN from FINUNGWA. Inspected village revised census and paid War Damage Compensation.
<u>May 28th.</u>	3.10 A.M.	Departed FINUNGWA for GOM. Inspected village, paid War Damage Compensation and revised census.
<u>May 29th.</u>	7.50 A.M.	Departed GOM for GUSAN.
	10.20 A.M.	Arrived GUSAN having inspected BORIN en route. Inspected village and revised the census of both GUSAN and BORIN.
<u>May 30th.</u>	9.15 A.M.	Departed GUSAN for BOIRAN.
	10.00 A.M.	Arrived BOIRAN and revised census.
<u>May 31st.</u>	7.40 A.M.	Departed BOIRAN for KAMDARANG.
	10.30 A.M.	Arrived KAMDARANG. Inspected village and revised census.
	2.30 P.M.	Investigated the alleged murder of a small child.
<u>June 1st.</u>	7.45 A.M.	Completed the investigation of the alleged murder and sent the accused and witnesses to Lee with constable MATY as police escort. One of the less important witnesses ran away during the night and attempts to get him back were unsuccessful.
	10.30 A.M.	Departed KAMDARANG for NANDALAMEN (previously KABUTAN)
	12.20 P.M.	Arrived NANDALAMEN. Inspected village and paid War Damage Compensation. Revised census.
<u>June 2nd.</u>	8.30 A.M.	Departed NANDALAMEN for SAUK.
	10.00 A.M.	Arrived SAUK. Inspected village, paid War Damage Compensation and Revised census

Continued.

<u>June 3rd.</u>	7.50 A.M. 10.00 A.M.	Departed SAUK for KISENGAN. Arrived KISENGAN. Inspected village, paid War Damage Compensation and revised census.
<u>June 4th.</u>	8.00 A.M. 12.20 P.M.	Departed KISENGAN for BALAWANG hamlet (KAWALANG village). Visited SOANA on route. 35 minutes from KISENGAN. Inspect- ed SOANA and revised census. Departed SOANA and arrived BALAWANG at 1.10 P.M..
<u>June 5th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	At BALAWANG rest house. Revised census of KAWALANG and inspected BALAWANG hamlet
<u>June 6th.</u>	Observed.	
<u>June 7th.</u>	7.50 A.M. 1.10 P.M.	Departed BALAWANG for SUGU. Inspected KAWALANG hamlet and KWAREBO en route. Revised census and paid War Damage Com- pensation at KWAREBO. Arrived SUGU and stayed overnight.
<u>June 8th.</u>	8.00 A.M.	At SUGU. Inspected village and revised census. Paid War Damage Compensation and Deceased Native Estate.
<u>June 9th.</u>	7.45 A.M. 10.10 A.M.	Departed SUGU for BADIPO. Inspected SILILIM hamlet en route. Arrived BADIPO. Inspected village and revised census.
<u>June 10th.</u>	6.45 A.M. 2.00 P.M.	Departed BADIPO for MUNKIP. Inspected MUNKIP and revised census. Paid Deceas- ed Native Estate and left for Erap Agri- cultural Station. Arrived Erap Agricultural Station and stayed the night as the guest of Mr. W. Robertson Agricultural Officer.
June 11th.	8.00 A.M.	Departed Erap Agricultural Station by truck for Lae. Arriving at 9.30 A.M..

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INTRODUCTION.

The Erap Sub-Division extends from the northern edge of the Markham Valley to the Saruwaged mountain range, which is the divide between the Las and Finschhafen Sub-Districts.

The villages are situated between altitudes of 350 feet at NARAMONKE, and over 4000 feet at KAMDARANG. Consequently the climate and vegetation vary considerably. The lower villages of MUNKIP and NARAMONKE are hot and humid, whereas the Headwater villages, except for an hour or two in the morning, are usually shrouded in a cold, damp mist. The vegetation changes gradually from kumai hills in the southern end of the Sub-Division to moss-covered rain forests in the Headwater region. In the intermediate area, kumai hills are interspersed with heavily timbered bush.

This Sub-Division was last patrolled by Mr. Ian Smith, C.P.O. in December, 1951. Very few Administration Officers have been in the area since the war, and Mr. Smith was the third District Services Officer to patrol the Erap since 1945.

