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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: AITAPE

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS WEST SEPIK DISTRICT 1953-54-55-56

AITAPE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-53-54	R.H. Bamford *	Palei Area
2-53-54	B.A. McCabe *	Kilimeri- Page Krisa Areas
3-53-54	J.C. Williams *	Vanimo East Coastal Aitape West coastal
1-54-55	R.H. Bamford *	Aitape East coast & Inland
2-54-55	R.H. Bamford *	Aitape Islands
4-54-55	J.W. Macgregor *	Palei- Maimai
1-55-56	W.M. Purdy	Aitape West coast & west coast inland
2-55-56	W.M. Purdy *	Aitape Islands
3-55-56	W.T. Brown	Aitape east coast & inland Aitape Is.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 1 of 1953/54. AITAPE

Patrol Conducted by R.H. BAMFORD Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled PALEI Area, Sub-district of Aitape.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

R.P. & N.G.C. 5

Natives P.H.D. 2

Duration—From 2 / 9 / 1953 to 14 / 10 / 1953

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/Jan 1952/53

Medical/19.....

Map Reference AITAPE and WENAK series 4 miles - 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol Revision of Census

Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Approval for 1954

pul

MIGR

M F

30-II-224

5th January 1954.

The District Commissioner,
MEMAF.

Patrol Report No. 2/51-54. AITAPE.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer R. H. Bamford, of his Patrol of the PALEI area has been received, with thanks.

Mr. Bamford has submitted a concise and interesting account of the native situation in this area as he saw it. It leaves much to be desired and although the people seem to be well provided with food and reasonably healthy, there is room for a great deal of improvement in many ways. Regular and unhurried patrolling, twice a year, could do much in achieving some progress and it is hoped that the staff position at Aitape will improve before long and allow more field work to be carried out. It is realized that at the moment Mr. Bamford appears to be our sole representative at Aitape and no doubt cannot be away for too long a period.

It is a pity that native aspirations regarding rice growing cannot be encouraged at this stage as rice has the threefold advantage of being a nutritious food and a marketable product. Consistent advice and assistance are however necessary and the provision of hand hullers in the early stages of trial and error, otherwise their efforts generally are wasted and disappointment occurs.

R. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S.M.A.

PA

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/54

MIGR

GW/NH

PR 2-53/54



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd December, 1953.

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

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2-53/54

The above report is forwarded in triplicate,
please.

This was a purely routine patrol but seems
to have been carried out a little hastily. The comments
contained in your DS 30-11-222 of 16th December might
easily be applied -

"Unhurried field work, giving the
people of each village plenty of
time to bring up any problems
they may have, and carrying out
a thorough inspection of the
village area and nearby gardens,
arranging at the same time for
necessary improvements, is the
most effective."

Airstrips: The emergency landing ground adjacent to
NAKUMBA is merely a clearing which natives cut for
the late Dr. J.C. McInerney when he was forced
down in that area in 1951. Its topographical
location precludes any possibility of being
used at any time as an airstrip.

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953/4. District of SEPIK.

Patrol Conducted by.....R.H.Bamford. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.....PALEI area, Sub-District of Aitape.

Patrol Accompanied by.....R.P & N.G.C. L/cpl.....1.
Const.....4.
P.H.D. N.M.A.....1.
N.H.A.....1.
Carriers - Village to Village.

Objects of Patrol.....I. Revision of Census.
II. Routine Administration.

Map Reference.....AITAPE series 4 miles - 1 inch.
WEWAK series 4 miles - 1 inch.

This patrol was of a purely routine nature. The last District Services patrol into the area was made between October, 1952 and January, 1953. (see P/R. Aitape 4 of 1952/53).

The Palei area has not been medically patrolled although Officers of the Dept. of Public Health have visited some of the villages.

DIARY:

- 8.9.53 Departed Aitape by vehicle as far as the Tadjai airstrip, and thence continued on foot to OSE rest house on the Lipan Creek.
- 9.9.53 Departed OSE Rest-house, crossed the Torricelli Ranges into the Palei area and camped at YAPUNDA.
- 10.9.53 After completing work at YAPUNDA, proceeded to MAKUMBA.
- 11.9.53 Visited SENGI, and camped again at MAKUMBA.
- 12.9.53 Departed MAKUMBA for SIBILANGA, hamlet of ASIER, thence continued on to ASIER, and returned to sleep at SIBILANGA.
- 13.9.53 Departed SIBILANGA for YINUGEN, visiting ANIPO hamlet en route.
- 14.9.53 Departed YINUGEN for SUMAMBU, and later continued on to SUNDUM.
- 15.9.53 Departed SUNDUM for YAUAN, and later proceeded to YAKAWOR.
- 16.9.53 Departed YAKAWOR to visit YAMAGIL and WAMBI, and returned to sleep at YAKAWOR.
- 17.9.53 Departed YAKAWOR for WUMERAU, visiting WASARENG en route.
- 18.9.53 Departed WUMERAU to visit MONANDIN and returned to sleep at WUMERAU.
- 19.9.53 Departed WUMERAU and proceeded to SUAU.
- 20.9.53 Departed SUAU and proceeded to AWES.
- 21-9.53 From AWES visited the closely neighbouring villages of POKLO and ANGRA in the forenoon, and SIAPIKA and ATERUM in the afternoon.

- 22.9.53 Departed AWES for YIRIWANDI; later visited nearby HAMBANGRI, and returned to YIRIWANDI.
- 23.9.53 Departed YIRIWANDI for SULUNUKU, and from there visited MAMBU, before returning to YIRIWANDI.
- 24.9.53 Departed YIRIWANDI for USITAMO and KEMBIEN. On completion of work there, moved on to SEIM in the late afternoon.
- 25.9.53 At SEIM. In the late afternoon, departed for MANTSUKU, Maimai.
- 26.9.53 At MANTSUKU
- 27.9.53 At MANTSUKU.
- 28.9.53 Departed MANTSUKU and proceeded to YILIWAMBIL; Palei.
- 29.9.53 From YILIWAMBIL, visited villages of KUWALVA and WERANYUWOK, and returned to YILIWAMBIL.
- 30.9.53 Having sent the cargo direct to YAMBIL, departed YILIWAMBIL for WANALI, and after completion of work there proceeded on to YAMBIL.
- 1.10.53 Departed YAMBIL and proceeded to MAI.
- 2.10.53 From MAI, visited YIRKIN and returned to MAI.
- 3.10.53 Departed MAI, and after inspection of MESU, proceeded on to SURIMORTA. After completion of work there, departed for WALGON.
- 4.10.53 Departed WALGON, and visiting BINARA en route, proceeded to SIMBAP. After completion of work here, departed for nearby SABIG.
- 5.10.53 Departed SABIG for YIRISI.
- 6.10.53 Departed YIRISI for MUNUMBAL.
- 7.10.53 Departed MUNUMBAL for BOINI, and later proceeded to ORI.
- 8.10.53 Departed ~~for~~ ORI and proceeded to WURO; thence continued on to YOULPA and later returned to WURO.
- 9.10.53 Departed WURO, and passing through hamlet of KAUMA, proceeded on to WOWIL.
- 10.10.53 Leaving cargo at WOWIL, proceeded to MUKU and WINBE, and in the evening returned to WOWIL.
- 11.10.53 Departed WOWIL and proceeded to WARA.
- 12.10.53 Departed WARA and proceeded to WEIKI.
- 13.10.53 Departed WEIKI, crossed the Torricelli Range, leaving the Palei area and proceeded to KIRIAU Rest House.
- 14.10.53 Departed KIRIAU Rest House, proceeds to TADJI airstrip, and from there returned to AITAPE by vehicle.
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NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The PALEI consists of roughly five kinship and language groups, namely: (1) No. 1 Palei, that group of villages in the north-east corner of the area, extending as far south as SUAU, and which in itself contains four dialect groups; (2) SEIM, the closely knit group occupying the south-east corner of the area; (3) MAI, the central south area of the PALEI, extending as far north as YIRKIN, and including the dialect group of BINARA, WALGON and SURIMORTA villages; (4) the group consisting of WINBE, MURU, WOWIL, WARA and WEIKI; (5) and the group comprising ORI, BOINI, YUOLPA and YAPUNDA, the last two groups being in the west of PALEI. YIRISI village, although it is within the PALEI boundaries, claims relationship to the neighbouring WAPE people of the LUMI area.

The groups very seldom if ever have intercourse with each other, and in the No. 1 Palei, even the dialect groups keep to themselves, and are quite ignorant of their neighbours. It was a surprise to the patrol to discover that some of the natives of WURO who carried the patrol from WURO to WOWIL (not the usual route for patrols) had never seen WOWIL village, although the two villages are about 2-3 hours walking apart. There seems to be a vague and mutual mistrust between the various groups, which stems from the enmity and feuds of their recent ancestors. There are indications that the natives would like to have friendly relations with their neighbouring groups, but they always fear that the other fellow still bears some obscure grudge. When the patrol travelled from SABIG to YIRISI, one of the SABIG carriers asked that he be not compelled to carry across the YIRISI boundary. It was explained that this carrier's "brother" had been killed in earlier days by the YIRISIs, and the YIRISI natives were afraid that if this carrier trespassed on YIRISI land he might use his influence to compel wild pigs and other game to vacate the YIRISI bush, by way of retaliating his "brother's" death. Other instances were noticed when the patrol travelled from a village in one group to a village of another; the carriers were offered food to eat, but they would only touch food that had only just been cooked, knowing that it could not have been subjected to sorcery in such short time.

If the various groups mixed more with each other, and got to know each other better, this feeling of mistrust could be broken down. Patrolling helps a little in this regard, as it is one time the natives are required to visit their neighbours when carrying a patrol. It is hoped that returning labourers, through friendships established during employment might help to break down the barriers of strangeness, but no evidence of this was noted by this patrol.

The standard of living in the Palei is low, despite the numbers of young men who have gained employment on the Island Plantations and the big Mainland centres, and who have had the opportunity to see the improved living conditions of the sophisticated Islanders and coastal people. Sanitation is practically non-existent, housing is poor (although the fine rest-houses found in a few villages show that the natives have the ability to construct decent houses) and there is little or no civic pride. Despite all this, the people appear perfectly content with their way of life, which makes it difficult for them to see reasons for improvement.

The Palei people are generally law-abiding and peaceful, and their few complaints are confined to women trouble, usually the result of sister exchange. The patrol attempted to discourage the practice of sister exchange by pointing out the many disadvantages and errors of this practice, but it is a deeply rooted custom which will not be abolished quickly.

In conclusion, the native situation is as good as can be expected. The Paleis are generally quite intelligent, and have the capacity to improve themselves. The drawback in this area has been the lack of patrolling, and consequently the natives have not had the opportunities to benefit from constant and regular patrols. If these people are no more neglected, it is certain that there will be a marked improvement in standards, and conditions.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Most of the villages in the Palei with some exceptions, were found to be clean, although closer inspection revealed that the cleaning had been done hurriedly just prior to the patrol's arrival, and the trash that had been in the village area had been merely broomed to the edges. Where this was the case, it was rectified on the spot, under patrol supervision.

The poor housing was the thing that mainly caught the eye. The homes when erected are of poor workmanship, and show little thought in design. The structures are flimsy, and are low roofed, have no ventilation and have a dirt floor - a fine trap for infection. They are vacated only when they are decayed so far as to be dangerous, and even then they are not destroyed until they fall down of their own accord. The houses ordered to be repaired by the last patrol had been so done, but those ordered to be replaced were, after a year, only in various stages of completions - only a few being already completed.

A few returned labourers had built the coastal type house with the raised floor, but finding them too cold in the wet season, had abandoned them for their own traditional type of shack. It was suggested that the natives build houses with the raised floor for cleanliness, but to guard against cold winds they should extend the walls down to the ground, leaving a little opening under the floor for brooming away any dirt collecting under the house.

The so-called "yam-house" or food store, for which there is one for practically every house, is another eyesore. These buildings are put up with no idea of permanency, any where in the village, and always seem to be in the last stages of decay. Many were ordered to be destroyed and replaced in a more orderly fashion.

The practical way to improve the village standards in the Palei would be to closely supervise the rebuilding of an entire village, (say YAPUNDA which is on the main road leading out of the Palei, and which is frequently visited en route to Aitape or the Aid Post), taking into account the natives' requirements, thus setting the example for other villages to follow. This rebuilding, with supervision called to inspect, and the main features to be followed ~~is~~ pointed out. Similar action could be taken regarding roads. It is certain that the visual and practical education would have a quicker and better effect than the oral.

Village Officials are on the whole, not impressive, although the cause of that seems their uncertainty of what is required of them, in some cases, and in others, it seems to be that they have been wrong selections. It is not really fair to criticise them too much at this stage, as, because of the few patrols in the past, they have had little guidance.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, at Yakamul, operate in the north-east Palei area, and have established Native catechists at MAKUMBA, YINUGEN and SUNDUM villages. Religious influence however does not seem particularly strong.

Apart from this small area, there is no Mission activity in the Palei, although it is believed that the Franciscan Mission intend to establish themselves here, pending staff and the finding of a suitable station site. The Franciscans have taken over the station near MANTSUKU in the Maimai near the Palei-Maimai border, from the S.V.D. Mission, but their influence is not at present extensive, and does not include any Palei villages.

There are no schools established in the area, although the Native catechists at the villages mentioned in the first paragraph attempt elementary education for the children. Their pupils, however, are not consistent and the classes have poor attendance.

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MEDICAL:

Aid Posts: There is only one Aid Post in the Palei area, which is situated at YAPUNDA and is governed by the Dept. Public Health at Aitape. At this time of writing, it is learned that another Aid Post is being established near ASIER, in the SEIM region, by the Department of Public Health at DREKIKIR.

The YAPUNDA Aid Post consists of two Staff quarters, which are badly in need of repairs, a dispensary, and two wards, one of which had to be replaced. The dispensary has a dirt floor, and although it had a clean and tidy appearance, the dusty cob-webs, which adorned the many bottles and jars, give the impression that the dispensary is little used.

The Post is staffed by two Native Medical Orderlies, and there is a change of staff every three months. Although this system may have its advantages, it is evident at YAPUNDA, that itinerant staff do not have a complete interest and pride in the place.

The Post at YAPUNDA is inadequate to deal with the whole Palei area, and apart from the Aid Post being established at AWES in the Seim region, it is suggested that a further Post be created in the area around Mai - a good central position might be found at SURIMORTA.

Health: The health of the Palei people may be said to be good except for the high incidence of advanced and neglected tropical sores. The Seim region was particularly bad in this respect and quite a number of leg deformities, due to earlier neglected tropical ulcers was witnessed. At SULUNUKU, particularly, the abominable stench of ulcerated flesh made census revision an ordeal. These people were castigated soundly for their stupidity; there is an Aid Post at KIRIEL, controlled from DrekiKir only about a day's walk from the village.

A total of ninety-five advanced assorted cases were sent to DrekiKir and an approximate similar number was sent to Kiriel Aid Post for treatment. Unfortunately, however, it was heard later that the Native Hospital at DrekiKir could not cope with this number, and the patients were sent back to their villages and told to await a Native Medical Assistant who followed them to create the Aid Post at ASIER.

A further nineteen patients were sent to LUMI from YIRISI village, and seventy patients from the north Palei were sent to the Aitape Hospital and an equivalent number sent to Yapunda Aid Post.

Medical tultuls: There are few M.T.Ts in the Palei, and as the majority were no badge of Office, nor had a card of identification, it was difficult to ascertain whether they were accredited M.T.Ts, whether they had only been marked for training or whether they were self-appointed. None had the nucleus of medical supplies usually issued to them and none had revisited the base hospitals since their training period.

At those villages without MTTs, there was no lack of volunteers, and a total of twenty nine considered suitable, were sent to Aitape and DrekiKir to receive training.

The only conscientious MTT seen in the whole area, was AIYOK of ASIER. Although his capabilities in the medical field are unknown, he regularly brings in sick from his own village and neighbouring villages not staffed by an MTT, to Yapunda Aid Post, and has been almost entirely responsible for all the Native foods brought to the Post.

Hygiene & Sanitation: Sanitation throughout the Palei, with exceptions in the north-west Palei, left much to be desired. The inadequate latrines were seldom used, the people preferring to stool from logs at the edge of the village area. In some cases evidence of this was covered up by fire ash and brush, for the benefit of the patrol.

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MEDICAL:

Hygiene & Sanitation(cont): Instructions for improvements in sanitation were given by the last patrol, but the natives did not expect another patrol so soon, and, no doubt, assumed that they had several years in which to effect the improvements.

It was attempted to explain to the natives that good sanitation and hygiene are valuable to their welfare, and not merely a chore to maintain for the pleasure of visiting officers. Where it was found necessary, latrines, and also incinerator-type garbage pits were constructed under patrol supervision.

The ~~xxxx~~ perimeters of the village areas, were found to be littered with food refuse, although in some villages refuse pits had been hastily constructed just prior to the patrol's arrival, usually with a few banana leaves thrown into them to show their purpose. At WASARENG village, a small hole had been dug in the village, the day before the patrol's arrival, adorned with a little palpit fence, which contained a small amount of uncovered dog faeces. The patrol was not impressed.

Encouraged by these poor sanitation methods, flies prospered in countless numbers. It is believed that dysentery was rife in this area during the late War, and took quite a number of lives. Under present conditions, dysentery could again be serious, if the disease was re-introduced.

Cemeteries: There were no improvements in cemeteries since the last patrol, except that they were now marked by a ring of newly planted crotons. The people have never buried their dead in special enclosures, and one could very nearly count the dead by merely counting the number of cemeteries.

Generals: N.M.A. NATALIO and N.H.A. WINIS, both from the Aitape Hospital, and who accompanied the patrol, were an asset to the patrol and carried out their required duties with zeal and intelligence.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The Palei area is comparatively flat to most New Guinea areas, and therefore patrolling is effortless.

Little maintenance is carried out on roads, and one cannot appreciate any difference between the so-called "big roads" and the bush tracks not normally used by patrols. The main job that is in need of attention is the drainage of tracks. Under the favourable conditions experienced for the greater part of this patrol, tracks become on the whole, quite firm, however, with rain, one is required to plod through deep mud and soft clay, which lengthens walking times considerably. To do this work, most villages lack a sufficient amount of picks and shovels, but it is anticipated that these items will be made available when they are received at Aitape.