My instructions were to revise the census figures for the Sub-Division and to complete the payment of War Damage Compensation.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of the Lower Erap villages are fairly well sophisticated, having been under Government and Mission influence for many years. The Headwater people are rather backward, and as late as 1951 Mr. Smith recorded the names of many Headwater people who had previously hidden from census patrols.

There are seven dialects spoken in this Sub-Division (See map of linguistic boundaries). Some of these dialects are similar, and natives from neighbouring linguistic groups are usually able to carry on a conversation in the vernacular. However natives from distant villages are only able to converse in pidgin, or Kotte, which has been introduced by the Lutheran Mission. Marriage outside the linguistic groups is practically non-existent.

Since the war the Lutheran Mission has been very active in this area, and plays a big part in the political and social life of the people. The Mission teachers, all of whom are introduced from other areas, exert a lot of influence in the settlement of minor disputes, and their advice tends to influence the decisions of the Village Officials.

This patrol noted three occasions on which the Village Officials, assisted by the Mission teachers, had punished natives for alleged offences which should have been dealt with by a Member of the Court of Native Affairs. In one case a native of SAUK village was forced to work for three months on the erection of a new village church at FINUNGWA village for having told lies to the Missionary at BOANA. The luluai of SAUK admitted having passed "sentence" on the man. On another occasion, the Village Officials burnt the house of a man who refused to build in the central village. In each case the writer made it quite clear that these practices were contrary to Administration policy. The Village Officials were instructed to refer similar matters to Patrol Officers, and the Mission Teachers were told to confine their activities to Education and Religion.

Except for Government patrols, and annual visits by the Missionary from BOANA, the villages are seldom visited by Europeans. However the people often visit the Mission Station, and the natives of the lower villages are in constant contact with the Erap Agricultural Station.

The number of men absent at work has increased from 208 in December, 1951 to 237 in May, 1954. The majority of men working outside the Hecoba District are employed at Rabaul. Most of the men working inside the District are employed on peanut production at Camp Diddy in the Markham Valley, and consequently are able to visit their villages from time to time.

The natives of the Lower Erap villages (south of a line from PININGWA to KISINGAI -) are very keen to develop themselves by means of cash crops. As previously mentioned the Headwater people are far less sophisticated, and are not interested in agricultural development as yet.

Agricultural development is well-advanced in six of the ten villages which speak the same language as ARAWANDEI (see map of linguistic boundaries). These six villages are NARAMONKE, BYBERA, AROPAK, ARAWANDEI and SOMEBING. Although the people of DOANDAK belong to another linguistic group, they have decided to join forces with the natives of the six abovenamed villages in this agricultural development.

Credit for the development must go to NUMBUK of ARAWANDEI, who was responsible for starting the scheme. NUMBUK was previously a member of the police force stationed at Wewak; he saw the success which SIMOGUN, M.L.C. was having with rice and peanut production and decided to attempt similar agricultural development at ARAWANDEI when he left the force in 1950. NUMBUK was assisted by Mr. Robertson, O.I.S. Erap Agricultural Station, who supplied him with seed and instructed him in the correct methods of planting.

In the beginning only two villages were concerned in the scheme. These two villages were AROPAK and ARAWANDEI. Although NUMBUK was anxious to introduce cash crops to all the people of his linguistic group, the other villages were reluctant to plant crops which would be very difficult to transport. Mr. Robertson solved the transport problem by sending 12 donkeys to the area under NUMBUK's charge. And since then the project has been expanding rapidly.

NUMBUK controls the sales of produce, and all the money received from these sales is deposited in a common Savings Bank Account. At the time of my visit this account had a credit balance of £300 and NUMBUK was holding £42 which he intended depositing on his next visit to Lae.

None of the village natives is sufficiently well educated to keep an accurate record of the amounts deposited by each village, and I fear that disputes are bound to arise when withdrawals take place. It is recommended that the present system be changed so that each village, or clan, is responsible for its own money.

Two other groups of Lower Erap villages, containing 1087 and 642 people respectively, are very keen to start schemes similar to the one in operation in the ARAWANDEI area. A number of Village Officials from each of these two groups were taken to the Erap Agricultural Station and given seed. Mr. Robertson promised to supply both groups with a donkey team of five when their crops start producing. These two groups consist of

- (1.) All the villages which speak the same language as HIMERA, except DOANDAK.
- (2.) The four villages of: KAWALANG, WAREDO, SUGU and BADIBO.