At the present, the main entry into the Palei from Aitape is through the LIPAN gap to Yapunda. For the benefit of future patrols to the Palei, it is suggested that Welki village be patrolled at the onset of the patrol before proceeding to Yapunda. Then, following the route of this patrol as far as WOWIL, and patrolling WARA from WOWIL, continue to WINBE, completing the patrol there. From WINBE a road is now to be maintained to PAIAWA. This road follows a ridge in a gradual descent to PAIAWA. Following this route, would save a little walking time and back-tracking.

There are no bridges in the area, all streams being easily forded.

AGRICULTURE:

The north Palei villages are still enthusiastic about rice production, despite the last patrol's advice to minimise the importance of ~~rice production~~, it.

At Yapunda, the natives proudly showed the patrol their rice store which contained about eight small bags of un-husked rice - possibly including the rice so enthusiastically shown to the last patrol - and presented the man in charge of the village rice scheme. They stated that their rice was to be purely cultivated as a cash crop, and again enquired whether the Administration would provide hullers and a market. At all the rice producing villages it was again stressed that ~~rice~~ rice cultivation would be a waste of effort and time until the Administration developed an organisation at Aitape to aid and advise them. It is hoped that the Department of Agriculture will reopen their Aitape station, although it is believed that the staff position makes the chances remote.

Regarding subsistence crops, food is plentiful throughout the area and there is good variety. There is no time of the year, apparently, when food is in short supply.

The Palei people are constant meat eaters, their land abounding in wild game such as pigs, cassowaries, and various edible bird-life. The natives also keep domesticated pigs as pets until they are big enough to eat.

CENSUS:

There is an increase in the population figures for the Palei, of seventyseven since the last patrol, due entirely to the inclusion of new names. New names have been included as migration in, hence the big difference between the totals of Migrations in and out.

From perusal of the census figures it is suspected that some names deleted from the Village Books and marked as Migrations Out, were never taken up at other villages. This is quite possible, as this patrol recorded as new names several people who had appeared on the old Village Books, but on change of village had omitted to line. A number of the new names were labourers returning from employment. Their omission from previous census revision can be blamed on the misleading information given by the Village Officials, and the duplicity of names. On several occasions names were called whom the village officials declared as having died recently. The owners of the names were usually left standing in the line after all other names had been called.

The census figures enclosed are not by any means accurate, and it is estimated that the ~~addition~~ addition of about three-hundred would bring the figure closer to the actual population.

The figures for infant mortality and females in child-birth are also not accurate because of unrecorded pregnancies.

Except for 94 males, (out of a labour potential of 1987) most of the recruited labour has returned home, and the existing ban on employment will be a boon to Village Officials who decry the fact that they have no healthy men to make improvements in the village.

AIRETRIPS:

An emergency landing ground is believed to have been cleared near M'KUMBA ~~XXXX~~ on the road to SENGI, at the instigation of the late Dr. McInerney, however its presence was not made known to the patrol until it had vacated the vicinity and was therefore not inspected.

There is another strip cut near YINUGEN for the use of the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word. The strip is only about 150 yards long and its eastern approach is blocked by a hill. The Mission are attempting to lengthen the strip, but it is not thought to be practical and it is doubted that, even then, it would not be entirely safe.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A survey was made of Japanese War Graves, ~~XXXX~~ which will be included in the lists for the Sub-District. Only three graves were found although several more Japanese were killed in this area. Their bodies were disposed of in the rivers.

AIRSTRIPS:

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MISCELLANEOUS:

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2 OF 53/54

B.A. McCABE

KILIMERI - PAGE 7

KRISA MEAS.

15th March 1954

The District Commissioner,
URUGU

Patrol Report No. 2/53-54. VANTOR.

The Report of Mr. B.G. McCabe's Patrol of the
 KILIMBI - PAGE - KUISA area inland from Tando, is acknowledged,
 with thanks.

Mr. McCabe has compiled an interesting account of his
 Patrol through this rather isolated and backward corner of the Territory,
 which through shortage of staff, has in recent years, not had its fair
 share of attention, and so far has even been largely left to itself by
 the Mission.

Little of a worthwhile nature can be done to help
 these people to attain consistent economic progress and to improve their
 standard of living, until it is possible to patrol the area regularly.

In the circumstances the native situation is not
 most satisfactory, the people appear to be of a law-abiding nature and if
 anything somewhat increasing in numbers.

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

(P.A.)

36/11/29 -



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

SES/NH

No. P.R. WKV 2/53-54

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

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th March, 1954.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2/53-54

The above report, in triplicate, is forwarded herewith.

I do not know sufficient about the Area to comment intelligently but the Report is presented in a most interesting way and contains some very valuable information.

It appears that patrolling has not been extensive in this Sub-District for some time but with the posting of Mr. Williams to Aitape and with the assistance of Mr. Bamford, better results may be expected in the future.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH) D.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Kilimeri-Page area is a broad valley flanked along North and South by foothills of the coastal Oenake Range and the considerably higher Bewani Ranges (4,000-5,000 feet). Major drainage is by the Pual-Puwani river system which below the confluence near OSSIMA is a slow-flowing river, 4-5 feet deep and 100 yards wide. In area roughly a 25-mile square, it carries a population of 2161 - approximately 3.5 persons per square mile.

There are no resident missions or other Europeans in this sub-division, the nearest centre being at WANIMO, and average of 25 miles distance over the coastal range - usually two days difficult walk. It is to be expected then that the people are relatively little changed from their immemorial habits, living conditions, and ways of thinking.

This patrol was the sixth D.S. into the area postwar (since 1947). Two medical patrols (1949 and 1952) have been conducted. Unfortunately, this patrol had to be compressed into a fairly short time, on account of the writer's impending departure from the station. I would recommend future officers to allot at least three weeks to this patrol, in order to be able to study the native situation more fully, and to strengthen the influence of the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The people live in small villages, often perched on steep ridges, only occasionally of more than a hundred people, although sometimes these villages are quite close together. There seems to be a dislike of associating into larger groups; postwar, one or two officers have advised them to form combined villages at OSOL and PAGE respectively, but the idea has not taken on. One reason given was that the groups quarrel when brought together. Land ownership would also be involved (see below).

Social and Economic Life. Native life is oriented a good deal towards hunting for wild game, as a major item of their subsistence. On account of this, the people normally scatter much more widely than the map showing formal villages suggests. There are numerous camps in the bush, sometimes serving for an extended family group, at other times for a larger group - I was informed of one such camp about a day's walk west of ILUP, where a good proportion of this people spend much of their time. Usually however, these camps are rude shelters, abandoned and renewed from time to time. While the villages are conveniently located in a fairly small circle, their hunting territory fans out to embrace the whole area about as far west as the Border, and north and south to the main ridges.

Sago is depended upon largely for subsistence. The low altitude and nature of terrain with its numerous small watercourses and swamps is suitable for the palm, which is often planted and tended until it establishes itself. Gardening, of which bananas is the main crop, is also carried on, especially on the productive PUAL River flats. Villages are surrounded by groves of coconut palms and banana and breadfruit, all of which thrive, especially on the flats.

Despite this relatively favourable environment, the people themselves do not display the physical development or

a mental alertness which one might expect. In fact, in my opinion, they are the poorest, most backward, and least intelligent generally of all the Sepik District natives I have encountered, especially the Page, and other officers have agreed with this. In contact they are quite obtuse; they are very slow to grasp ideas however, and are most unenterprising. Conversationally, they are very obtuse.

Some of this may be put down to the minor degree of contact they have had with modern influences, and the lack of civilizing influences near their territory. There are quite a few native ex-servicemen of the last war, but these have only a little of the progressiveness evinced by their fellows in more sophisticated districts. Even now there is only one straggling village elementary school at OSOL, the Catholic Mission directing its activities mainly along the coast.

Then there are only some 30 men absent from the villages, at work outside WANIMO, and most of these are from the villages nearer the coast. Only 4 lads attend the Mission School at WANIMO. A number of men and families are now living on the coast near the station, and are working a portion of the Government Plantation. Another settlement of the KILIMERI has been established on the coastal fall, in the upper Daundal valley.

A section of the Krisa people have also migrated to the coast, wishing to re-establish themselves more profitably (See under Villages).

Everyday life in the area seems to be remarkably tranquil and free of individual or group disputes. At least, none were hinted at during the patrol. It seems that when any vexatious matter comes up, it is speedily and amicably settled. In more serious cases resort is had to sorcery (see below) and counter-sorcery, performed in secret.

Social Structure and Organization.

Time did not permit of a study of the social organization. It was learned however, that they are a patrilineal people, and each village comprises several lineages or clans, represented by various birds. I did not discover any special clan ceremonies, activities (apart from normal day-to-day cooperation) or taboos; but it is quite likely that they exist, perhaps in the Tamberan ceremonies described later. There was formerly a belief in the totemic ancestor, but it seems that this is nowadays not strongly held.

In various activities, particularly hunting, the men of the lineage or clan are associated. Gardening is usually carried on by individual families, but a single relative - brother, cousin etc.-will often join a family, and his food will be cooked by the wife. In the 'Official' villages, a dwelling usually serves a single family (often with dependent persons).

Marriage is often polygynous, three or four wives being not uncommon amongst the elder men; the Luluai of IHP has five. An able hunter is much sought after. The custom is still persisting. In a number of villages where there were several mature men still single, the people were advised that a modification of the custom was desirable.

Women are married at a very early age, shortly after puberty. The marriage is often arranged even before this event, the custom of brother-sister exchange being followed. Especially in PAGE area, there is a custom of the young daughter, sometimes barely ten years, being sent by her parents to the relatives of the fiancé, who then 'grow her up'. This custom is considered inimical to family welfare, and the people were urged to care for their daughters until of full marriageable age.

3

Single males upwards of about ten years live in the House Tamberan, or where this has been abolished, in a single barracks.

Land Ownership.

Land is owned by individual persons, normally the men. It is inherited by the eldest son, with younger sons sharing usufructuary rights. Other members of the lineage may freely hunt on a person's land, but if an 'outsider' does so, a complaint will be made. Formerly this was a cause of fighting, but now monetary compensation is made. Hunting rights seem to be jealously guarded, between the different lineages.

House sites in villages are owned individually, and a man should build where his father's house stood.

Swamps and watercourses are also divided amongst persons, for the right to plant sago thereon.

The custom of individual ownership probably explains in part why most of the people in the KILIMERI area remain on their traditional narrow ridge sites (easily defended in past times) and decline suggestions to move on to more level and favourable sites. However, six villages have recently voluntarily left their old hill sites, and have established themselves on the PUWANI River.

Religion and Magic.

The belief in 'Sang-guma' is deeply instilled. This can be practised by all, even the young lads who have been so instructed by their fathers. It is said that the rites involve eating such things as worms, and berries, leaves, herbs etc. which are gathered and rubbed together with a little salt, and chewed. The person then becomes 'Sang-guma', invisible, and waits on a road for his enemy. He shoots him with an arrow or spear, and after his blood has flowed away, the wound is sealed up. The victim is not conscious of the attack however, and he proceeds on his way. Shortly thereafter he falls ill of a mysterious malady, and dies.

When it is decided that a person has been the victim of 'Sang-guma', his relatives decide who would be the guilty party, and arrange for counter-sorcery by 'Sang-guma' as revenge.

One might applaud the advantage this system has of avoiding an outward breach within the group, but fundamentally of course it produces an anxiety-ridden state in which the native's confidence in his wellbeing is undermined, and he has false ideas of the cause of sickness.

There is belief also in 'Maselais', spirits who occupy deep swamps or pools and inaccessible places. Sometimes a chronic ulcer or yaws will be explained by the person having bathed in 'Maselai'-inhabited water.

Magic is employed to protect palms, bananas etc. Various leaves are collected, a charm is pronounced, and the leaves are fixed to the palm as a sign of the taboo. Paths are similarly restricted. A person who violated this taboo may later suffer from sores or sickness.

Hunting magic must always be invoked for success. A charm is pronounced as the lone hunter sets off along the path. Years ago it is said that the KILIMERI people possessed rifles, but they were stolen by another group. Then bow-and-arrow was invented by a woman.

In the past, ceremonial was focussed on the Tamberan cult.

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1

These seem to have taken place fairly regularly, and on these occasions the young lads of the group would be initiated. Before initiation however, the youngster would be confined in the Tamberan House (an impressive circular building rising to a 60-foot spire) for several months, perhaps as long as 6 months, where they could not wash, and their hair could not be cut. Whilst they were guarded there, men of the village would be out hunting in the bush to collect a large amount of meat for the forthcoming feast. Some of the kill would be brought whole to the House Tamberan for, as the women were told, the Tamberan to consume.

During the actual ceremony the men gather in the Tamberan House, and take up the sacred bamboo pipes, which are of various lengths, and are the essence of the Tamberan. Seated together in pairs around the House Tamberan (inside), the men proceed to blow the pipes, as one group rests another takes up the music. The women-folk, and small children, who are strictly forbidden within the House, gather outside, and sing and dance. Other men conduct dances inside the House. Meanwhile the initiates are still confined in small partitioned sections of the building. Later they are brought into the main room, and accompanied by an elder, they have to submit to a painful abrasion of the back with thorned vines, producing bleeding. The youngsters are then left in the House for a day or so, when a big feast is held and they are brought outside, washed and shaved, and become joyfully re-united with their families. To climax his initiation, the young man has to go out into the bush and score a kill, of game.

I was told that when the ex-servicemen returned to the OSOL group, they abolished the House Tamberans, and they have not been revived. They disagreed with the old tradition that women and small children who trespassed on the sacred ground must be killed, and also with the general deceit of the women-folk in connection with the cult. Banishment of the initiates and their treatment was also not approved.

The Tamberan cult is still being actively carried on in several of the remoter villages.

I suggest that it would be a pity for the tradition of the fine Tamberan House architecture, and the music and dancing involved to be lost. The cult also stimulates hunting, and trains the lads for this important task. However, it seems to me that a full-blooded survival in their present form will militate against progressive measures in general, and also in particular instances - the withdrawal of the youngsters from school, and their deliberate orientation towards hunting etc. at a very early age seriously affects their modern schooling; also the repression of the women-folk, and their minor role in social and ceremonial life is unfavourable. Accordingly, it is considered that the Tamberan Houses should be supported provided that they are open also to the women, and that youngsters are not confined for long periods, say in excess of a fortnight.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are very few outstanding individuals in the area, the officials generally being mediocre. Quite often the brighter persons decline the suggestion of appointment, apparently feeling that the duties and task of supervision of various matters are too arduous where the people are unresponsive to these matters. The position would be improved when the patrolling officer can get to know the people well and actively encourage and support the leaders in their jobs, thereby inducing more capable men to fill the positions. With a frequent change of officers, as has occurred in the past, this is largely missed; furthermore there are the individual approaches and emphases on different matters of each officer, which make the operation of a coherent policy somewhat difficult. The officials themselves lack the personal acquaintance of the officer, and confidence in his methods.

Ex-servicemen often take on a position as assistant to the officials, or councillor. While their support of the Lulusi was appreciated, they were advised that they had no official function, and were required to participate in the communal duties of the village. The exemption from such is no doubt often the attraction of the office. Amongst the appointed officials, there are a number of ex-servicemen. These men are no doubt stimulated by the presence of the P.I.R. outpost and the P.I.R. patrols, which I believe take an interest in them.

It is considered that the people are not yet at the stage where village councils could profitably be introduced, apart from the difficulty of supervision which would be entailed.

VILLAGES.

The general standard of villages was fair. As mentioned earlier, many of the KILIMERI villages suffer somewhat from being sited on sharp ridges, although level spots are available. Such sites are exposed to weather, necessitate straggling lines of houses, and are generally inconvenient to maintain, hence I think they will eventually be better off on the level places. At present however, while they still need education in the need for keeping a large area clean for mosquito and fly control, they might as well stay in the elevated areas, which are better in this regard.

The people being semi-nomadic, the villages become rather neglected normally, and are hastily renovated for each patrol. Occasional villages showed more frequent attention. - SAUSI, the nearest to WANIMO is fairly good, and here the Lulusi has planted a legume creeper on the outskirts. Coconut groves are also planted in rows.

Villages which have left their traditional sites in a post-war move to the Pulani River are SANBUI, AMOI, ISI No. 2, ALOI, AWOL and AIRU. It seems that they are attracted there by the fertile alluvial land near the river. This section is nowadays well populated, all villages being within easy distance of one another. SANBUI and AMOI were formerly within the PAGE group, but left about two years ago. Most of these villages have built well, and gardens and food trees are flourishing.

ISI village is at present split into two sections, half the people having moved to the Pwani River, and the others are remaining at the old hill site. At present a single Village Book has been maintained, but if the two camps remain separated, a second book will be advisable later, as the two places are considerably distant. The favourable location of the new village was pointed out, but land availability may be a problem.

KRISA. This village has seen very unsettled in recent years. A large section wished to re-establish themselves on the coast - the original site is located in very rugged country, a tough 7-8 hours' walk from WANIMO. Many of the people came over the Range and settled along the coast, but the coastal people (WANIMO and WARIMO) complained, claiming the land belongs to them. The KRISA then proposed to purchase the land. This was submitted to the Director at the time, but was not approved. At present some of the people are living under temporary occupancy from the Warimo and NINGERA groups, and others have gone back to their village. It was found that a good deal of land is owned by the KRISAS on the coastal fall of the range, but inland from the beach. Settlement on this land appears to be the solution for those who desire it.

Furthermore, the coastal land of the KRISA appears to be more favourable for agriculture, and there is ample bush land for hunting, and watercourses for sago. A village here would eliminate the tortuous walk from the present mountain village, and reduce greatly the burden of road maintenance. It would put them in a more favourable position for administrative facilities - medical etc. - also mission education, and progress in agriculture. At present the chief tie to the old village seems to be the sago, coconut and other food trees, all of which can gradually be replaced on the coastal side if deemed desirable by the people.

I have not had time to discuss the matter fully with the people concerned since I have inspected the area, and would therefore recommend the succeeding officer to take this matter up, as the present situation is unsatisfactory to the KRISA and to the coastal claimants of the land.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads in the locality. The foot-tracks used for patrolling are generally of only fair standard, little improvement having been effected other than the clearing of a rather narrow passage. Advice in the past to construct formed and graded paths has usually only resulted in some small improved stretches near the village, and such activity would require effective supervision, which is difficult to afford in this inland region.

Paths generally are much more difficult to traverse in wet weather, when they become swampy. The practice of lining the road with crosswise pieces of timber at footstep intervals has been adopted, but this jars the feet during a long walk.

WANIMO-SAUSI: This is a bad section which cuts through the Oenake Range after following the Daundai valley up for about 4 miles from the coast. The need for considerable improvement of this 5-hour stretch has been stressed to all the KILIMERI people, and they have been instructed to combine efforts in the next few months towards this end. Tools will be supplied on loan from this station.

SAUSI-ISI: Track runs along ridges and is quite good. Tree surface roots cause hard walking in parts. There are eight villages within easy distance of each other in this section.

ISI-PAGE: This is another long $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour stretch, which is poor over large parts. It is difficult for the light population here to maintain the track.

PAGE - AINBAI: Easy walking for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours over flat terrain in rain-forest. Requires little maintenance.

AINBAI - ELLIS: (1½ hours) Poor track, at first through hills, where tree roots encumber the track; then following a watercourse (Limbai R.)

AINBAI - OSSIMA: All flat walking, through 6 villages, nearby one another, alongside R. Puwani; but rather too many river crossings.

OSSIMA - KRISA (2-2½ hours) Track was partly overgrown, due to most of the Krisa turning towards the coast, but the people now wish to repair this track. Rises towards Krisa, sharply.

KRISA - WANIMO. As before-mentioned, this is a strenuous walk, skirting 2,400 feet Mt. ASOWA. Track encounters many steep ridged, slippery in rain, while tree roots make for hard walking, and leeches are numerous. Much work has been done in grading and lining with crosswise timbers by the KRISA, who are the only village on this section. If the KRISA decide to settle on the coast, this stretch may be eliminated, and the SAUSI and IMBIO roads used.

A much easier ingress to the inland area exists via NENGIRA and IMBIO, about 10 miles east of WANIMO, at the mouth of the PUAL River, however this involves a much longer walking distance. Eventually, it may prove practicable to clear a motor road up the PUAL valley via this route. It is believed that it would be possible without a great amount of effort, the only question is whether transport would be available to use it. At present, the P.I.R. have the only vehicle in the area, a jeep.

PAGE PROPOSED LANDING GROUND.

During Mr. Jefferies' previous patrols into the area, he mooted the idea of an airstrip for Anster aircraft at PAGE, principally with the idea of assisting the establishment of an Aid Post there, but also for administrative convenience. The natives had been enthusiastic, and commenced clearing, but this was not completed. During this patrol, the area was inspected. Half of the proposed strip is already a level clearing, and the remainder is merely light scrub. Supervision would be necessary, as these people have not the experience to do the job, and are prone to tire of the job. It is considered that this should be given, and tools loaned for the purpose. It is fully understood by the natives that the project would be a local effort and would not be paid for by the Administration, but would be of considerable general advantage to them.

AGRICULTURE. The predominance of hunting and sago-processing activities results in only minor attention being devoted to agriculture. Most villages have gardens, but these are not large. Bananas are the main crop; kau-kau (introduced) and taro are not plentiful. Sugarcane and tobacco are favourite crops. Pumpkins, Chinese cabbage, eschallots and beans are occasionally cultivated.

It seems that there has been some improvement in latter years however, mainly on Mr. Jefferies' instigation. The advice and instructions he issued on planting at least minimum numbers of bananas (ripe), pineapples and citrus have borne a good deal of fruit, and the people were advised to maintain this progress. At ELLIS and OSSIMA large banana gardens are established and are producing annually on the alluvial river flats.

Gardens suffer from lack of effective clearing and preparation, and subsequent tending. Once a garden is planted, it is usually left until it becomes productive. The numerous wild pigs cause much damage, especially to Kau-kau, and are a great discouragement.

Educating the people to fence their gardens proves a long job. It was suggested to some people that communal clearings, which could be guarded by families in turn, would be a better idea than the present small individual plots, which cannot be effectively tended.

The recent movement of a number of villages onto the banks of the FUWANI and PUAL Rivers seems to have been at least partly, prompted by the productivity of these soils. Gardens in these parts are flourishing, as are coconuts and other food trees and plants. Peanuts are grown here and there, and at AIRU I was told the people have learned to grind them and mix with the sago, which is then baked. Further plantings were strongly urged. Occasional surplus production is bought at a good price at the station, with a view to stimulating production.

At AWOL eight bags containing half a ton or more of un-hulled rice were reaped from a small plot of, I suppose, less than an acre. A hand-huller is held by one YOHBO of KRISA, but another huller is needed at AWOL, and it was intended to loan or sell one of those at present on loan to WAKO village. There is a F.S.C. two-man huller at the station, but it is too far to carry the rice here. I have advised the people to bring in one bag in order to try out the machine, and if it suits them, perhaps they could purchase it.

Copra is produced at the Wanimo Government Plantation - see under "ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE". Fruit and vegetables are grown for cash on KRISA land near Wanimo.

Domestic pigs are very few, especially in the OSOL group, as hunting is relied upon. Dogs are numerous, some men having several, and especially near OSSIMA are in unusually good condition.

This whole Sub-district has not been patrolled postwar by a D.A.S. & F. officer, and such a patrol is a real need. It is appreciated that staff is inadequate to give all areas the attention they could receive, and in the meantime all that is possible in this direction is done by District Services officers.

EDUCATION

Present opportunities are almost totally lacking. One small Mission school at OSOL struggles on. There has been past difficulty in the matter of support for teachers and students. A teacher at PAGE group almost starved for lack of support, and had to be withdrawn by the Mission. The people were lectured in this respect.

Only four lads attend Wanimo Mission School, which is crowded out by the large adjacent coastal villages. It is believed that eventually the Mission will open schools in the inland villages, when the coastal village schools are well established, and the supply of trained native teachers is adequate.

The whole AITAPE Sub-District of some 30,000 natives lacks a Higher Primary School (apart from the R.C. Catechist Training Centre at Saleo Island) and only limited accommodation can be provided by Central School, BORAM.

I would respectfully suggest that an educational institution incorporating rural development in the AITAPE region, would be of great benefit to these people in general. Not only should such an institution educate the actual students, but it should be a focus of interest for the surrounding native groups. Here again, it is well said that the possibility of such a project rests on the staff position.

CENSUS

The revision covers the period April 1952 to January 1954. Unfortunately, the Population Register was not entered for the April 1952 figures, and a comparison cannot be made here. If these figures are not available at Headquarters, might the patrolling officer, Mr. Jafferries, be asked whether he has the figures. Otherwise it will be necessary to call in all the village books, a lengthy business.

KRISA village was not censused on this occasion, time being short.

Over the 21 month period, 144 Births were recorded, as against 124 Deaths, not including KRISA village in each case.

The 10 persons shown as migrated out, concerning ELLIS village only, have returned to their tribal land at SEKOFRO, under Dutch control. These were the families of SEKOFRO men who had married into ELLIS village prewar, before Dutch control was extended to their corresponding inland region.

NATIVE LABOUR

Fifty-five (55) persons are shown as being absentee employed. No private recruiting has been conducted for many months, and the percentage employed is now less than 10 per cent of fit eligible men.

At several times natives have come into the station to request employment, with both private firms and the Administration. Several have been sent on for the latter purpose. In my opinion some recruiting in this area would be beneficial, as experience in more advanced areas should counter in some degree the strong effect of isolation on the progress of these people; especially if the natives could serve in more instructive industries than merely cutting copra - say in building, saw-mills, etc.

ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE

The main item under this head is the copra enterprise being conducted on a portion of Wanimo Government Plantation by KRISA-KILIMERI natives, living in a new settlement on the plantation.

This project has been active for about three years, but production has been steady for only about the latter two. Current rate is about 2 tons monthly, being restricted by the area of the plantation allotted to them, and by the quality of the palms. (Another part of the Plantation is being worked by the WANIMO people, whose production is rather less.)

Some losses have occurred due to mouldy and poor copra, which was aggravated by irregularity of shipping. The natives have been advised on these aspects, and it is hoped that this will be obviated in the future.

Unfortunately, there is no opportunity for expansion of copra production, as the plantation is fully worked, and the only other available groves belong to the coastal people, although they are not making full use of them at present. It is possible that an area of KRISA or KILIMERI land a couple of miles inland on the low hills and slopes could be cleared and planted, perhaps by stages, gardens being first cultivated on each block for a year or two.

Transport to the coast would then be a problem, but not an insuperable one. Such a scheme may prove feasible in a year or two, when the present project is thoroughly established, and the natives show interest in expansion. I think this quite probable, and it does not seem to me impracticable to have such a project in mind, although factors such as transport and the market have to be fully considered.

30 tons
would fill

Vegetables and native tobacco are traded by the bush people to the station and the coastal natives, but not on an important scale. A couple of experiments with rice are for the joint purpose of local consumption and trade. The natives are advised that only rice surplus to food requirements should be sold, and that the potential local requirements of P.I.R., Administration and Mission, but on the other hand, this would represent an income of £1680 if a price of only 6d. per pound were paid.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

No serious sickness was evident at the time of the patrol, but a fair proportion of yaws, scabies, tropical ulcers, eye troubles etc. were met with. The distance and difficult road to the Native Hospital at Wanimo results in a tendency to send only the more serious cases to hospital, and sometimes not even then, if patrols are not expected. In recent months, a step-up of patrols by M.M.A.'s from Wanimo Hospital has had good results, but sometimes bad cases are hidden from such visits.

During the census of about ten villages on the MAL-KUVANI rivers, it was found that quite a number of deaths had followed symptoms which suggested dysentery or enteric disorders. Hygiene and water supply were investigated, and the necessity of improvement in these matters was stressed, and reinforced with specific instruction in each case. I recommend action to be taken under the M.M.A.'s should these matters be found neglected on the next patrol. Sometimes the main River MAL was used downstream for water supply, while upstream it is used as a sewer. In such cases wells are to be dug.

There are no M.M.A.'s in the area at present, a previous appointee having proved inefficient. If a candidate could be accommodated at B.M.M. Medical Training Centre, I think it would be a good thing to have one recruited and trained.

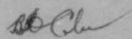
Native Hygiene Assistant SAM is stationed at OSOL. He is a fair servant, but would, I think, improve greatly with increased supervision and guidance on the spot, by medical patrols. This patrol tried to bolster up his position in the community and encourage him. The chief defect is that he restricts himself to his own local group around OSOL, and seldom pays proper attention to others.

CONCLUSION

The native situation in this area is quite tranquil. The attitude to the Administration and to Europeans generally appears quite friendly and confident. There are signs that the people are awakening to a desire for participation in a more modern way of life and improved economic conditions, particularly nearer the coast; as yet, of course, these have not reached anything like an advanced form. The people are unfortunately at a low educational level, and this does not seem likely to be improved in the immediate future. However limited advancement should be possible, certainly in matters of village welfare etc. which can be fostered by local officers, and in the small economic ventures such as the copra enterprise. There is no doubt that such enterprise helps to satisfy native aspirations for advancement, and fosters confidence and satisfaction in the Administration. However, it needs to be stressed that these people need continual guidance and encouragement, as they have little experience in modern life.

While stimulating new enterprises, I think the situation in the villages also needs close attention, and the people continually urged to develop civic pride and higher standards of housing and sanitation and so forth. At present the people are still close to their traditional way of life, and it is to be hoped that the better elements of this will not be lost as the people adjust themselves to modern conditions.

To summarise, I think the outstanding problems in this area, as in most adjacent areas, are the need for improvement in communications, literacy, village standards and food supply, and some outlet, even if small, for production for cash. By working towards these ends, and agreeing on a common policy, much can be done in a steady way, even though the staff available is meagre.


(D.A. McCabe)

A/Asst. District Officer

AITAPE No. 3 of 53 /54

By: J.C.Williams

To: Vanimo East Coastal
Aitape West Coastal

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. D/2-"C"-4

Department of Education,
Port Moresby.

14th August, 1954.

Memorandum for—

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

SUBJECT: PATROL REPORT AITAPE No. 3/53-54
SEPIK DISTRICT.

In an extract from a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer, J.C. Williams, on a patrol conducted at Vanimo and Aitape, during the period 21.4.54 to 14.5.54, and forwarded by you to this office, the following passage occurs:-

"The Franciscan Mission Father in charge of the Station at Vanimo has established a training school which provides teachers for the villages in the Vanimo east coastal area."

This statement, while not actually untrue, is completely misleading. The Assistant Director of this Department, Mr. G.T. Roscoe, visited Father Raymond's station at Vanimo on 30th April, 1954, and reported in detail on his school. There is no teacher training whatever at Vanimo. There is a low level Village Higher School covering Standards 1, 2 and 3, and these standards are not equivalent to those prescribed in the Departmental syllabus for Native schools. It is true that pupils who have spent some time at Father Raymond's school go out to the villages as Catechists, but it is quite misleading to describe them as teachers, or catechetical classes they conduct, as schools. The only training for teachers in the Franciscan area is that at Seleco Island referred to later in the same report.

The point being raised in this letter may seem unimportant to you, but it will be high-lighted shortly when the Regulations under the Education Ordinance are gazetted and the Missions have to apply for registration or recognition of schools. The Department of District Services will be asked for information about schools in certain areas and it is important that field officers know the difference between a trained Native teacher and an untrained Catechist. Mr. Williams states on page 13 of his report: "The Mission also has trained Catechists or teachers in all the villages visited". These Catechists are persons who have received a little education in Pidgin and some religious training. They are not literate in English and they have no training whatever in class teaching or school management. It is rather important that officers of District Services should understand the difference.

DS,30-II-235

*W. C. Groves*Minute to: District Commissioner,
SEPIK(W.C. Groves)
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.
per. *SR*

This comment on the extract sent to the Director of Education from the above Report, is forwarded for attention and noting by the Assistant District Officer, AITAPE, please.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director, INDONESIA, 19.8.54.

30-II-235

18th June, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWGU.

Patrol Report AITAPE No. 3/53-54.

The Report of Mr. J. C. Williams, Assistant District Officer, of his Patrol of the Vendice east coast and Aitape west coast Census sub-division, is acknowledged.

The Patrol appears to have been well received by the people visited, and the native situation and the condition of these coastal villages seems generally very fair at the present time.

Mr. Williams has taken a commendable interest in the future economic welfare of these people and anything of a practicable nature in this field should receive the necessary impetus and encouragement to ensure the success of the venture undertaken.

Mr. Williams has supplied a well-written and informative Report, which gives a clear picture of the present position in these two coastal sub-divisions.

Noted
Chung
28/6/54

DP



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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/1/35



In Reply
Please Quote

No. P.R. 3/53-54 Aitape
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

7th June, 1954.

The Director,
Department of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1953-54 - AITAPE

Submitted for information, please.

Mr. Assistant District Officer Williams is to be commended upon a well set out, comprehensive report.

Most of the points raised will be taken up with Mr. Williams when I visit Aitape again very soon.

The economic development of this Sub-District has been retarded, for various reasons, for years and I think Mr. William's approach is realistic and logical.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

30-I-I

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District,
28th. May, 1954

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.



PATROL REPORT : AITAPE No. 3 of 1953-54.

Attached hereto please find the above mentioned
Patrol Report. No maps have been submitted with this report since
there has been no change in village positions since the submission
of the maps attached to Aitape Patrol Report No. WKT 4 of 1952 and
Vadimo Report No. I of 1952-53.

The Possibilities of Native Economic Development for the
areas visited have been dealt with in Appendix "A" attached to this Report.

Forwarded for your information and onward movement, please.

J.C. Williams
J.C. Williams.
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1953-54.

Officer Conducting : J.C. Williams 7/6.

Area Visited : Vanimo East Coastal and
Aitape West Coastal Sub-Divisions.

Duration - Commenced : 21st. April, 1954.
Completed : 14th. May, 1954.
No. of Days : 24 days.

Personnel Accompanying : No. 6979 Const. WAJI of Vanimo
Detachment.
No. 8335 Const. KIMISAVE of Vanimo
Detachment.

Carriers - Daily Average : 16 per day for 15 days only.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Investigation of possibilities
for Native Economic Development.
2. Census Revision.
3. Routine Administration.

J.C. Williams
.....
J.C. Williams.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1954-55.

Introduction.

According to Patrol Reports held at this Office, the last patrol of these areas was completed in July 1952. However during the course of the patrol it was discovered that Mr. Actg. Assistant District Officer B.A. McCabe had, in fact, carried out a patrol of this area in August, 1953 but had apparently not submitted a report. The last Public Health Department Patrol of the areas was carried out by Mr. European Medical Assistant G.W. Lester from Aitape during March, 1954.

Both of these patrol Sub-Divisions have therefore been patrolled at regular intervals of at least once a year since the cessation of hostilities in 1954.

Since Vanimo Patrol Post has been left without a District Services Officer since early February, 1954 it was also necessary to spend some time at this station dealing with accumulated routine administrative matters which included a compass traverse of the Administration Land at Vanimo required by the Pacific Islands Regiment. General maintenance work, such as the digging of drains and the erection of markers, on Vanimo Airstrip was also undertaken during the period spent at Vanimo Station.

The native peoples of KRISA, VANIMO, WARIMO and YAKO Villages who are engaged in Native Copra Projects were also interviewed at Vanimo Station. Their produce was inspected and two days were devoted to answering their questions and queries as well as explaining the many difficulties which are always likely to be encountered in operating any business venture.

As one of the main objects of this patrol was to investigate the possibilities for Native Economic Development in these areas, sufficient time was spent in each village to enable the writer to ascertain the feelings of the people in this respect and to explain to them the various avenues of development which might possibly be open to them.

Land communications in the area patrolled are confined to walking tracks suitable only, because of the type of country through which they pass, for foot traffic. The journey from Sissano to Malol can be made by canoe or small pinnace via the Sissano Lagoon and other connecting waterways.

This coastal plain is typically rain forest interspersed with Sago swamp lands and the width of the plain varies from 2 to approximately 8 miles.