In each case the roads will need considerable improvements before they are suitable for donkeys. It is requested that the Government loan them some picks and shovels for this purpose. They have sufficient tools to maintain the roads once they have been properly built.

There is one trade store in the Sub-Division, run by NOMBUK at ARAWANDEI. It was well stocked with salt, kerosene, soap and tobacco; and the prices were reasonable.

In the more progressive Lower Erap villages the patrol was very well received. The people would not accept payment for food and the Village Officials enquired when the next patrol would be able to visit the area. Unfortunately the people of the Headwater villages were less co-operative. But more frequent visits by Government Patrols should change their present attitude.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Very few of the Village Officials held the chief power in the villages which is intended for them under the Native Administration Regulations. The Mission Teachers tend to exert the powers of Village Officials, and judging from the reports of previous Erap patrol, this has been the case for a number of years. Attempts were made to change this unsatisfactory position and the people were instructed in the powers of their properly appointed officials.

There were a number of vacancies caused by deaths, and resignation due to old age. Provisional appointments were made, and the men concerned were told that their appointments would be confirmed by the next Patrol Officer if they showed they could carry out their duties satisfactorily.

There were three outstanding Officials in the area: TAUDEI of ARAWANDEI, GATAN of SAUK, and KUPUM of GUSAN. However the first two of these three officials have recently held illegal "courts". GATAN was awarded the Loyal Service Medal for his work during the war and his good work as Iulusi has been commended by several Government Officers since 1941. KUPUM has been a big help in settling the Headwater villages. He accompanied this patrol from GUSAN to KAMDARANG and helped greatly with the census work in these backward villages.

NOMBUK of ARAWANDEI is probably the most powerful man in the Sub-Division. His control of the money and donkey team for the agricultural development in his area is responsible for a lot of his power. NOMBUK is not a Village Official.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple foods are yams and taro. These are supplemented by sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane, tapioca, and a wide variety of nuts, fruit and plants, which are cultivated or collected in the bush. Some food crops which have been introduced by Europeans, or acquired from other native areas, are also cultivated. These include beans, coconuts, potatoes and pumpkins.

There are coconut groves in the lower villages of KUNKIP and NARAMONKE, and some coconuts are also grown at TOROWA, FI, and TITIBI and SONKUBING. In these places coconuts play some part in the natives' diet and are often purchased by people from other villages.

In this area there is a fairly well marked wet and dry season. The rains commence in December and continue until the end of May or early June, although some rain does fall all the year round. The new gardens for yams and taro are cleared, burnt and fenced between July and November, and planting is completed before Christmas. The yams are harvested at the end of June, and the people commence eating taro in August. The supply of yams and taro is usually sufficient to sustain the people until December or January. During the lean period between February and June they

are dependent upon sweet potato, taro kongkong and bananas, as well as a number of other subsidiary crops such as sugar cane, pit-pit and tapioca.

Throughout the Sub-Division bananas play a big part in the natives' diet, and at NARAMONKE on the edge of the Markham Valley, bananas are the staple food. Both cooking bananas, and a great number of varieties of sweet bananas are cultivated.

All the gardens, except those in the headwater area, are fenced to keep out pigs. The headwater people have so few pigs that fences are unnecessary.

It is usual for a man to have from two to four gardens, and these may be worked separately or constructed by group effort. In the latter case a large area is cleared and fenced by 3 or 4 men of the same patrilineal clan. Before planting this fenced area is divided by agreement amongst the men concerned. Ornamental bushes are usually planted to mark the boundaries of the divisions. Each man who is allocated a division is responsible for it, and the produce is his to dispose of as he deems fit.

Potatoes are grown in all the Erap villages, and at present are the main source of income in the ARAWANDEI scheme. Cabbages, spring onions, tomatoes and beans are also grown commercially in the ARAWANDEI area but are not as popular as potatoes because they are easily damaged en route to market. The potatoes grown in this area are large and of good quality.