Diary

- 21st. April : Departed Aitape Station at 2.45 p.m. for TANU Airstrip from whence the writer travelled by Norseman Aircraft to Vanimo, arriving at Vanimo at 4.30 p.m.
- 22nd. April : At Vanimo Patrol Post carrying out routine
to administrative duties, maintenance on airstrip,
29th. April : compass traverse of Administration Land required
by Pacific Islands Regiment and conference with
Vanimo Copra Project Societies.
- 30th. April : Departed Vanimo at 0800 hours for Ningera Village,
arriving there at 1300 hours after being delayed
at a tidal river one hour walk from Vanimo.
Census and inspection of garden areas completed.
- 1st. May : Departed Ningera at 0400 hours for Rawo Village

Page 2.

- : arriving there at 0830 hours. Census revised and garden areas inspected. Departed Bawo at 1730 hours for Leitro Group of Villages. Arrived Isi Village at 1830 hours.
- 2nd. May : Sunday. Observed at Leitro Group of Villages.
- 3rd. May : Census of Pina, Taria, Isi and Nowago Villages revised. These villages form the Leitro Group and are all within 15 minutes walking distance of one another.
- 4th. May : Garden areas of Leitro Group inspected and possibilities of Economic Development for this group discussed.
- 5th. May : Departed Isi for Puari Village at 0445 hours by canoe. Arrived Puari at 0615 hours. Garden areas inspected and census revised. Departed Puari for Oneng at 1315 hours and arrived there at 1530 hours by canoe.
- 6th. May : Departed Oneng by canoe for Puindu at 0545 hours and arrived destination at 0850 hours. Puindu is one of three villages comprising the Serra Group. These Villages are only 15 minutes apart. Proceeded to Rest House at Rainu Village. Gardens of Group inspected and possibilities of Economic Development discussed.
- 7th. May : Census of Puindu, Rainu and Sarai Villages, which comprise the Serra Group, completed. Departed Serra Group for Sissano 1600 hours and arrived Sissano at 1830 hours.
- 8th. May : Census of Sissano Group revised. This group comprises the four villages or hamlets of Amsor, Maindron, Mainya and Nimas.
- 9th. May : Sunday. Observed at Sissano.
- 10th. May : Census of Warapu Group revised. This group comprises the five villages or hamlets of Aroporo, Moriri, Pupa, Tamoni and Bororu. This group is only 15 minutes walk from the Sissano Group.
- 11th. May : The production of copra and the continuance of Copra Projects by the Sissano, Warapu and Arop Groups discussed with these people. An agreement was reached in 1952 whereby these peoples worked separate areas of the Raihbrom Plantation and the continued working of this plantation and the difficulties which the people were experiencing in marketing their copra was enquired into.
- 12th. May : Departed Sissano for Arop by Catholic Mission pinnace at 0630 hours. Arrived Arop at 0700 hours. Census revised and a further talk given to the natives of this village who were not present at Sissano the previous day on the subject of Native Economic Development. Departed Arop for Malol by Mission pinnace at 1700 hours, arrived Malol at 1810 hours.
- 13th. May : Census revised of Malol Group which comprises the villages or hamlets of Aipukon, Uian, Aindin, Tainyapin, Amsor and Mainyeu.
- 14th. May : Discussion with natives of Malol Group regarding Economic Development within their group. Some of the natives of this group have already produced some Copra as well as small quantities of rice.
- 15th. May : Departed Malol Group for Lampu and Teles Villages at 0700 hours and arrived Teles at 0740 hours. Census of both Villages completed and the matter of Copra production was discussed.

15th. May : Departed Teles Village for Aitape Station at 1400 hours. Arrived Station at 1630 hours.

General Remarks.

The Vanimo East Coastal Patrol Sub-Division stretches from Vanimo Patrol Post on the shores of DARI Bay to the mouth of the BLIRI River which is approximately 60 miles East of Vanimo. The villages of this area are all situated along the coastline.

The area comprises a coastal plain which is timbered by tropical rain forest broken by Sago swamps and the only large rivers which break the area are the PUAL- which is approximately 20 minutes walk east of Ningera Village- and the BLIRI and their tributaries. There are, however, numerous tidal creeks which create a barrier after periods of heavy rain or high tides.

At no point on the area of coastline traversed is there a suitable anchorage for shipping in either the North West or South East Seasons. Shipping might, however, anchor for a day at some points of the coast; but it would be dangerous to lie at anchor overnight.

The health of the people of this area was generally good and the people appeared happy to receive a visit from the Administration.

The Aitape West Coastal Patrol Sub-Division, which was the other area covered by this patrol, stretches from the BLIRI River to Aitape Government Station. This is a distance of approximately 35 miles. All the villages, as was the case in the other area, are situated along the coastline. The coastal plain in this case is of rather uniform depth being approximately 8 to 10 miles. The country is also timbered with tropical rain forest interspersed with Sago swamps.

The coastal plain is broken by the Pieno, Nengo and Yalingi rivers. The Pieno and Nengo Rivers flow into Sissano Lagoon while the Yalingi River enters the sea on the Aitape side of Malol. In a patrol of this area the Yalingi River is the only real barrier to be encountered since the journey from Malol to Sissano can be made along waterways which run parallel with the coastline from Malol to the Sissano Lagoon.

This coastline is also very open to the North West and South East Seasons and although a vessel might lie at anchor for a day at some points it would be dangerous to stay overnight.

Native Affairs.

As already stated these two areas have been fairly regularly patrolled since 1946. The native peoples are reasonably progressive and some degree of inter-village pride has developed.

Vanimo East Coastal.

The villages of Ningera, those of the Leitre Group and those of the Serra Group have always been beach dwellers whereas the villages of Rawo, Puari and Oneng (previously Mori No. 1, 2 and 3.) have only moved down to their present sites since the War.

The most progressive native of the area are by far those who comprise the Serra Group. They have already embarked upon a combined business venture, via the growing and selling of native tobacco leaf to the natives of surrounding villages, and from the records which were shown to the writer they have made a reasonable success of the enterprise. Over the past three years they have received encouragement in this undertaking from Mr. A. Jeffries and Mr. G. Taylor whilst those officers were stationed at Vanimo Patrol Post.

The native peoples of Rawo, Puari and Oneng Villages are a more backward crowd and while they appear to have endeavoured to

carry out the suggestions made to them by previous patrols, they are still in need of further guidance and help. These villages, more so than any of the others, are lacking good strong leaders.

The standard of living in this area is still fairly low despite the number of young men who have been away to work and served in the Native Battalions during the last War where they have had the opportunity to see the improved living conditions of the more sophisticated peoples. The people are, however, generally law abiding and their few complaints were confined to 'woman trouble', usually the result of 'sister exchange' marriage.

In general, the native situation is good. The people are reasonably intelligent and have the capacity to improve themselves; but that capacity must be stimulated by advice and help from Administrative Officers.

Aitape West Coastal.

The population of this Sub-Division is 3577 as against 1183 for the Vanimo East Coastal Sub-Division. It comprises ~~three~~ four large village groups, namely Sissano, Warapu ~~and~~, Arop and Malol as well as the villages of Lampu and Teles. All of the villages forming this area, with the exception of Warapu, belong to the same linguistic group. The Warapu natives originally came from Dutch New Guinea and settled on a one time island in Sissano lagoon but when this island disappeared they shifted their village sight to the coastal beach area only 15 minutes away from the Sissano Group of villages.

The natives of the villages which form the Sissano, Warapu and Arop groups have 'canoes' situated around the Sissano Lagoon which sites they occupy when fishing in the lagoon or tending their gardens which are located on the arable land bordering the mainland shores of the lagoon.

The people of this area did not suffer a great deal during the War and for the most part are relatively well off. They have fairly extensive coconut groves, plenty of Sago and the Sissano and Malol lakes provide a good deal of fish. Fishing is the main occupation of the people and everyone, including women and small children, owns a dug-out canoe, called a "por".

These villages derive a cash income from the sale of Tambu shell, copra and sago. They are progressive and alert and have had close Administration and Mission contact for more than thirty years.

The density of the population, its relative wealth, the desire of a large number of people to participate in public affairs and the proximity to Aitape would make these villages suitable for village council experiments in the Aitape Sub-District.

The Luluai/Tultul system appears to be working well in this area and the officials, in most cases, have the respect and support of the people. The elders of the villages also play an important part in all discussions which precede the settlement of important issues. It is the people of the 30/45 age group who seem to be the backbone of the community while the younger generation which grew up in the turmoil of the war, when many restraining influences were lacking, do not appear to be as industrious and rather seem to wait for someone else to act for them than take action themselves.

The few complaints which were brought before the patrol were comprised entirely of 'woman trouble' which resulted from the 'sister exchange' system of marriage. They are in general a law abiding people and although they are progressive minded the isolation of Aitape and the poor shipping service could very easily prove to be an obstacle to Economic Development in this area.

Education.

In the main the education of the people, at present, leaves much to be desired. There are, however, Catholic Mission Native Teachers operating in most of the villages and although the training which these teachers can give is limited it is beneficial. The need for the children receiving as much schooling as possible was

stressed to the parents in all the villages visited and it appeared that the children were anxious to receive schooling.

The Father in charge of the Catholic Mission Station at Leitre operates a school; but since he was absent when the patrol passed through Leitre it is not known just what is the standard of education taught in the school. A number of natives from the Serra Group attend the Catholic Mission School at Sissano which has a Catholic Mission Sister in Charge.

The natives of Sissano and Warapu have the opportunity of attending the Mission operated school at Sissano and Warapu. The Father in Charge of the Mission station at Malol has a school established at Arop as well as at Malol and reported that there was a good attendance of students. His only complaint was that on occasions the parents of the children took them away from school in order to help them in their gardens. In view of this it was suggested to the Parents of the Malol Children that they confine the time which they desire their children to help them, if this is at all necessary, to Saturdays when there is no school.

The Franciscan Mission Father in charge of the station at Vanimo has established a training school which provides teachers for the villages in the Vanimo East Coastal Area, whilst the Franciscan Training School at Seleao Island, which is a boarding school, will, it is anticipated, prove of immense value to this Sub-District.

In general it can be said that the people of the Aitape West Coastal Area have good educational facilities especially for children of both sexes up to sixteen years of age. This is no doubt largely due to the relative density of population in this area thereby enabling the Mission to provide expert Mission Sisters as Teachers.

Roads and Bridges.

The second part of this heading can be dispensed with immediately since there are no bridges in the areas patrolled.

Vanimo East Coastal.

The roads in this area are for the greater part only bridal paths. The track from Vanimo to Ningera is in reasonable condition and fringes the beach. As might be expected most of the walking is done in soft black beach sand.

From Ningera to Rawo, the beach plays the part of the road and walking is very difficult. At a high tide it would be necessary to walk through the breaking surf for considerable stretches of this journey.

Between Puari and the Serra Group, the road passes over three small mountain spurs which, although not very high, would in themselves form an obstacles to the construction of a motor road through this sub-division.

The Pual River is the only river of any size which has to be crossed but there are numerous small tidal streams or backwaters which are definite obstacles at times of high tide or heavy rains.

In view of the topography of the country and the facts already mentioned, the writer finds it impossible to agree with the remarks of Patrol Officer Mr. G.P. Taylor made in his report No. 1 of 1952-53 when he says, "A good walking road connects all the villages along this coast. It would be suitable for motor vehicular traffic if the need ever arises."

In the writer's opinion a motor road might possibly be constructed along this coast but not along the present walking track. Because of the terrain which is traversed the construction of such a road would involve considerable cost and labour would, in most probability, have to be brought in from outside.

Roads and Bridges. Contd.

Aitape West Coastal.

A canal approximately 8 miles long links the Sissano Lagoon with the Malol lakes. This was constructed by the Germans and is now used extensively as a waterway by the natives of this area and the Mission Fathers of Malol and Sissano. It can be negotiated by a small pinnace.

From Malol to the Yalingi River there is a good walking track and after crossing this river a good road, suitable for motor traffic, extends along the coast through Lampu and Teles Villages to the mouth of the Waipu Creek which enters the sea on the Western boundary of Tepier Plantation. This creek is not bridged at present and the crossing has to be made along the beach at its mouth. After crossing this stream a motor road, which with some maintenance could be placed in good condition, runs from Tepier Plantation to the Aitape Station. Because of the possibility of Native Economic Development, via Copra Production, in this area an endeavour will be made in the near future to find a suitable crossing site on the Waipu Creek in order that motor traffic may run from Aitape Government Station to the Yalingi River. The natives of the villages which would be served by this road have already expressed their willingness to construct same at their own expense so far as labour is concerned.

Agriculture.

Sago is the staple vegetable diet throughout the areas patrolled. The people do, however, grow some sweet potato and taro as well as bananas, tapioca, pineapples, sugar cane, breadfruit, corn, pawpaws and various types of green vegetables.

The growing of pineapples is confined more specifically to the villages of the Vanimo East Coastal Area where they were planted by order of Patrol Officer Mr. A. Jeffries who also had the natives plant a number of lemon trees in each village.

In many cases the garden areas of the villages visited are some distance from the actual village sites, this being necessary because of the lack of suitable ground at close proximity to their living quarters.

Wild pigs are plentiful in some areas and village gardens have been destroyed on numerous occasions by these animals. It was suggested to the villagers concerned that they should construct pig proof fences around their gardens but because of the rather plentiful supply of Sago they do not seem to be perturbed at having to rebuild their gardens after pigs have pillaged them.

Rice has been grown on small, more or less, experimental scales in some of the villages and while it is desired to encourage its production for local consumption nothing has so far been done in this respect because of the lack of suitable rice milling machinery at this station. The natives of Malol have grown rice under the instruction of previous officers but their interest has waned because of lack of hulling facilities. If this crop is to be encouraged some form of supervision and expert advice will be necessary and this cannot be given by the District Services Staff of this Sub-District at present. However the Franciscan Mission Father at Malol is very interested in Rice production and is awaiting the arrival of special machinery from England for the treatment of this crop. He has been approached by this Office on the matter of providing some assistance to the natives and has expressed himself as being 'only too happy to help in any way possible'. In view of this permission is requested for this office to enlist his aid and services in the possible future development of this crop among the native peoples of Malol.

Villages and Village Officials.

Ningera Village.

This village is approximately 4 hours walk from Vanimo and has a beach frontage. The houses are built on an area of black beach sand; but are well laid out in two orderly lines which face the central walk through the village. Each house consists of a living quarters with a small veranda and a separate small house at the rear which is used as a kitchen. The living quarters are about 3 feet 6 inches above ground level while the kitchen portion is built on the ground.

The approach to the village - for about 75 yards - is lined with 'canna' lilies and small borders of hedging separate ~~xxxxxxx~~ the houses. This has been successful in camouflaging what would otherwise appear to be a dirty, sandy village and the people are to be commended on such a showing of village pride. It was also suggested by the writer that the people might, if possible, endeavour to grow various coloured shrubs which would tend to further distract from the desolate nature of the village surroundings.

As is also the case in a number of other villages along this coast, the village water supply is not the best and it was suggested to the people that they should dig wells for the purpose of obtaining drinking water. Good well water could be obtained at a depth of about 6 feet but it might prove necessary for the Administration to supply these people with empty 44 gallon drums which could be used in the construction of the wells since the sandy nature of the soil makes their construction rather difficult.

This village was without a Luluai and the native BENGWAI was appointed on probation and pending confirmation of appointment from Headquarters. He was the unanimous choice of the people and appears to be both intelligent and conscientious. The village has also a Tul Tul and Medical Tul Tul; but, as in most cases the Medical Tul Tul has very little or no medical equipment at all.

The Government Rest House is situated at the Eastern end of the Village and is kept in good condition.

Rawo Village.

This village is approximately 5 hours walk from Ningera and most of the walking is done along the beach, it being necessary during high water to walk through the breaking surf. Rawo is laid out on similar lines to Ningera and the houses are of the same type of design. Small hedges and shrubs have also been planted in this villages and these are very effective.

Once again good drinking water appears to be a problem. The village does, however, possess one well from which drinking water is obtained. It other water supplies consist of streams passing through Sago swamps and the water is mostly brown in colour through contact with the Sago palms.

This village also has a good Rest House and the Village Officials are carrying out their duties in a reasonably capable manner. These people were previously living inland but since the war they have moved down to the beach. They stated that they were having difficulty in establishing gardens because of the numerous wild pigs which are present. The dialect of these people, together with those of Puari and Oneng, differs from that of the Leitre and Serra Groups. Those two groups apparently form a one language group with the coastal natives as far as the Dutch New Guinea Border.

Leitre Group.

This group consists of the Villages of Pino with its hamlet KUKURI, Taxis, Isi, and Nowago with its hamlet POKO.

The people of KUKURI and POKO were previously inland natives but since the war they have moved down and attached themselves to this group.

The people of this group and those of the Serra Group are a superior type to those of the other villages in this area in that they have drive and initiative which is lacking to some degree among the others.

The housing in these villages is slightly better than ~~xxxx~~ that in the two previous villages but the houses are of a similar design. Once again hedges and coloured shrubs have been planted with effect in the village areas.

The village officials of this group have, it was considered, exercised too much authority in the past in settling some matters which should have come before the Court of Native Affairs. In view of this they were given a talk on the powers and authority which the Administration confers upon them and informed that any abuse of such authority would result in Court action against them.

Puari Village.

These people have come from the inland and settled on the beach area since the war. They have now constructed a reasonably good village on perhaps as good a site as possible when it is considered, in the writer's opinion, that good village sites on this coastline are relatively few.

They appear to have been 'hounded' by District Services Officers instead of being 'guided'. They have not yet adjusted themselves fully to the role of beach dwellers and on occasions return to their old garden areas inland. However it is considered that once they are firmly established in their new domain they will be better off than at their old inland site.

Flowering and coloured shrubs and hedges have also been planted in this village giving it, as in the case of the others, a pleasant atmosphere. The Rest house at this village is very good and is perhaps the best in the area.

The village officials did not appear to have the authority over the people which perhaps is desired and from conversations with some of the elders it appears that the Tultul has on occasions 'pulled' in an opposite direction to the Lulual.

Oneng Village.

This village has been the result of the uniting of what was previously known as Mori No. 1 and No.2 which were inland villages. These villages have now established themselves on the coast as one village and the name of the ground on which they have settled has been given to the Village.

Although this is only a comparatively small village it is quite well laid out and is the only village which has some grass- in the form of a lawn- growing within the village proper. The people were complimented on their efforts to grass their area which must be rather difficult because of the class of soil which is present there.

The houses were of the type already encountered by the patrol and for the most part were in really good condition. This village is about 3½ hours by canoe from Puari Village.

The village officials are energetic and have the support of the villagers. A very compact and happy village.

Serra Group.

This group consists of the villages of Puindu, Rainu and Sarai. These people are by far the most progressive in the Vanimo East Coastal Sub-Division. They are a sea-faring

people and their diet is supplemented to a marked degree by fish, crabs and crayfish which they obtain from a fairly large back-water which occurs near their villages.

The houses of these villages are of the same type as previously described and are laid out in lines with a central walk through each village. The village officials are progressive and do have the support of their people.

The people of this group have been engaged in a business enterprise via the growing and selling of native grown tobacco leaf since 1950. They received encouragement in this undertaking from Mr. A. Jeffries whilst he was Patrol Officer at Vanimo and apart from selling their produce to natives of surrounding villages, they also sold large quantities to the Patrol Post at Vanimo. Their leaf was inspected by the writer, and although it was perhaps not the best quality it is considered that it should be possible to find a market for the product outside this sub-district. A sample of this leaf was sent to the District Commissioner at Wewak for his information and further action.

Aitape West Coastal.

Sissano Group.

This group consists of the following villages, Amsor, Maindron, Mainya and Nimas, and the total population of the group is 781. There is quite a noticeable difference in the people of this sub-division and those of the sub-division just dealt with.

These villages, although they have separate Village Books are for all other purposes one large village. The houses of one village extend into those of the next village and in general they are clustered in one large group.

The people have small 'camps' on the inland shores of Sissano Lagoon which they use on the occasions they tend their gardens and fish in the Lagoon. All the natives of the Group, women and children included, appear to have their own personal canoe, which is called a 'por'.

Timber for housebuilding and other purposes is brought from the southern or inland shores of Sissano Lagoon. The Lagoon is, in parts, only waist deep.

These people together with the people of Warapu Group and Arop Group work allotted areas of the Rhaibrom Plantation, an arrangement which was made by Mr. H. West when he was Assistant District Officer at Aitape. They are very interested in Copra Production but the only means they have of shipping their produce to Madang is via the Port of Aitape. At present this is not a very suitable method because of the lack of shipping which Aitape enjoys?

Warapu Group.

This group consists of the villages of Aroporo, Moriri, Pupa, Tamoni and Bororu and is only 15 minutes walk from the Sissano Group. It is also situated on the neck of land which exists between the Sissano Lagoon and the Sea.

These people originally came from Dutch New Guinea and settled on an island in the Sissano Lagoon but when that island subsided they moved to their present location. They also have numerous 'camps' around the shores of Sissano Lagoon which they use when tending their garden ~~xxxxxx~~ areas and fishing in the Lagoon. The people of this group also all appear to possess their own canoe.

They are a progressive people and the men folk are sought after by the Mission to act as Catechists because they do not exhibit or have the same fear of socery which other natives of the area have. They also appeared to be a better class of

people both mentally and physically.

The houses of the villages are of a good standard and the Village officials appear to be conscientious and have the support of their people. They are willing workers and have been a help to the Mission at Sissano both in the re-establishment of such station and in any of its present undertakings. They are keen for their children to receive as much education as possible and the Mission school in this group always has a good attendance.

Arop Group.

This group consists of the two large villages of Arop No.1 comprising Saimo, Pikeke, Kapimo and Masian hamlets with a population of 454 and Arop No.2 comprising Kawaui, Takai and Ulian hamlets with a population of 311.

The houses of these villages are built on a strip of coast which lies between the Sissano Lagoon and the Sea. On numerous occasions their houses have been washed away by high seas breaking over the beach area, but they have always rebuilt there since making a new village would mean moving to the other side of the Lagoon.

There is definite evidence that the sea is encroaching on this strip of coastline; but while the sea encroaches on it it encroaches on the Sissano Lagoon. Some of the houses of this Group which were about 4 feet above the ground when built are now only 2 feet and less above ground level, coconut palms which are probably 20 feet high have only 12 feet left showing above ground level.

Although the houses of the villages were perhaps the worst seen by the patrol it was considered that with the 'hardships' which face them they have and are doing the best they can under the circumstances. They have done a splendid job in keeping the canal in their vicinity clear of grass and driftwood.

Malol Group.

This group comprises the villages of Aipukon, Uian, Aindin, Tainyapin, Amsor and Mainyeu with a population of 1148. The villages are situated on the coast and on the small islands which are present in the Malol Lakes. All of the villages are occupying an area of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ a square mile.

The houses of the villages are reasonably well laid out and all are built about 3 feet 6 inches above ground level. The people have gardens on the numerous small islands comprising the Malol lakes and fish forms an important part of their diets. They have also been interested in rice production and copra production but with the lack of machinery and the facilities for marketing these commodities some of the interest has died.

The group have the advantage of having a Mission school in their midst which is conducted by the Franciscan Father in charge of Malol Mission Station. From figures supplied by the Mission Father it appears that about 200 children attend school classes which are conducted by his teachers under his supervision.

The Village Officials of this group are in the main conscientious and reliable but could have greater co-operation from their people.

Lampu and Teles Villages.

These two villages, to all intent and purposes, actually form one village. They are situated only 15 minutes apart and community life appears to be common to both. Lampu has always, in the past been treated as a hamlet of Teles Village and a luluai has been appointed for Teles and a Tultul for Lampu. This was not changed by this patrol but the matter is receiving

Page. II.

those villages which form the Vanimo West Coastal Area to as far as attention. The Lulua! who was appointed in 1953 is at present serving a term of imprisonment at Aitape for Adultery. Apart from this indiscretion, he has apparently made an effort to improve his village and did have in his favour the fact that he was a young man.

Census.

Census figures for these areas are as shown in the attached Village Population Registers. These areas have been established as Sub-Divisions for the purpose of Census taking and, in accordance with Circular Instruction No. 12 of 1948-49, migrations have been treated accordingly.

There were large numbers of both male and female migrations in both these areas, but these, for the greater part, were within each sub-division. These were mostly the result of the system of 'sister exchange' marriage which is practiced throughout the area.

Since the last census of the Vanimo East Coastal Area there has been an overall increase of 14 in the total population. This increase is, however, not due to an increase of births over deaths but due to an excess of migrations in over migrations out as well as the recording of several new names.

Several male natives, more especially from the Vanimo Sub-Division, were absent at Hollandia at the time of census taking and at least two of these have been absent for over a period of one year. These natives have not been shown as "absent at work" but remarks have been placed in the village books to the effect that particular attention is to be paid to these natives on the next census patrol. It has apparently been the practice in the past for natives of the Vanimo Sub-Division to obtain written authority from the Patrol Officer in Charge of Vanimo Patrol Post to proceed to Hollandia but this practice has now been discontinued.

Since the last census of the Aitape West Coastal Area there has been an increase of 47 in the overall population figures and this increase is almost entirely accounted for by the increase of births over deaths.

By far the greatest number of deaths in both areas occur in the 'over 13' age group and most of these deaths recorded were of aged people. Although not shown in the Village Population Registers it is a fact that most of the deaths occur after people have reached the age of 30 to 35 years.

The number of females pregnant is, perhaps, not as high as could be desired when these figures are considered in relation to the total figure of 'females of Child bearing age' for each sub-division.

Since these figures were compiled a further 41 male natives have been recruited from various villages in the Aitape West Coastal Area for work in the Government Compound Lea and also on the Wau-Labu Road. This latest recruitment does, in some cases, bring the number of absentees from a village up to 25% and some villages cannot stand further recruitment until those who are at present absent have been returned.

Anthropological.

(A) General.

Very little worthwhile detail can be submitted under this heading because of the nature and duration of the patrol.

The coastal villages, with the exception of those which have moved down to the beach area since the War, of the Vanimo East Coastal Sub-Division belong to the same linguistic group as

those villages which form the Vanimo West Coastal Area to as far as the Dutch Border.

The people of the Aitape West Coastal Area all belong to the same linguistic group, with the exception of the Warapu Group who originally came from Dutch New Guinea. The Warapu people apparently came down the coast from Dutch New Guinea many years before the Germans settled the country and they made a settlement on an island in the Sissano Lagoon. This island has since subsided and they are now living on a strip of coast in close proximity to the Sissano Group. These people still, in many cases, speak Malay fluently and visit Dutch New Guinea from time to time. They do not have the same fear of socery which is present in the other natives and for this reason are sought after by the Catholic Mission for training as Catechists since they do not mind going to new areas. They appear to be a more intelligent people than the others of this area and are willing workers with a pride in their village affairs.

The 'sister exchange' form of marriage is still very prevalent in both these areas although the mission influence is doing something towards 'wiping' it out. It is the continual cause of friction within villages and a constant 'stopper' to young men being able to marry if they do not have a sister. The young women themselves seem to be against this system since it does not allow them to select the man of their choice. Marriages contracted under this system lead invariably to adultery since the woman although married still has a yearning for the man of her own choice whom she has, through this system of marriage, been denied. It was even noticeable in some cases that the parents of girls were now endeavouring to meet their daughter's wishes in choosing a husband for her.

(E) Specimens collected for Museum.

No specimens were collected by this patrol. These were applied to the most recent patrol.

War Damage Compensation.

All War Damage payments for both the areas visited have been completed by previous patrols.

Medical and Health

A Public Health Department's Patrol visited these areas in March of this year.

The health of the natives of these areas, especially those of the Aitape West Coast, is generally very good. The people of the Aitape West Coast are fortunate in having a Mission Station at Sissano which has a Hospital under the Charge of a qualified nursing Sister and the Mission Father at Malol also runs a small hospital or type of Aid Post.

About the ^{beginning} of this year an influenza 'epidemic' left its effects in the Vanimo Area and some natives died as a result of this. The Medical Officer in Charge of the Administration Hospital at Vanimo has not made a patrol of any of his area and considers that because of the Army at Vanimo and the fact that he has no Medical Assistant he 'cannot leave the station'. He is a new Australian and although he has been in the Territory for several years, his control of 'Pidgin English' leaves much to be desired and natives in some of the villages stated that they did not like to go to the Vanimo Hospital because they were frightened of him. No doubt he is quite a capable man but unless he can gain the confidence of the natives he is of little use at a station such as Vanimo, the people of whose hinterland ~~xxxxxxx~~ are still comparatively unsophisticated.

Missions.

The only Mission operating throughout the areas visited by the patrol is the Franciscan Catholic Mission which has its headquarters at St. Anna, Aitape. This Mission has stations at the following places:-

<u>Place</u>	<u>Staffed By.</u>
Vanimo	One European Father.(Australian.)
Leitre	One European Father.(Italian)
Sissano	Two European Fathers.(both Italian)
	Four European Sisters. (all Australian)
Malol	One European Father.(Australian)

The Mission also has trained Catechists or teachers in all the villages visited. The Stations at Vanimo and Leitre cover the Vanimo East Coastal Area, while the station at Sissano covers the Sissano - Warapu Groups and other inland areas, and the station at Malol covers the Arop, Malol and Teles Groups.

Native Economic Development.

See attached appendix "A".

Conclusion.

This patrol was received well by all the peoples visited and from the writer's point of view it was very satisfactory.

The peoples of these areas had heard of the money which is being made by the Tolai people around Rabaul and by those more sophisticated peoples of other areas ~~xxx~~ and are anxious to engage in some form of business enterprise themselves.

In general the native situation throughout the area is quite good and many of the people frequently visit both the Government Stations at Aitape and Vanimo. In this way they keep in close contact with the Administration and any help or guidance ~~which they~~ which they require can be readily given to them.

Report on Members of the R.P.'s N.C.C., accompanying the Patrol.

No. 6979 Constable Waji : This constable is intelligent
of Vanimo Detachment. and alert and an excellent
advertisement for the Police
Force. He is thoroughly reliable
and conscientious in the performance
of his duties. His appearance
is always smart and he has the
necessary qualities for a good
N.C.C.

No. 8335 Constable : A good constable on patrol. He
KIMISAVE of Vanimo is reliable and conscientious.
Detachment.

APPENDIX "A".

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

One of the main objects of this patrol was to assess the possibilities of Native Economic Development in the areas visited. The majority of the natives are interested in engaging in Copra Production but in some instances their villages are so far distant from suitable shipping points and this fact together with the fact that they lack suitable canoes for transporting the produce to those shipping points rules out for them the possibility of engaging in this enterprise.

Even if they had suitable canoes, it is doubted if Copra Production could be a profitable enterprise for them since the seas along this coast, even in the South East Season, are unpredictable and it is considered that a large proportion of Copra would be lost through contact with the salt water. While these villages may have possibilities in directions other than Copra Production the services of an Agricultural Officer would be required in order that some expert advice could be given to them concerning the crops or form of development which was best suited to their position and environment.

However there are certain villages in which some form of economic development could be undertaken almost at once if a suitable motor road were constructed from the Yalingi River to Aitape and Aitape could be assured of receiving shipping at least once every three months. This lack of shipping has, in the past, been the stumbling block to any Native Economic Development which might have been undertaken.

It is intended for the purpose of this report to deal separately with each village in which it would at present be possible to commence some form of Economic Development given that the two factors already mentioned above were overcome.

Ningera Village

This Village has approximately 2,000 coconut palms which are all in full bearing, and the people are very desirous of engaging in the Copra Industry. However because of the distance of this village from Vanimo - the closest shipping point - it is considered that if such an industry were undertaken it would impose hardships on the people. In order to get their produce to Vanimo they would have to either carry it along the road for 5 hours or send it by canoes which because of the seas I do not consider a very practicable measure. In view of this the people were told to refrain from making Copra until the matter had been given further thought by this office.

Vanimo Station Area.

The Villages of Krisa and Vanimo are operating the Government Coconut Plantation at the Patrol Post and have, since the beginning of 1953, produced many tons of copra.

The natives of Warimo and Yako Villages also produce copra from their village groves and have made several shipments to the Copra Marketing Board at Madang.

All of these producers have, however, been handicapped through lack of shipping and much of their product has been lost through being bagged for periods of as long as six months awaiting shipment. They have also experienced difficulty in securing new bags from Madang because of the same reason - shipping.

On two occasions the Army Vessel MV "TARA" has lifted their produce free of charge and transported it to Madang. For this very kind service, the writer thanked the Captain of the Vessel and Major Bishop the Officer Commanding B Coy. P.I.R. whilst at Vanimo on this patrol.

Because it is not known when the shipping position to Vanimo might improve, it was suggested to the natives that they should not 'bag' their copra immediately it is dried; but that they should place it in baskets made from coconut fronds and every month this copra should be placed out in the sun and hand picked again. In this manner it is hoped to reduce the amount of copra which has been lost on arrival at Madang through mould.

Two of the Prime movers in these projects namely the natives KIAMA of Vanimo and IARAMAN of Krisa were sent to Madang together with a shipment of Copra on the MV "TARA" at the end of April this year whilst the writer was on patrol at Vanimo. The Co-operative Officer at Madang explained many of the finer points which arise in such a business undertaking and in a letter to this office suggested that, with approval of his superior, he would undertake to give a month's training to a suitable native from the Vanimo Area in order that he would be able to keep elementary accounts for the Societies. A suitable native, who has had 5 years schooling at the Mission school at Vanimo, has been found and it is hoped that these people will be able to take advantage of the offer made by the Co-operative Officer Madang. They are quite willing to pay the Air fare and living expenses of the native whilst he is being trained at Madang.

These Copra Project Societies are the only native projects at present operating in the Area.

Leitre Village Group.

The villages of this group are fairly isolated from either Vanimo or Aitape at present and it is doubtful if they could successfully undertake the production of copra. They do however have fairly large coconut groves.

Sufficient is not known by the writer concerning the type of soil required for rice growing but this crop might well have possibilities for the people of this group even if only for the purpose of including rice in their daily diet. However once again the problem of suitable machinery being made available has to be considered.

The people of this group are, or did not appear to be, very interested in undertaking commercial production of crops.

Serra Group of Villages.

These villages have been engaged on a community Tobacco Growing Project since 1950. The tobacco grown in the community plots is sold to natives of neighbouring villages at the rate of 20 dried leaves for 1/- or 1lb of dried leaves for 2/-.

These people deposited £59 at the District Office at Vanimo on 8.8.52 to be held in Trust pending the issue of a Commonwealth Savings Bank Society Account but no such account has been received by them. On the 20th of this Month they made a further deposit of £80 at the Sub-District Office, Aitape. This office has written to the Madang Branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank requesting that a Society Account be issued and when same is received at this office the two amounts so far deposited for safe keeping will be passed to their credit.

Although the dried tobacco leaf produced by these people is perhaps not the best quality, it should, in the writer's opinion, have a good marketable value. A specimen of the product was sent to the District Commissioner, Wewak for his information and also in the hope that he might consider it worthwhile purchasing some of the leaf for issue to the Administration Labourers at Wewak.

This office will endeavour to find a market for the

product when Mr. Parer takes over the lease of Tadjji and Tepier Plantations which are situated in this Sub-District.

This society is lead by capable men namely :- SEPETU and Ex Corporal of the N.G.F.P. with 21 years service, and the Luluais of the following Villages, SIPAI of Sarai; PRIMA, of Rainu; IAMA of Puindu and KEKEI of Sumo.

This project is not worried by transport and shipping difficulties and it is hoped that it may be possible to send one of the natives from this group to Madang for training by the Co-operative Officer, Madang.

Sissano, Warapu and Arop Groups.

These three groups have been working the Coconut Plantation of Raihbrom which is situated between Sissano and the Bfiliri River. It was apparently owned Pre-War by a Chinese Trader but in approximately 1951 it was subdivided by Mr. H. West the then Actg. Assistant District Officer at Aitape.

These groups have produced some copra but production has ceased because of the lack of shipping and the difficulty experienced in bringing their produce to Aitape for shipment. They have in the past brought their produce by canoes to Aitape but such a trip can only be undertaken during the South East Season.