Rice is being grown successfully in all the villages in the ARAWANDEI scheme, but so far only 30 bags of unhulled rice has been produced as most of the crops have only recently been planted. BUNKI has sold four bags of rice to the Erap Agricultural Station. DOANDAK has recently harvested 17 bags of unhulled rice which are stored at ARAWANDEI awaiting the availability of a huller.

Two acres of rice were inspected at NARAMONKE and appeared to be doing very well. There is also about 2 acres almost ready for harvesting at ARAWANDEI. In the other villages the areas under cultivation are small. The people intend using these small areas for seed.

The people were instructed to plant in December, which is the commencement of the wet season. Previously the people planted rice when they got it and consequently the results varied considerably. Although they practice "shifting Agriculture" with their food crops, the people have been told by Mr. Robertson that the same ground can be used again for rice cultivation.

Peanuts are being grown in nearly all the villages which speak the same language as ARAWANDEI; a few bags of peanuts have been sold, and a number of small areas are at present under cultivation. There are a number of young men from this area working on peanut farms in the Markham Valley, and they are able to instruct the villagers in the correct methods of planting and drying.

A few orange, lemon, grapefruit and mandarin trees are grown in the middle Erap villages and the people were encouraged to plant more.

The Lutheran Mission has introduced coffee into the area but most of the coffee which has been planted belongs to the Mission teachers. These teachers usually have between 30 and 50 coffee trees planted near the village or inside the village fence. In every case the coffee trees were incorrectly spaced being planted from one to six feet apart. In some places the coffee trees were planted about the village for ornamental purposes. The only exception to these remarks was the coffee trees belonging to BALALUNG, the Mission teacher of LABISAP. BALALUNG has about 150 trees planted in rows about 10 to 15

Keet apart. However he has planted rows of cocoa between the coffee trees.

Many Village Officials asked to be supplied with coffee seed and instructed in the correct methods of planting. A number of these Officials were taken to the Erap Agricultural Station but Mr. Robertson hadn't any seed to give them.

In the villages where coffee has been grown for some time the trees were laden with beans. The trees looked healthy and are apparently suited to the area. The people are very interested in this avenue of agricultural development but lack experience. An Agricultural Officer could do much to help them.

Cocoa is being grown at LABISAP, KISENGAN and BADIBO. The seed was acquired from the Lutheran Mission Station at Finseldhafen. In each case the trees were correctly spaced but no permanent shade had been provided. The Mission teacher at LABISAP has planted rows of cocoa and coffee alternatively.

220 cocoa trees were planted at BADIBO in early January, 1954 but since then 40 have either died or been killed by insects. The people were told of the laws governing the planting of cocoa and they were instructed not to plant any more areas without the consent of the Department of Agriculture. The three villages of BADIBO, KISENGAN and LABISAP had 180, 80 and 176 cocoa bushes respectively at the time of the patrol's visit.

Pigs are fairly plentiful, except in the headwater villages where there are very few. They are mostly good quality having been bred with European type pigs acquired at the Erap Agricultural Station or from the Missionary at BOANA in the WAIN Sub-Division. The great majority of the villages are fenced or surrounded by deep ditches to keep the pigs out. Small pigs are kept inside the fences and are often penned under the houses.

Some fowls are kept in the lower villages and the people of STROGORA have ducks. Nearly all the fowls in the headwater villages belong to the Mission teachers.

Dogs are plentiful and are of good quality. However a few in the lower villages were suffering from scabies and the people were told to destroy them as they are a menace to good health.

The donkey team at ARAWANDEI is kept in a large barbed-wire yard but no shelter has been provided. The people were told to build a shed for them. The donkeys were in fairly good condition but some had sores caused by the harness. NUMBUK was instructed to "spell" those with sores. Mr. Robertson has decided that all the donkeys must be brought to the Agricultural Station every six weeks for inspection.

The Missionary at BOANA sent a cow and a bull to FINUNGWA village under the charge of the Native Mission Teacher. The villagers have recently killed and eaten the bull. One bull calf has been born and the cow and bull calf seemed to be doing quite well.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE HOUSING.

In most cases groups of hamlets have united to form villages. But in the central and upper Erap a few hamlet groups still exist. All the houses are now built around the village church and this tends to cause overcrowding.

The houses are constructed of pandanus leaf or bark with roofs of kumai or bamboo leaves. Bamboo is also used for walls. In villages where young men are returning from work and are able to buy nails, adzed planks are being introduced. The houses in the

Lower villages are built 4 to 6 feet off the ground and the craking is usually done under the house. The Upper Erap houses are built much lower and a few of the old men still live in houses with earthen floors.

All the houses at MUNKIP and NARAMONKE are built of rusty iron. The roofs are of iron with a few of kumai thatch. This type of house is very hot and the people spend the day under the house. Upstairs is for sleeping only. Both these villages have moved from the mountains to the edge of the Marham Valley and their present sites are most unsatisfactory. The water supply is bad at NARAMONKE and there is no bamboo or timber for house construction. All materials for housing have to be carried long distances.

It is common for people to build houses in neighbouring villages where there is a Mission teacher and a church has been erected. These "go to church" houses are only used on weekends and are built at the request of the Mission teacher. The weekend houses are often built at the expense of the village dwellings. People of SAUK are busily constructing weekend houses at KISENGAN although the houses in their own village are in a bad state of repair. This is the case in many other villages throughout the Sub-division.

The number of houses built for Mission teachers is out of all proportion to the need. e.g. The two Mission teachers at LABISAP have eight houses between them and the village people are preparing to build two more.

The village of KABUTAN has been moved to a new site and the name has been changed to NANDALAMEN. The writer changed the spelling of DONDOK to DOANDAK.

AIRFIELDS.

There is a piece of flat country at KISENGAN which would be suitable for an airstrip. A temporary strip was cut there during the war to evacuate wounded soldiers.

An airstrip at KYANGAN would make the headwater villages more accessible and KISENGAN is only a few hours walk from the western villages of the WAIN sub-Division.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Seventeen War Damage Compensation claims were paid and this should complete the payment of War Damage in the Erap area.

The money was paid as follows:

Village.	Number of claims.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
KWAREBO	4	44	11	-
KISENGAN	1	4	1	-
GOM	3	26	9	-
SUGU	2	21	19	-
BUNKI	1	11	5	-
AROPAK	1	5	-	-
ARAWAIDET	1	21	1	-
KAPORA	1	5	4	-
GOFAN	1	4	5	-
FINUNOWA	1	4	-	-
NARAMONKE	1	6	12	-
		£154	7	-

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads were mostly satisfactory, except those joining villages which were long distances apart. NARAMONKE's section of the road to SINTOGORA needs many improvements. The grass had not been cut and no attempts had been made to repair the parts which had broken away due to heavy rain. Many improvements had been made to the SINTOGORA section which is built over a mountain range. In the steepest places the road had been graded to wind up gradually.

At present the roads are only suitable for donkeys as far as BUNKI. A meeting was held of all the Village Officials of this area and they were told to build a good road to DOANDAK. This will save the people a lot of unnecessary carrying. It would be practically impossible to build a road past DOANDAK suitable for donkeys.

As previously mentioned the people of the central villages are keen on agricultural development. When their crops start producing a donkey team will be sent to the area provided a suitable road is built to the Erap Agricultural Station. This will entail a lot of work.

The TOROWA-NIMERA natives were told to build a new road connecting their two villages. The one in existence at present joins the two places by a most indirect route and the new road should save a lot of climbing.

A great deal of work had been done on the roads in the Upper Erap prior to the patrols visit. However there is still one bad section between BOIRAN and KAMDARANG. This passes through a leach infested rain forest.

Where the rivers are too deep to ford a number of logs are tied together to form a bridge. A crude hand rail is usually provided.

The bridge spanning a dry creek at LABISAP deserves special mention. It is built at the entrance to the village and was constructed by the Mission teacher. The supports of this bridge, which is about 40 feet long, are made of heavy timber, nailed and bolted together. It has a 7 feet wide limbon surface and is sheltered by a kunai roof.

CENSUS.

The population has increased by 72 since December, 1951.

The figures obtained for death 0 - 1 month are not conclusive as the writer is the opinion that many more deaths occurred in this age group than were reported.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Mission activities, in all the villages except NARAMONKE and MUNKIP, are controlled from BOANA Lutheran Mission Station in the WAIN Sub-Division. MUNKIP and NARAMONKE are controlled from Lae. Native teachers and Evangelists, most of whom are introduced from the WAIN-NABA or FINSCHHAFEN areas, are stationed in all the larger villages. There is more than one evangelist stationed in some places. At TOROWA there are six native missionaries living in a small community of their own, apart from the main village.