They are still very keen to recommence this business but only if they can be assured that the shipping position from and to Aitape will improve. The matter was discussed with these natives and the possibility of constructing a motor road from Aitape to the Yalingi river was received with enthusiasm. There is a motor road in existence at present from Aitape to Tepier Plantation and another from the Malol side of the Waipu Creek to the Yalingi River. This road would require a certain amount of maintenance and attention and the Waipu Creek would have to be bridged at a suitable point. If such a road was constructed it would mean that the people of these groups would only have to bring their product through the canal joining the Sissano and Malol Lakes and then carry it for about 10 minutes overland to the Yalingi River. The people of these groups together with those of Malol and Lampu and Teles expressed themselves as being willing to construct this proposed road without cost to the Government so long as they could be assured that Government motor transport would collect their copra at the Yalingi River and bring it to Aitape.

They also expressed themselves as being willing to erect a copra holding shed at Aitape in which their produce could be stored whilst awaiting shipment. However these natives were told not to re-engage in production until the matter of shipping had been gone into by this Office because it is considered that another failure on the part of the Administration might possibly set back economic development in this area several years.

Malol Group.

These people are also interested in the production of copra and the remarks set out for the foregoing group also apply for this group.

This group has the added advantage of being able to engage in rice production if they can be so interested. The Catholic Mission Father at Malol is interested in rice production and on his last leave to Australia spent some of his time in the rice producing areas of the Murray River. He informed the writer that he would be only too willing to give the natives

any help that he could should they desire to engage in rice production. He is also expecting a Rice Huller and other machinery from England in the very near future and said he would be willing to process their rice for a small charge if they so desired.

These people have previously grown rice but owing to setbacks such as lack of machinery, disposal of product, lack of advice and guidance they now appear to be dubious of starting such a venture again. However, this office feels that if it is possible to enlist the aid of Father Anslem of Malol a succes could be made of rice growing since the Administration at Aitape would be able to purchase all the rice they could produce and so they would be assured of a ready market for their produce.

Lamou and Teles Villages.

These villages are also interested in the production of copra and the remarks as stated in that section dealing with the Sissano and Warapu and Arop Groups apply in full to this group.

Any engagement by these people in any of the forms of business undertakings as above mentioned would not throw a strain on the food resources of the community. They have ample garden areas and the supply of Sago Palms is practically unlimited. This fact, that should the people engage in such enterprises they would tend to forget about their gardens, is considered by the writer, ~~xxxxx~~ to be without any sound foundation.

Much could be done in the way of Economic Development within this area if the services of an Agricultural Officer or a Co-operative Officer were available from Wewak. The District Services Staff is fully engaged in routine administrative duties but an endeavour will be made to get some Native Developmental Projects under way in the near future. As soon as this office can be assured of a reasonably regular shipping service, it will be possible to take some definite steps regarding these matters.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-II-235

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

18th June 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR-
Mr. Julius
PORT MORESBY

Subject Patrol Report AITAPE No. 3/53-54 *SEPIK District*
.....

Attached is an extract from a Patrol Report submitted by
P/O..... *J.C. Williams* of a Patrol conducted to..... *Vanimo east coast and*
Aitape west coast sub-divisions during the period..... *21/4/54 to 14/5/54*
P/R No. 3

Forwarded for your information and necessary action please, with
further advice to this office.

ef.
29/8/54

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, DDS&NA

Page. 12.

those villages which form the Vanimo West Coastal Area to as far as the Dutch Border.

The people of the Aitape West Coastal Area all belong to the same linguistic group, with the exception of the Warapu Group who originally came from Dutch New Guinea. The Warapu people apparently came down the coast from Dutch New Guinea many years before the Germans settled the country and they made a settlement on an Island in the Sissano Lagoon. This island has since subsided and they are now living on a strip of coast in close proximity to the Sissano Group. These people still, in many cases, speak Malay fluently and visit Dutch New Guinea from time to time. They do not have the same fear of socery which is present in the other natives and for this reason are sought after by the Catholic Mission for training as Catechists since they do not mind going to new areas. They appear to be a more intelligent people than the others of this area and are willing workers with a pride in their village affairs.

The 'sister exchange' form of marriage is still very prevalent in both these areas although the mission influence is doing something towards 'wiping' it out. It is the continual cause of friction within villages and a constant 'stopper' to young men being able to marry if they do not have a sister. The young women themselves seem to be against this system since it does not allow them to select the man of their choice. Marriages contracted under this system lead invariably to adultery since the woman although married still has a yearning for the man of her own choice whom she has, through this system of marriage, been denied. It was even noticeable in some cases that the parents of girls were now endeavouring to meet their daughter's wishes in choosing a husband for her.

Anthropological.

(A) General.

Very little worthwhile detail can be submitted under this heading because of the nature and duration of the patrol.

The coastal villages, with the exception of those which have moved down to the beach area since the War, of the Vanimo East Coastal Sub-Division belong to the same linguistic group as

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DS 30-11-169

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEBY

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. F.C. JULIUS

.....31/10/52.....

PORT MORESEBY

SUBJECT: ".Story of. A11".....

Attached is an extract from Patrol Report submitted by

C P/O K. Graham of AITAPE ISLANDS TUMLEG SELEO, ALI ANSEL

Dated 18/8/52 - 25/8/52 No. 3-52/53 SEPIK District

Forwarded for your information

~~Forwarded for your necessary action and
advice to this office.~~

J. H. Jones
(J.H. Jones)
DIRECTOR, D.D.S. & N.A.

E.F.
31/10.

The Story of ALL.

We have not always been ALL people - there was not even an island called ALL a long time ago.

A long time ago our ancestors were at SUMO. One day, when all the men were making a big house tamberan, one old woman went to get water to cook her food. In the water she saw a big eel, it was not a real eel, it was a masalai. The woman went to the men and told them that there was a big eel in the water. The men left their work on the house tamberan and drained the water. They found many eels. The old woman said, "I saw a big eel, but these are all small ones". They looked further, and at last found the big eel. The men asked the woman if this was the eel that she had seen, she said, "Yes, that is it". The men killed it and roped it to a pole, it was a big eel, and carried it to the house tamberan. They finished their work and they cut the eel and they cooked it and feasted. But three women and two men did not feast on the eel, they wanted to go to SERRA. They gathered their bows and arrows and coconuts for food and walked to the beach and slept, so that they might start early the next morning. In the night a big storm came up and big seas came up, it was the masalai's revenge. One man at SUMO who had eaten the eel heard the storm and the seas, and he knew it was not good. He climbed a high coconut tree. Floods came and killed everyone that had eaten the eel, but not this man who had eaten the eel and climbed a high coconut tree.

The two men and three women on the beach woke, and saw a big tree, a kapiak tree, felled across the river by the storm, and they went to walk on it to cross the water - but a big wave loosed the tree and carried it out to sea. The men and women were afraid, and clutched their coconuts and bows and arrows tightly as they drifted on the open sea. After a time, the ground that was on the roots of the tree fell into the water, and sand began piling up against the tree. Soon there was much land. They planted the coconuts and hunted fish with their bows and arrows and when the coconuts grew they had food and they made houses from the leaves. These two men and these three women carried many children who carried many children. Later one man saw smoke from TUMLEO Island (SMLEO and ANTEL were not there then) and one man was carried there by some driftwood and he brought fire back to ALL.

This ground still has the shape of the tree which caused it - the wide end is the roots and the narrow end is the branches. The tree which carried our ancestors here has rotted in the centre of the island.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. Atiapa 12/1954/55

Patrol Conducted by R. H. BARNFORD PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ATIAPA EAST COAST - INLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R.P.-N.G.C. 2 N.M.O. 1

Duration - From 1/1/1954 to 30/8/1954

Number of Days 45

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 1/7/1952

Medical ... 1/19

Map Reference Atiapa series 4 miles 1-nd blank series 4 miles 1-nd

Objects of Patrol Atiapa (11) Payment of War Damage

Atiapa (11) Public Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ...	£	<u>7,324-1-0</u>
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ...	£	<u>8-0-0</u>
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ...	£	<u> </u>
<u>War Gratuites</u>	£	<u>25-0-0</u>

30-II-243

25th September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,
Seydi District,
WEMA.

Patrol Report AITAPE No. 1/54-55

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. R. H. Bamford, Patrol Officer, of his Patrol of the Aitape east coastal and hinterland areas.

Mr. Bamford has, it is evident, carried out a solid, thorough-going Patrol and the villages visited and the people should benefit from the work carried out. The last Patrol through this area took place in July, 1952, so it must be hoped that from now on it will be practicable for Patrols to visit it more regularly, for without regular, unburied and effective patrolling lasting improvement and progress can rarely be expected in native areas.

The re-opening of the old road from Aitape to Matapan should be a progressive step of considerable value and significance to these people which I hope can be effected.

The constructive work carried out to place the village official system on a sounder basis in these villages, was timely and necessary.

It is noted in the paragraph on health matters that H. N. A. CHAN of SUAIN AIG post was found to be using creek water in connection with M. B. injections. If it has not already been done, the medical authorities should be informed at once so that this dangerous practice may be stopped forthwith.

(19)

A. A. Roberts
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/11/54



In Reply
Please Quote

No. MEN P.R.1/54-55
Aitape/279

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WERAK. 20th September, 1954

The Director,
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
FORT MURSEY.

PATROL No. 1/54-55 - AITAPE SUB-DISTRICT

For your information please.

I am particularly pleased with this report.
Mr. Bamford has done quite a thorough job.

This area was last patrolled in July, 1952, two years ago. The time spent on the job by Mr. Bamford, some 45 days, indicates clearly his intention of seeing the patrol through thoroughly. I was fortunately able to contact him at Takamul during the course of my second visit there in July.

I agree with Mr. Bamford as to the paramount cause of the friction and unfriendliness so obvious in the coastal villages. Attempts have been made by previous officers to open up avenues of economic development for these people without first considering the elementary principles of commerce - transport and marketing. These very circumstances over which unfortunately they had no control, caused most of the projects to fail.

The effects of such failures and the resultant frustration is obvious. It is essential that a steadier, a more balanced, approach now be made to the problem and Mr. Williams, I think, will succeed.

Mr. Williams too is straightening out the Village Official problem. I feel, like many other things, officials on appointment are not sufficiently schooled in their duties and functions nor do patrol officers spend enough time with them during the course of patrols.

It is a matter for regret that there are still 45 bags of unhusked rice lying in the store at Duain. Some means will be found to get it to Dagus.

Economic development calls for roads. An examination of the old German surveyed road between Aitape and Matapu is being made to enable me to assess the prospects of development. Portions of this road have already been cleared by interested people along the route.

Apart from the Mihet-Lambuin area, the Sub-division shows an increase of 60.

All other matters calling for attention were taken up with the Assistant District Officer during my recent visit to the Sub-district on 6th - 8th September.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

SE-S/LM

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.



AIT. 50-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
Sanda District.
13th. September, 1954.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sanda District,
NEWGU.

PATROL REPORT - AITAPE No. 1 of 1954/55.

Copies of the above-mentioned Report are attached hereto and are forwarded for your information and further act on.

This patrol was carried out by Patrol Officer Mr. R.H. Bamford and he is to be commended on the manner in which it was conducted. The previous patrol to the area visited by Mr. Bamford was conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer Graham in July of 1953 and the duration of that patrol was three weeks. The period of 45 days which Mr. Bamford spent on patrol cannot be considered excessive as it is felt that previous patrols brushed through the area and, unlike Mr. Bamford, did not pay sufficient attention to the very important matter of Native Administration.

I agree with Mr. Bamford as to the paramount cause for the unfriendliness which he found evident in the coastal villages. Previous officers in this Sub-District have endeavoured to open avenues along which the energies of these people could be directed as regards Economic Development. However because of factors, in many cases, over which they had no control, these projects have failed. The frustration which such failures have caused the people can only be too well visualised. It is my opinion that in the past too much emphasis has been placed upon Economic Development without first making sure that when such development takes place the avenues for disposal of produce are present and readily available to the people. A determined effort is now being made by this office to rectify this position and an endeavour is being made to point out to the peoples that development does not simply mean 'Cash Cropping' and that 'Subsistence Cropping' and many others factors all have their place in Development.

During the five months that I have been at Aitape, it has become apparent to me that many of the Village Officials have been appointed by District Services' Officers who felt that such appointments were 'necessary evils' and were to be made with as little effort as possible. I feel sure that very few of the officials at present holding office have over had the duties and responsibilities of their office explained to them. Mr. Bamford has explained such duties and responsibilities to all new appointees and the time he has so spent must lead to better Administration and a closer tie as between the people and the Administration.

It is disappointing to learn of the fact that at present 45 bags of unhusked rice are lying in the communal store at SUIA, and it is to be hoped that some means will be found in the near future by which this rice can be transported to DAGUA.

The greatest drawback to Development in this Sub-District, at present is the lack of suitable motor roads. It is intended to open the old German surveyed road which runs from Aitape to MATAPAN and at the time of writing some villages have already commenced clearing this road. However

because of the approaching North West Season it is felt that little headway can be expected this year. It is anticipated that the work of bridging the RAIBI River will be commenced early next month.

As regards the revised Census figures it is pleasing to note that, apart from the new NIENI/LANGUALY AREA, there has been an approximate increase of 50 for the sub-division.

The matter of Cocon growing by the native MAITAI of ONIAPALI Village was brought to your notice in an earlier correspondence and the line of action suggested by you is now being followed.

I feel that this patrol, together with the several visits which the District Commissioner, Sewik District, paid to Yakanui, has been of immense value and was something which has long overdue.

J. C. Williams
J. C. Williams
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of SEPIK Report No. AITAPE 1 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted By.....R.H.Bamford patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled.....Aitape East Coast & Inland Area,
Sub-District of Aitape.

Patrol Accompanied by.....R.P. & N.C.C. Constables.....3
P.H.D. N.M.O.....1
Carriers; Village to Village

Duration.....From 7/7/54 to 20/8/54 - 45 days.

Objects of Patrol.....I. Revision of Census
II. Payment of War Damage Comp.
III. Routine Administration.

Map Reference.....AITAPE series 4 miles - 1 inch
WENAK series 4 miles - 1 inch

INTRODUCTION:

The Aitape East Coast and Inland sub-division has been extended to include the MIHET/LABUAIL Group in the Torricellis, about six hours walking time south of ULAU and situated on the headwaters of the Dammap River (which has its mouth at SUAIM). This group was previously controlled by the DREIKIKIR Patrol Post, and was last patrolled from that Station during 1950.

The remainder of the area was last patrolled from Aitape during July, 1952. (see Aitape Patrol Report No. 1 of 1952/53).

DIARY:

- 7.7.54 Departed Aitape by motor vehicle and proceeded to VOKAU, and thence to Tadji airfield to supervise improvements. Returned to VOKAU in the afternoon.
- 8.7.54 Departed VOKAU in the afternoon and proceeded along the coast to PRO.
- 9.7.54 At PRO. Returned to Tadji airfield later in the day to inspect improvements, and then proceeded back to Aitape as instructed by the Assistant District Officer.
- 10.7.54 Saturday and Sunday at Aitape. (11.7.54)
- 12.7.54 Departed Aitape for PRO via VOKAU, and after completing work there, proceeded to LEMING.
- 13.7.54 At LEMING.
- 14.7.54 Departed LEMING and proceeded inland to CHINAPALI.
- 15.7.54 Departed CHINAPALI and returned to the coast, thence proceeded along the coast to PAUP.
- 16.7.54 At PAUP.
- 17.7.54 Departed PAUP and followed the Brinimor River inland to AFUA, and returned to PAUP in the late afternoon.
- 18.7.54 Sunday observed.
- 19.7.54 Departed PAUP, and proceeded along the coast to YAKAMUL No.1.
- 20.7.54 After completing work at YAKAMUL No.1, proceeded to YAKAMUL No.2, in the afternoon, visiting the Catholic Mission Station en route.
- 21.7.54 At YAKAMUL No.2
- 22.7.54 Visited the Yakumul Mission Station to meet the District Commissioner, Sepik District who arrived by plane with the Bishop of Wewak. Returned to YAKAMUL No.2 in the late afternoon.
- 23.7.54 Departed YAKAMUL No.2 and followed along RIMAKE Creek to CHAROK. After completing work there, proceeded to TAWAKE (ANAPALUK) hamlet of CHAROK, thence proceeded to the Dandavat river, and followed it down to ULAU No.1.
- 24.7.54 Departed ULAU No.1 in the afternoon and proceeded to ULAU No.2, visiting the Ula Mission Station en route.
- 25.7.54 Sunday observed
- 26.7.54 At ULAU No.2. Commenced paying War Damage Compensation.

DIARY (continued):

- 27.7.54 Departed ULAU No.2, and proceeded east along the coast to DEIA. After completing work there, continued on to SUAIN in the late afternoon.
- 28.7.54 At SUAIN.
- 29.7.54 Completed G.M.A. cases and then departed SUAIN for MATAPAU, the last coastal village in the area.
- 30.7.54 After work completed, departed MATAPAU and proceeded inland to MALIN.
- 31.7.54 Departed MALIN and followed the Dammap river to WONISES.
- 1.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 2.8.54 Departed WONISES and followed the Atob river (a tributary of the Dammap river) up to WOLINIGA.
- 3.8.54 Departed WOLINIGA and returned downstream to ASAPAS.
- 4.8.54 Departed ASAPAM and followed the river back to MALIN, and continued along to BALUP.
- 5.8.54 Departed BALUP and returned to ULAU via SUAIN and DEIA.
- 6.8.54 At ULAU No.2 paying War Damage to claimants of ULAU No.1.
- 7.8.54 Departed ULAU No.2, followed inland along the Dandilwad River, and crossed the mountain to MIHET.
- 8.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 9.8.54 After work completed, departed MIHET, and proceeded down the Dammap River to LABUAIN. Patrol met there with Fr. Juncasani SVD, of the Ulaui Mission Station who was en route to Dreikikir.
- 10.8.54 At LABUAIN.
- 11.8.54 Departed LABUAIN and returned to ULAU No.1 via MIHET.
- 12.8.54 Departed ULAU No.1 and returned to YAKAMUL No.2.
- 13.8.54 Completed War Damage Payments for Yakumul No.2.
- 14.8.54 Departed for Yakumul Mission Station, and marked the boundaries of the Mission lease preparatory to finalisation of that lease.
- 15.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 16.8.54 At Mission station. Paid W.D. Claims to Mission students; typing W.D.C contingencies, and advising Yakumul villagers re improvements to Yakumul airstrip.
- 17.8.54 Departed Yakumul Mission Station for YAKAMUL No.1, and after completing War Damage payments, proceeded to PAUP.
- 18.8.54 At PAUP. Paid War Damage and heard complaints.
- 19.8.54 Departed PAUP for LEMIEG. Paid War Damage.
- 20.8.54 After completing W.D. Payments, returned to ATTAPU by motor vehicle.

DIARY (continued):

- 27.7.54 Departed ULAU No.2, and proceeded east along the coast to DEIA. After completing work there, continued on to SUAIN in the late afternoon.
- 28.7.54 At SUAIN.
- 29.7.54 Completed C.W.A. cases and then departed SUAIN for MARAPAU, the last coastal village in the area.
- 30.7.54 After work completed, departed MARAPAU and proceeded inland to MALIN.
- 31.7.54 Departed MALIN and followed the Damay river to WOMISES.
- 1.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 2.8.54 Departed WOMISES and followed the Atob river (a tributary of the Damay river) up to WOLIHGA.
- 3.8.54 Departed WOLIHGA and returned downstream to ASAPAS.
- 4.8.54 Departed ASAPAS and followed the river back to MALIN, and continued along to BALUP.
- 5.8.54 Departed BALUP and returned to ULAU via SUAIN and DEIA.
- 6.8.54 At ULAU No.2 paying War Damage to claimants of ULAU No.1.
- 7.8.54 Departed ULAU No.2, followed inland along the Dandriwad River, and crossed the mountain to MIHET.
- 8.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 9.8.54 After work completed, departed MIHET, and proceeded down the Damay River to LABUAIN. Patrol met there with Fr. Junemann SVD, of the UlaU Mission Station who was en route to Dredikir.
- 10.8.54 At LABUAIN.
- 11.8.54 Departed LABUAIN and returned to ULAU No.1 via MIHET.
- 12.8.54 Departed ULAU No.1 and returned to YAKAMUL No.2.
- 13.8.54 Completed War Damage Payments for Yakamul No.2.
- 14.8.54 Departed for Yakamul Mission Station, and marked the boundaries of the Mission lease preparatory to finalisation of that Lease.
- 15.8.54 Sunday observed.
- 16.8.54 At Mission station. Paid W.D. Claims to Mission students; typing W.D.C contingencies, and advising Yakamul villagers re improvements to Yakamul airstrip.
- 17.8.54 Departed Yakamul Mission Station for YAKAMUL No.1, and after completing War Damage payments, proceeded to PAUP.
- 18.8.54 At PAUP. Paid War Damage and heard complaints.
- 19.8.54 Departed PAUP for LIEMENG. Paid War Damage.
- 20.8.54 After completing W.D. Payments, returned to ALTAPA by motor vehicle.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The happy and contented disposition of the peoples of the eastern inland group contrasts somewhat with the existing atmosphere of unfriendliness between villages and individuals on the coast, particularly at Yakamul, Uluu and Suain. The immediate causes are varied and often trivial, but it is felt that the overall paramount cause is that the frustration of their enterprising energy. These people are anxious for economic development, however they have lacked the guidance to develop their various enterprises, and when they realize this desire there should be marked improvement in the general state of affairs.

One factor that influences the lives of these people is the belief in, and the fear of sorcery and several individuals have capitalised on this fear to make sure that their continued wrong-doings never reached official ears. It is felt that the long-standing bad reputation of the Yakamul group is due to such individuals, as the majority of Yakamul natives appear to be of a good type in the opinion of this writer. Most of these troublemakers have now been identified and some, including the main two sorcerers have recently completed gaol sentences for various contraventions of the Native Administration Regulations, and their influence over the people has suffered.

Numerous complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol, mainly involving trespassing of ground and disputes over bride exchange. There were nine convictions in the Court of Native Affairs; three for adultery, two for assault, two for being in possession of charms used in sorcery, one for spreading false reports, and one for non-compliance with the relevant section of the Road Maintenance Ordinance.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

All villages in the area with the exceptions of WOLAHIGA and MIHEI were found to be clean and tidy, although there is evidence in the inland villages that many of the people still live in scattered bush huts, inhabiting the main villages only on the arrival of a visiting officer. The benefits of communal life were explained to these people, and they were urged to consolidate as soon as possible. It should be noted that the inland villages have only been visited twice since April, 1947 (this patrol being the second visit) and that therefore have received little guidance to improve their standard of living.

Houses, generally were of good construction on the coast although many required maintenance, but inland, little thought had been given to permanency of buildings, except at LABWAIN.

There are two days per week devoted to village maintenance, but these have not been used to effect-- work usually taking the form of a little grass cutting on the roads and sweeping the dirt from the village area. It was advised that the latter chore should be done by the women each morning before going to the gardens, and that consolidated manpower be used to include the construction of new houses. It has been witnessed that, in the larger population groups a good solid house can be built in two days, whereas an individual with the aid of a few friends takes about four to six months to build a similar house. If this advice is followed, then, the natives should have more time to devote to their agricultural pursuits and their economic enterprises, without their villages deteriorating.

Village Officials, on the whole, are working quite well, and there were a few new appointments made by this patrol; all appointments of course, being probationary and subject to approval by the relevant authorities.

At FRO, Lulual LIBUS wished to resign through infirmity, being partially paralyzed on one side, and MARAN was elected in his place by public approval. MARAN, an ex L/corporal of Police, has initiative and is respected by his people.

CHINAFELI has long been controlled by Tuitul GIO, a man

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (cont;)

respected by his villagers, was promoted to fill the vacant office of Luluai, and one KAUMUM was elected by public consent to the Office of tultul. Their first job will be to consolidate the people into the village. At present the CHINAPRELIa are living in small and scattered hamlets in the bush, and one family is living on Lewieng ground on the coast, causing dissatisfaction as they are inclined to steal the Lewieng sago.

Luluai SAINI of Paup village, died about twelve months ago, and the vacant office was filled by tultul TAPUL. He is assisted by tultul PALIO.

The villages of YAKAMUL No.1 and YAKAMUL No.2 were both the responsibility of Luluai MERU of Yakmul No.1, but the job has been too big for him. Furthermore YAKAMUL No.2 have long wanted their own Luluai as they had before. YAKAMUL No. 2 had a tultul, one AIHJAREK, a rather weak character who had no control over his people whatsoever, and who displayed no inclination to carry out the duties of his office. His resignation was accepted and he was replaced by MUNGGATO, a man of good reputation. The new office of Luluai was filled by SAUMLAI, a rather old man of small stature, but with vitality and generally feared by the bad element in Yakamul. MUNGGATO has always been a driving force in his hamlet where he was known as "councillor", and a marked change was noted in Yakamul No.2, three weeks after his appointment when the patrol returned from Uiau.

The group of ULAU No.1 and No.2 have been the responsibility of Luluai SANAU of Ulau No.1. SANAU is not a particularly good man; he was convicted some four years ago for leading a raid against SWAIN and a month before the patrol he was castigated by the District Commissioner, Newak, for his objectionable behaviour towards the Mission Father at Uiau. A new tultul KOSEP was appointed at Ulau No.1. Similar to MUNGGATO of Yakamul, KOSEP was classed in the village as "councillor", and has been the leader in his hamlet, for some time. Should the Luluai ~~never~~ be dismissed at some time, it is thought that YOSEP would make a good replacement.

For some years MATAPAU has been without village officials, and there have been no volunteers for the office of Luluai. The people expressed to the last patrol their desire to be led by Tultul of MALIN NASINIA who spends his time between MALIN and MATAPAU. NASINIA seems to be particularly energetic and the pleasing state of affairs at both villages indicate that NASINIA has done a good job.

Luluai AU-OLEM of WOMISES, who has held office since pre-war, wished to resign due to old age and nominated UNARU to replace him. UNARU is a good stamp of native and was elected by public vote.

Luluai MUI-IWO of LABUALI also died sometime ago, and the vacant office was filled by KEIRIK, an energetic young man who has the respect and the approval of the people. Tultul MANUA of MUNDAL hamlet asked to be relieved of his office due to infirmity, and he was replaced by MUNGULPI by public vote.

The duties of office have been explained to all the new appointments and all are aware that their appointments are on probation.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The introduction of rice and peanuts to the Aitape East coastal villages by the Dagua Rural Progress Society, was welcomed with enthusiasm by most. Unfortunately, however, there has been little, if any, organization or supervision in respect of production of these crops and the results have been rather dissatisfying to the people concerned. They have, in their enthusiasm, overlooked the major detail of transportation of their produce to market.

With the exception of PAUP village which has one, none of the villages which has been engaged in rice cultivation has canoes capable of bringing the produce either to Dagua or Aitape. Reliance has been placed in the Society's pinnace, which after making one trip during July, 1951 (?) taking forty-nine bags of rice from SUAIN, apparently broke down and has not made a visit since. After that date, forty-five bags of unhusked rice, weighing perhaps 120 lbs., each, have accumulated in the communal store at Suain and due to the passage of time this rice is deteriorating.

Suain village have ordered a canoe from Ali Island, and on its arrival they will bring as many ~~as~~ bags ~~as possible~~, as possible to Dagua. The Paup people have been advised to proceed to Suain ~~and~~ with their canoe and collect their own rice and bring it to Dagua before the north-west season.

At present only a total of about two acres has been planted recently at Paup, Yakamul and Tawake. The natives have been advised to keep rice planting to the minimum until the transportation problem is solved.

Peanut production is only recently established and has been confined to those villages producing rice. The peanut patches looked very healthy but so cultivation is still in the trial stage, plantings have not been extensive. The average area under cultivation in each village would not exceed 400 square yards, although Suain have planted about two acres near their village. From previous plantings this village has harvested seven copra sacks full. These of course, were stacked in the rice store to no-one's benefit except mice, although the natives are aware of the food value of peanuts.

They are also aware of the beneficial effect of peanut mulch on "played-out" soil, and they have been advised to make use of it in their food gardens.

When the proposed motor road from Aitape to Wauak becomes a reality, then production of the two crops could be increased to the maximum, and motor transport could bring the produce to either Aitape or Dagua, and rice could be hulled by the existing diesel-powered huller at Aitape (at present inoperative) sold to Administration there for consumption by its native labour. It would be necessary of course, to give guidance so that some organization is attained.

The enthusiasm of the coastal people for rice production had permeated the inland village, but the difficulty of transportation has led to abandonment of such projects in most cases. At WOLAHIGA, the natives have turned to gold mining. This project was commenced about eighteen months ago, and it is estimated that about three or four ounces of alluvial gold have been obtained from the nearby Atob river. The Dagua Society's influence extends to Wolahiga, and the gold has been sent to Dagua, the proceeds of which will help to strengthen the Society's working capital.

The late war caused extensive damage to the coastal village coconut groves, and during the early post-war period some difficulty was experienced in obtaining coconuts for planting. Therefore it shall be some years before these people can show interest in copra production. It was observed that the natives have a tendency to plant their coconuts too close together, and suitable advice has been given to remedy this.

AGRICULTURE:

The staple diet of the natives in this area is predominantly sago, although in the inland areas sago is not so readily available as on the coast. However, a balance of diet is obtained by the inclusion of a variety of vegetables such as beans, apika, sago mushrooms and edible leaves, etcetera, and also meat. Such starches as taro, yam, bananas, mani and sometimes kankai are grown in small, but sufficient quantities to replace sago when scarce. Advice was given to pay more attention to the growing of these staples rather than to the preparation of sago, which is less nutritious and entails more effort.

Some introduced foods are grown such as tomatoes, shallots, pumpkin and chinese cabbage, but not in great quantities.

The patrol stressed the importance of fruit in the daily diet. Papaws are grown in quantity in the native gardens but little of the fruit is obtained due to their destruction by flying foxes. It was ordered to plant papaw trees in the village areas (the minimum of ten trees per house) where the fruit could be watched, and where these fast-growing trees would provide shade in the absence of coconut palms.

On the coast, the cultivation of pineapples has not met with the success it deserves, due to the fact that they are mainly planted in gardens where they are choked eventually by undergrowth. The natives, here, were encouraged to plant pineapples in their village areas where no work would be required to keep them cleared, and where they could also serve as a decorative device to border paths and houses.

Meat plays an important role in the native diet. Poultry and domestic pigs are in adequate supply, and a variety of game such as opossums, wild pigs, cassowaries and various bird life are hunted with bow and arrow.

The coastal natives are poor fishermen, and rely on the Aitape islands (Aid, Selco and Angel Islands) for smoked fish which is exchanged for sago.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The difficulty of maintaining a continuity in the coastal road from VOKAU to MATAPAU, is caused by the constant change of positions of the numerous river mouths, which has made the problem of bridging hopeless. During this time of the year, however, it is possible to move in comfort along the beach at low tide. The coastal road will not be required when the old German road from Aitape to Metapau is reopened.

It is intended to reopen the German road suitable for use by motor vehicles, and from general observation by this patrol, it is thought that it will not be an overly difficult task. Major bridges will have to be constructed over the Raiyu and Nigia Rivers, and cable suspension bridges, which are relatively inexpensive and easy to construct are suggested as the best method. From native reports, about a quarter of a mile of road, east of the Nigia River, may become flooded during particularly heavy rains, however this section is quickly drained in a few hours after flooding. The road for the greatest part will be on solid and well-drained soil although there will be numerous small creeks and gulleys to be bridged, which presents no problem and can be done by native labour alone.

There are, apart from the Nigia and Raiyu rivers, four big rivers to cross, namely the Drainum river near PAU, the Dendrid river near GUAU and the Dandauah nearby, and the Damau river near SUGAI. These are wide and during the dry season very shallow and sometimes almost dry. These rivers are strewn with boulders and may be rough for crossing. They may also be impassable during heavy rains, but here again, it is believed that the flooding eases in a few hours.

ROADS & BRIDGES (continued):

Near MATAPAU, the road climbs and traverses the ridge of Matapan point. A small amount of effort will be necessary to restore it for use by vehicular traffic.

The natives of the coast, are anxious to see this road reopened, as it will give them access to markets for their industries, and they will no doubt, tackle this work with more enthusiasm than normally given to road maintenance.

Roads in the inland regions are practically non-existent, and travel between villages is made by walking in and following water-courses. - satisfactory for the natives, but uncomfortable for those who rely on footwear.

This patrol was unaware that the MIHET/LABUAIN group belonged to the Aitape Sub-district, until it had arrived at WOMISEE, and as it had not yet visited BALUP village near SUALL, it was obliged to return to the coast before proceeding to MIHET/LABUAIN via ULAU, future patrols will find it easier to continue up the DIHAPAF river to ARUP hamlet and LABUAIN, thereby saving a day's hard walking.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:

A total of 621 claims amounting to 27,324.1.0, was paid during the patrol, and there are still a few outstanding claims to be paid. Some of these are awaiting approval by the District Commissioner and the Director, some have been forwarded to other Stations for payment, and some arrived at Aitape from other Stations after the patrol returned to Aitape. When they have been finalised, all War Damage Compensation payments for the Aitape East Coast and Inland area will be completed.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The Catholic Mission of the Divine Word is operative throughout the area with the exception of LEMIFRO, PRO, VOKAU and LEMIEG villages which are under the influence of the Franciscan Mission at St. Ann's, Aitape.

The Mission of the Divine Word has stations at Takamul and Ulau in the charge of Fr. R.F. Runse SVD and Fr. K. Jungsman SVD, respectively. There are catechist/schoolteachers at all villages, with the exception of ASAPAS, WOMISEE and LABUAIN, where the Mission maintains elementary village schools. Attendance at these schools is very good, and catechists report very little absenteeism. At all villages, the people were told of the Government's desire that all children attend school, and parents were told to take suitable action against their truant offspring.

There are well-attended Mission schools at Ulau and Takamul which come under the direct supervision of the Fathers in charge and the latter school has the benefit of a full-time teaching Sister.

There are no Government schools in the area.

CENSUS:

There will be noticed an increased total for the Inland census figures and this is due to the inclusion of figures for the LABUAIN/MIHET group.

Census statistics for both the Coastal and Inland areas are attached to this report.

MEDICAL:

The health of the people generally is quite good, although in the coastal area and in the hinterland of MATAPAU, tinea lubricata is prevalent.

In the ULAU/SUAIN area, quite a number of yaws cases were seen, and as treatment for this complaint was temporarily unavailable at the Suain Aid Post, they were sent to the Aitape Native Hospital for treatment. Several cases of Hansen's disease were seen. All these cases have come under the notice of the Public Health Department some having been inmates of the disbanded Hansende Colony at Lumi. They will, no doubt, be re-gathered when the Franciscan Mission at St. Anna, Aitape establish their Leprosarium.

There are five Village Aid Posts in the area, situated respectively at PAUP, ULAU, SUAIN, WOMISES and MIRET. The Aid Post at ULAU is a new establishment and replaces the previous Aid Post at YAKAMUL. The Yakamul natives are accustomed to seek medical aid from the Catholic Mission at Yakamul, and have shown little interest in their Aid Post. It is rumoured, though, that NMA Mungraan the NMA in charge, was seldom in attendance. It is only three hours walking from Yakamul to Ulaui, and the NMA will still be required to visit Yakamul on his medical rounds.

Both PAUP and WOMISES Aid Posts are staffed by Native Medical Orderlies from the Native Hospital at Aitape, and the staff are relieved every three months. The Aid Post at WOMISES was found to be clean and tidy although structural improvements need to be made to the buildings. The PAUP Post was found in a reasonable state although inspection revealed a quantity of unlabelled medicine bottles and a shortage of essentials such as dressings, bandages, etcetera.

The Aid Post at SUAIN staffed by NMA GUAR and NMA WINTS was found to be in a dirty and disorderly state. Although NMA WINTS appears to be working quite well, NMA GUAR clearly shows that he has forgotten a lot of his training. Many unlabelled and uncorked medicine bottles both for internal and external use, were heaped in confusion, and surgical equipment and dressings were left uncovered and filled with dust. GUAR stated that he had been treating several patients for Framboesia with the accepted NAB injections, however lacking distilled water, he had been using boiled creek water which had a greenish tint, and did not look very acceptable for injection use. GUAR was told to take the patients to Aitape Hospital for treatment. It is suggested that this N.M.A., receive an re-orientation course to refresh his knowledge.