CONTINUED.

All the school pupils, as well as the majority of villagers, spend three days a week working in the native Missionaries' gardens, or on house construction. Consequently the Mission teachers' gardens are huge. When food is short they distribute food to the people and thereby strengthen their power and prestige in the area.

At NARAMONKE and MUNKUP religious instruction is carried on in the YADU language, which was introduced from the FINSCHLAFEN area. In all the other villages KOTTE is used (This language is also introduced from another area).

Prior to European contact, polygamy was widely practiced. This was common until as late as 1945. In order to embrace Christianity a man is forced to divorce all his wives but one. This has been done in all the Lower and Middle villages but some men in the headwater region still have a plurality of wives. It was also usual for a man to marry the widow of his deceased brother, but now this can only take place if the man is not already married.

Religious services are held twice a day in all the villages, but on Sundays the people attend church in the nearest village which has a Mission Evangelist.

School is conducted 5 1/2 days a week. The pupils are instructed in reading writing, arithmetic and Religious matters. The ages of the village school pupils range from about nine to over 20, and some men attending village school are married with children.

Village school is a four years course. If the pupil wishes to continue his education he may attend a two years Primary course at BOANA. The only Teachers' Training School is at FINSCHLAFEN and this is a four years course.

HEALTH.

The influenza epidemic which spread throughout the Territory in November, 1953, affected these people and caused some deaths in the lower villages.

Tinea is prevalent in all the villages south of DOANDAK and KISENGAN. A few people have tinea in the central villages of LOWAY, LABISAP, KAPORA, NAMEN, YANGARAN, and NEMERA; and there are some cases at FINUNGWA. The people of the headwater villages are completely free of skin complaints. This may be due to the high altitude.

There is a fairly high incident of scabies in all the villages where tinea occurs. As with tinea the headwater people are not affected. The incident of scabies is very high in the three villages of TOROWA, FI, and TINIBI. In these three villages nearly all the children have tinea or scabies, or both.

Yaws are also confined to the lower villages and are prevalent at BADIBO, TOROWA, FI and TINIBI.

Dysentery is responsible for a number of deaths in the ARAWANDEI area and does occur in other parts of the Sub-Division.

Tropical Ulcers are numerous at DOANDAK, TOROWA, FI and TINIBI but do occur in all the lower villages which are hot and humid. Some very advanced tropical ulcers, which had almost crippled the sufferer, were seen at TINIBI.

Quite a number of eye complaints were seen. The eye was covered with a milky film and in some cases resulted in total loss of sight of the affected eye.

continued.

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One case of advanced leprosy was seen at AROPAK. This man was a patient at Malahang Native Hospital for two years and sent back to his village presumably cured. However the disease has broken out again and the man is in a bad state. The man's family was examined and they showed no noticeable signs of the disease. A young girl at LABISAP was suffering from a complaint which in my opinion was leprosy. She was sent to LAE for a proper diagnosis.

Only two cases of elephantiasis were seen. One at WTOROWA and another at FI.

There is malaria in the lower villages but the headwater villages are free from mosquitoes. Some people from the Erap Headwaters suffer from malaria which they probably contacted when they visited the lower altitudes.

Chest complaints occur throughout the Sub-Division and pneumonia is responsible for a number of deaths.

The incident of goiter in the headwater area is very high, especially among the women. Goiter was seen in the central villages but in every case the sufferer had migrated in the headwater area.

There are two Native Medical Assistants in this Sub-Division stationed at SINTOGORA and KINENGAN. Both clinics were well kept and clean. The two men appear to be working satisfactorily. A young man from BALAWANG is at present attending Medical Training School at Lae. He will soon return to his village to commence duties. In many other villages attempts were made to find young men suitable to train as Native Medical Assistants. A number of young men were keen to go to Medical School but could not leave the village for at least another year until they have been confirmed by the Mission.

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REPORT ON NATIVE POLICE.

Reg. No. 6130 Constable PENI

Because of his experience in field work Constable PENI was put in charge of this small detachment. He is not a suitable leader and appeared to lack enthusiasm. Worked well at times.

Reg. No. 8286 Constable MATY

The outstanding policeman on this patrol. Always ready and keen to do anything to help. Carried out his duties in a thorough and capable manner.

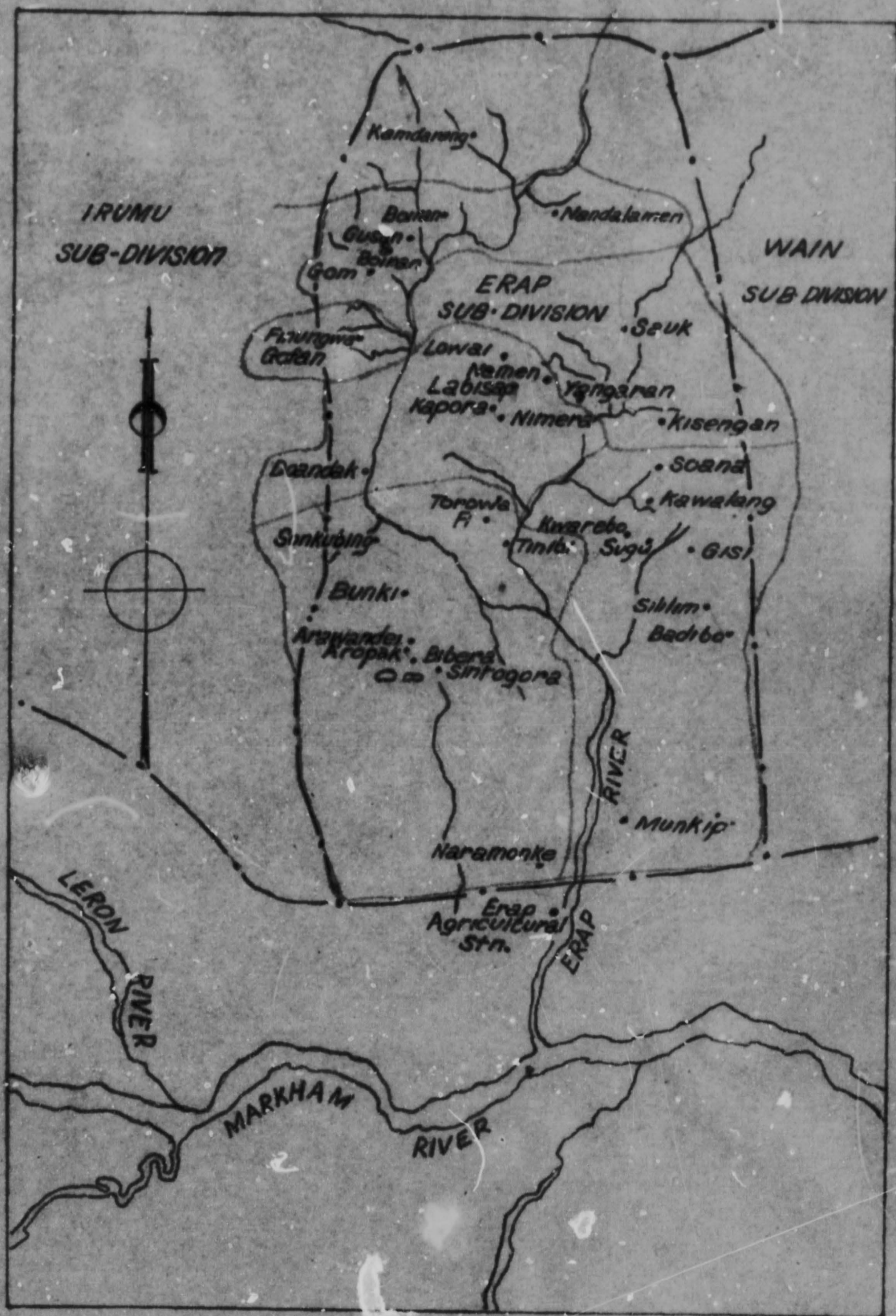
Reg. No. 8244 Constable KAMA

Quiet and reliable. Worked well throughout the trip.

Reg. No. 8275 Constable KOMAN

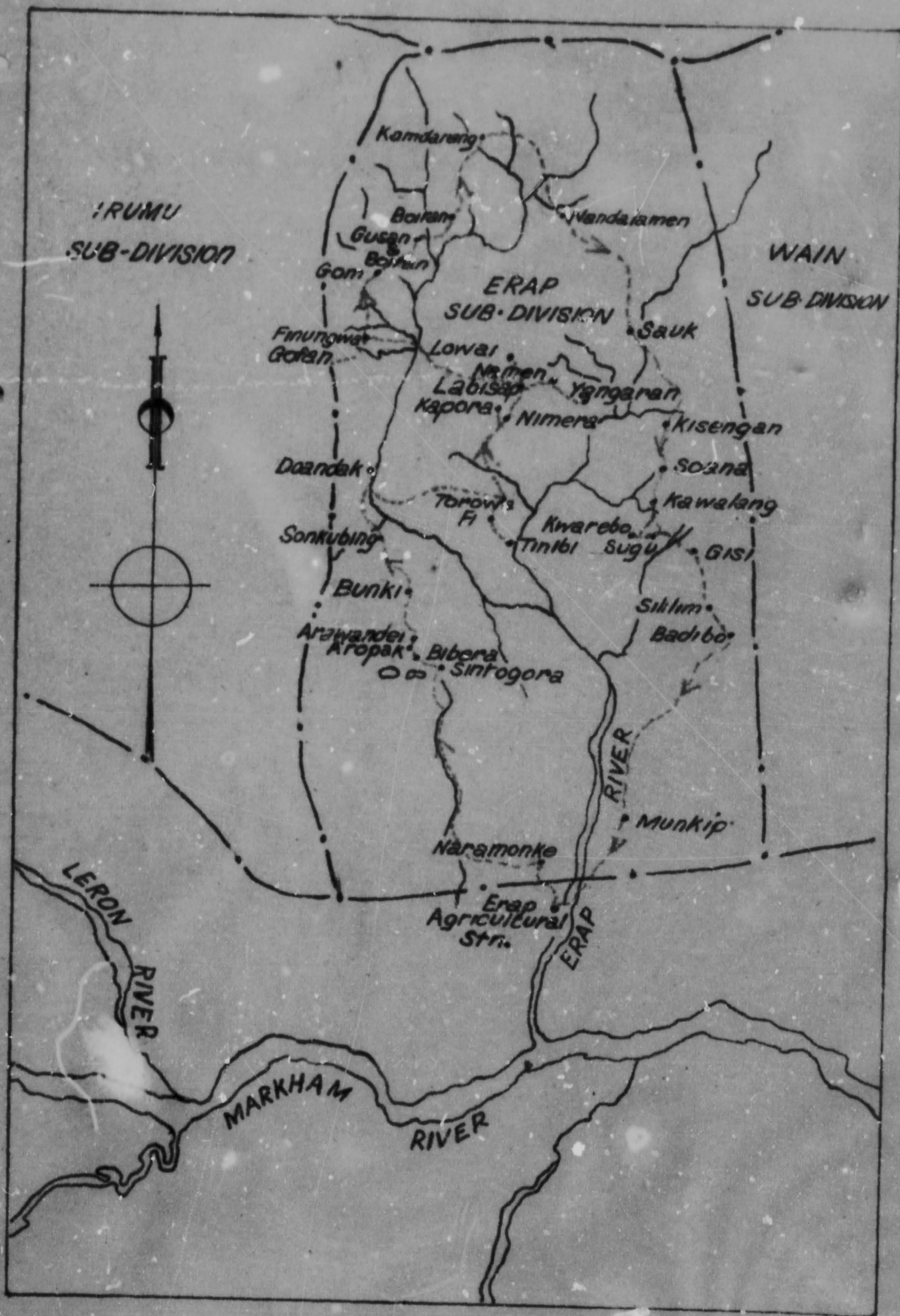
Reasonably good constable. Inclined to have too much to say. Needs firm handling.

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PATROL NO. 11 LAE 1953/54 H MATER.C.P.O.
 TRACING 2033 MARKHAM 4 miles = 1 inch.

LINGUISTIC BOUNDARIES



PATROL NO. 11 LAE 1953/54 H MATER G.P.O.
 TRACING 2033 MARKHAM 4 miles = 1 inch.

Patrol Route