The Post at MIRET had not yet been constructed at the time of the patrol's arrival. WEIR, the N.M.A. in charge, is a recent graduate of the Boram medical school and is an enthusiastic worker.

At most villages along the coast, latrines were non-existent. It is believed that a previous visiting Public Health officer had approved of the disposal of faeces in the sea, however the objectionable condition of the beaches near those villages suggests that this method of disposal is not satisfactory, and latrines were ordered to be rebuilt where necessary. Apart from this, sanitation and hygiene in the area generally was found to be quite good.

N.M.O. AMAN, who accompanied the patrol carried out his duties creditably.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Airstrips:

There is a small airstrip at Yakamul which is used solely by the Catholic Mission's Cessna aircraft, at present. The strip runs roughly nor'-east by sou'-west, is a little over 200 yards long and has one approach from the sea. The S.E. approach is blocked by the church and the convent which are set right at the end of the run-ways. In its present state, the strip is not considered safe for general use, although the Bishop of Newak, who is completely familiar with it, lands here about once a week.

The natives from Yakamul will lengthen this strip to the beach, making the overall length approximately 500 yards. This work will include the filling in of a rather large bomb-hole, several ditches and general levelling of the surface. Also the bush is to be cleared at the sides of the strip to increase the safety factor. The Father at Yakamul intends to remove the buildings from the S.E. approach when practical.

A small airstrip has been made on the coast about half a mile east of the ULAU No. 2 rest-house. This strip is far too narrow and short, and it is in an unsuitable location. A more suitable site is to be found on the south side of the Mission station, however the native owners of the ground involved, have been reluctant to have it used as an airstrip. It was explained to these natives that the airstrip is to their advantage and they have now agreed to it. Work on the new strip will be commenced when the Father from Ulau returns from patrol in early September to supervise the work.

The Mission intend to put in a strip at SUAIN where they intend to station a Brother. There should be little effort to expend on this project as the intended site is situated in a level kumai plain quite flat for an unlimited distance and therefore offering excellent approaches. There will also be no physical restrictions on the size of the runway, which will run parallel with the coast.

Cocoa Growing:

At CHINAPELI village, one MALKAIS, previously employed by the Dept. of Agriculture at Aitape, had been granted permission by the Assistant District Officer to experiment with cocoa cultivation. The cocoa was obtained from the Dept of Agriculture at Kavieng by MALKAIS' brother, and had already been planted in a nursery before the A.D.O. was advised. A total of 48 seedlings struck, and on the patrol's inspection, had grown to an average of 7 inches in height. The seedlings looked quite healthy, but some leaves had been eaten by an insect looking something like a ladybird.

A suitable location was found for the planting out of the cocoa, near the village. The ground is bounded on two sides by creeks, is about 200 yards wide and of unlimited length. The soil is porous and well-drained and extends down to four feet or more.

Planting out will be commenced when sufficient ground has been cleared to accommodate the seedlings, and will be done under supervision of a European officer.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1954/55 AITAPE.

REPORT OF POLICE PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL TO AITAPE EAST COAST
ANU INLAND.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
5416	Const. LILIAN SALIEM	This constable is a little old for patrol work. He is also slightly deaf in both ears which does not increase his effectiveness.
6528	Const. ANSIN	Agood constable but inclined to be timid, at times.
6561	Const. MALAU	A good constable. Always reliable and carries out his duties with enthusiasm.

PITAPE EAST COAST AND INLAND.
 4 miles - 1 inch.



7
5
3
1
1
3
5
7
Coastal

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954/1955

Govt. Print.—1281/1953.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE INFANTS	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.			0-1 Year			1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District				Govt. Mission		Males			Females		Child	Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
VOKAU	8.7.54	2	3				1						2	2	1	1	3				3	2	3							8	38	7	35	3	58	2	17	19	46	41	131	
PRO	9.7.54	4	1			1				1			2			1	2	3	1	2	2		4							2	21	5	17	1	19	3	19	12	22	22	81	
LEMIENG	13.7.54	3	4										4	1			1	1	3	1	9					1				13	62	15	46	4	57	3	39	41	61	56	208	
CHINAPEL	14.7.54	8	3										1	2						2	5		3			1				4	56	9	34		36	2	30	23	50	45	159	
PAUP	16.7.54	12	11	3	1	1	2						6	6	1	1					4	3	10	2					10	102	17	87	5	100	2	52	49	100	100	320		
AFVA	17.7.54	1				1							1			1														2	8	4	5		8	2	4	4	9	6	23	
YASAMU I	19.7.54	7	10										2	7		1	4	1			10	1	19	2	1				1	6	80	12	58	3	68	5	31	34	54	66	221	
YASAMU II	21.7.54	9	15	1		4	2						4	3		5	1	2	4	14	5	25	2			1				13	142	19	91	4	104	2	56	59	112	109	383	
CHAROK	23.7.54	3	2										1			3	4		1	2										3	26	4	19		23	2	14	10	24	20	75	
ULAV I	24.7.54	17	11			4	1						1	5	4			1	2	5	23	3				1	7	13	102	13	83	2	96	3	52	61	26	97	335			
ULAV II	26.7.54	8	8										3	4			1	1		1	28									3	13	68	11	51		62	2	44	45	45	62	228
SUAIN I	28.7.54	5	3	1			1	1					2	1		1	1			6	1	18	4	2					10	71	14	39	2	50	3	34	38	52	34	192		
SUAIN II		5	5	1									2	2		2		1			8									7	33	9	33	2	37	2	22	24	33	38	125	
MATAPAU	30.7.54	1				1	2						1	2		2					5					1				5	18	4	13	2	17	2	8	15	15	21	65	
TOTAL:		84	17	5	2	1	8	8	3	2	1	2	1	36	34	2	17	20	9	12	50	12	157	13	6		5	14	109	827	143	611	26	715	2	42	434	716	717	2546		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AITAPE 2 of 54/55

Patrol Conducted by R. H. BAMFORD P/O

Area Patrolled AITAPE ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. L. ROBERTS EMA.

Natives 2 NMOs

Duration - From 21/9/1954 to 24/9/1954 and 5/10/54

Number of Days Five Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 15/1953

Medical ... 1/19

Map Reference AITAPE 4 miles - 1 inch

Objects of Patrol i Revision of Census ii Payment of War Damage Compensation iii Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

22/10/1954.

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 1,446.14.3

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

36/11/249 ✓



AIT. 7-I-3

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
SEPIK DISTRICT.
20th. December, 1954.

Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MOPESEY.

Patrol Report AITAPE No. 2 of 1954/55 -
Mr. R.H. Bamford, Patrol Officer, -
Aitape Islands.

Your memorandum 30-II-249 of 24th. November, 1954 to
District Commissioner, Wewak refers.

Attached hereto please find copies of census statistics
for the above mentioned Patrol Report. I regret the delay which this
may have caused; but am certain that these statistics were attached
to the Reports when they left this office.

J.C. Williams
J.C. Williams
Assistant District Officer.

Copy D.C. WEWAK.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

AM. 30-I-I.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
Sepik District.
15th. October, 1954.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WREAF.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1954/55.

Copies of the above Patrol Report are attached hereto and forwarded for your information and further action, please.

It is regretted that more time could not be spent on this Patrol; but owing to the Assistant District Officer's hurried departure to Neat Suka in the Peled Mai Mai Arcus to investigate complaints and rumours which had come in from that area, Mr. Bamford had to be recalled to the station in order that he could take over during the absence of the Assistant District Officer. These Islands have, during the past six months been visited, however, on two occasions by the Assistant District Officer, Aitape and as Mr. Bamford points out by the District Commissioner, Sepik District on the 31st. September. In view of this I feel that nothing was lost because of the short duration of the Patrol.

The outstanding War Damage will be paid as soon as is possible and all assistance is being given to the Native with regard to their Copra Development. Mr. Pater together with the Native Copra Producers of this vicinity was interviewed by the Assistant District Officer who feels that the present arrangement is a very suitable one and should prove successful from the point of view of the Natives.

J.C. Williams
J.C. Williams
Assistant District Officer.

30-1-1.

WEM P.R.2/54-55/865
WEM37-2-4

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEM/AK. 10th December, 1954

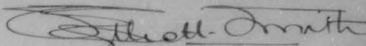
The Assistant District Officer,
Sepik District,
AITAPE.

Patrol Report AITAPE No. 2 of 1954/55-
Mr. R. H. Bamford, Patrol Officer, -
Aitape Islands.

A copy of memorandum Department of District Services
& Native Affairs, 30-11-249 of 24th November, 1954, is appended.

In relation to paragraph (2) statistics were
included in our copy of the Report. However would you please
provide further copies of the statistics for the Director.

If you desire to recommend the closure of recruiting
of the four Islands will you please, at the same time, make appropriate
application therefor in accordance with D.D.S. Circular Instruction
No. 154 of 1952.



(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

JFW/LJM

30-II-249

24th November, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sengk District,
LEMAK.

Patrol Report AITAF No. 2 of 1954/55 -
Mr. R. J. Bamford, Patrol Officer, -
Atene Islands.

Further to my memorandum 30-II-249 of the
6th November, 1954.

It is noted that the first object of this
Patrol was the revision of the census, however, census statistics
which should have accompanied this Patrol Report were not
included.

It was recommended in the body of the Report
(paragraph headed Census) that Saleo and Ali islands be closed
to recruiting.

Consideration is being given to closing all the
four islands to recruiting, but no action will be taken until the
census statistics are received.

Please have Mr. Bamford forward the census statistics
obtained following the revision of census, without delay.

PJF

15/11/54 ✓

(A. R. R.)
Director.

30-11-219

8th November, 1954

The District Council nor,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

Patrol Report AITAPE No. 2 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. H. H. Newbold,
Patrol Officer, of his five-day visit to the islands near Aitape and
to YAKOI village, is acknowledged.

Several features observed on this Patrol and described
in the Report indicate that the native situation on the four islands in
particular, has improved considerably, and now shows promise for the
future of these people.

The people of SELEO should be advised to persevere with
the replanting of coconut palms destroyed during the war. The rhinoceros
beetle can be a serious menace but in the past good results have been
obtained in reducing their numbers in groves by small boys being set to
work to catch and destroy as many as could be located. The adult owners
could have such a drive made from time to time by giving small rewards
to the boys according to the number each has caught and killed.

PA [Signature]

11/11

[Signature]
A. H. Roberts
District



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/54



In Reply
Please Quote

No. P.R. 2/54-55
Aitape/509

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAI.

25th October, 1954.

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

P/R No 2 of 1954/55 - AITAPE, SEPIK DISTRICT
Mr. R.H. BAMFORD, F. O.

For your information please.

The report makes pleasing reading, which is the case with most Island reports.

I visited the whole group during early September and was quite satisfied with what I saw there.

The patrol was cut short due to the necessity for Mr. Williams to be away from Aitape for a week, but I don't think this had an adverse effect.

War Damage payments are in the process of being finalised and every assistance is being given to get the copra production going again. The arrangement with Mr. Parer, which I have discussed with the Assistant District Officer, Aitape and the natives, is eminently suitable and will serve a most useful purpose.

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

Copy to:
Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

District of SEPIK

Report No. AITAPE 2 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by.....R.H. Bamford Patrol Officer.
Accompanied by.....L. Roberts Medical Assistant.

Area Patrolled..... Aitape Islands, Sub-District of
Aitape, Sepik District.

Patrol Accompanied by.....P.H.D. N.M.C.2

Duration.....23/9/54 to 24/9/54 and 5/10/54
-----five days.

Objects of Patrol..... I. Revision of Census
II. Payment of War Damage Comp.
III. Routine Administration.

Map Reference..... AITAPE Series 4 miles - 1 inch.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled, consisting of ANHEL, SELEO, ALI and TUMLEO Island and YAFOL village which is situated about a mile west from Aitape, was last visited by a patrol during May, 1953 (refer Patrol Report Aitape No. 5 of 5/2/53).

As will be noted, this patrol was rather hurried as the Assistant District Officer, Aitape, required the writer's presence at the Station. It is felt, however, that the short duration of the patrol was of little importance, as the Islands have been visited a number of times by various officers (including the writer) since the last patrol, and village officials make a practice of visiting the Sub-District Office, Aitape, at least once a month. The Islands were lately visited by the District Commissioner, Sepik District, on 28th September.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. L. Roberts, Medical Assistant.

DIARY:

- 21.9.54 Departed Aitape for SELEO Island in the morning aboard the Franciscan Mission's pinnace. Inspected the Island and paid War Damage Compensation.
- 22.9.54 Heavy rains delayed revision of census until about 10:00 am. Departed TUMLEO, by Mission pinnace, during the late afternoon for SELEO Island. Visited the Franciscan Mission's Native Teachers Training college.
- 23.9.54 Departed SELEO for ANHEL Island early morning, and after completing census and inspections, returned to SELEO for lunch. Lined and inspected SELEO Island in the afternoon and in the evening, proceeded to ALI Island.
- 24.9.54 Remained at ALI all day and after work completed, returned to Aitape, by pinnace, in the late afternoon.
- 5.10.54 Departed Aitape for YAFOL village and returned to Aitape.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The native situation throughout the Islands is particularly pleasing, and it is satisfying to see that the Tumbes natives, who had remained static in all respects, for a long time since the late War, are showing an interest in their own welfare and advancement, particularly with regard to coira.

The Islanders are, by nature, fairly law-abiding, although the still-existing system of "sister exchange" is mainly responsible for the incidence of adultery in the area. The patrol again urged the natives to abolish "sister-exchange" and institute "bride-price" in the marriage system.

There were a few minor complaints brought to the attention of the patrol, but these were amicably settled out of court.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All the island hamlets were found to be in a very orderly and clean state with good solidly built houses of European design. Tuleo and Selo Island, which did not particularly impress the last patrol showed a distinct improvement generally, which was pleasing to observe.

The Yakoi people, on the mainland, live in ~~skatixat~~ houses scattered around their plantation; this has been allowed as Yakoi is in close proximity to the Aitape Station and Lepier Plantation, and the natives have expressed fear that their coconuts would not be safe from pilfering unless watched. Many Yakoi natives spend a good deal of time at Tuleo Island and their houses and environs show signs of neglect.

Angel Island is dependent on rainwater caught in 44-gallon drums for their water supply. Due to the island's tiny size, attempted wells have only produced salt water. In the old days, the Angel people used to carry their water from Selo Island where successful wells were located. All the other islands have fresh-water wells, however the natives find it more convenient to catch rain-water in drums placed near their houses.

Cemeteries throughout the islands were well tended and hygienic; in particular the Angel Island cemetery.

Village Officials

Lulua ARACOL of Yakoi village, onetime Lulua of Tuleo Island, who was apparently a forceful and respected leader pre-war, has lost a lot of his control and influence, due partly to his old age, although it is thought that his decline began when his jurisdiction was confined only to Yakoi, which village was merely a hamlet of Tuleo pre-war.

Lulua ALAI of Tuleo, an educated native, is well respected by his people and is conscientious. He is ably supported by Lulua ANEL.

LARI, Lulua of all island is an efficient official, and the island is in credit to his leadership. Apart from his administrative responsibilities, LARI also manages the island's copra production. He is aided by Lulua MATO.

Lulua TOLOK of Angel Island stated his desire to retire from Office due to old age. As TOLOK's work has not been satisfactory in the past, his resignation was accepted, and he was replaced by ANU, self-styled "councillor" of Angel, who has been the leading force on the island, and who is well respected and liked by his people. The duties of Office were fully explained to ANU and his appointment is, of course, subject to approval and confirmation.

Selo Island is, in fact, run by another "councillor", RAROF although a Lulua has been appointed for the island. The Lulua is rather timid and inactive, and receives no respect nor response from his people. It is suggested that he be replaced by RAROF who is a native of good repute, is respected, and possesses good authority.

MEDICAL

W.L. Roberts, Medical Assistant from Aitape, accompanied the patrol, and as he will submit his own detailed report to his Department, let it suffice to state here that the general health of the people remains good.

Two medical Aid Posts, each staffed by a Native Medical orderly, serve the combined islands; one situated at Aii and the other at Tuleo. Both establishments have recently been rebuilt and are therefore in good condition.

MEDICAL (cont):

When heavy seas prevent the Saleo and Angel islanders from travelling to Ali for medical treatment, they are able to receive first aid from the hospital at Saleo.

Sanitation on the whole is very good, all refuse and night-soil being disposed of in the sea.

ROADS:

In keeping with the general condition of the islands, the pathways that traverse them were found to be neat and well-kept.

The Yakol natives are at present employed clearing the road through the Yakol plantation to Tepler Hill, as part of the effort to open the motor road from Aitape to ~~Wai~~. MALCOLM

AGRICULTURE:

The subsistence agricultural situation remains as reported by the last patrol (P.R.S. of 32/73). At the time of patrol, the islanders have been busy collecting their sago staple from the coast to tide them over the north-west season, now near at hand.

A few newly planted kaukau and green vegetable gardens were noted on the islands (except ~~Yakol~~ on Angel Islands, which is only about 200 yards across, and barely contains the village area) but they are small and not calculated to last the owners any length of time.

The number of poultry has not increased since the last patrol, due to their destruction by the village dogs who serve the natives in no way other than as pets.

There are no pigs kept on the islands, although there are a few kept on the mainland ground. Quite a number of domestic pigs are kept at Yakol; a number of these are owned by Tualoa Islanders.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

In the past post-war years, the islands' copra industry has been restricted due to the lack of shipping to carry the copra to market; however in the last few months, shipping has become regular and should remain so. In addition, the natives have been given good opportunity to dispose of their copra locally through the license of Tadii Plantation, Mr. J. J. Parer. Mr. Parer is offering between \$38 and \$40 per ton for native copra, for which he provides bags and transport, etcetera, thus taking all business responsibilities off the copra producers' hands.

At present, native copra produced in the area, is sun-dried, and is reported to be of quite good quality. A hot air drier has been built by the Saleo people at their mainland groves near Lesieng; however, it has not yet been put to use.

Saleo and Angel have few coconut palms on their respective islands, and rely entirely on their mainland groves for their copra. These groves were inspected by the writer during August whilst on patrol to the Aitape East Coast. The groves are not well cleared and contain an approximate combined total of six hundred palms. The native owned palms on Saleo, which were devastated by the war, have not been replanted, although the natives state that ~~in~~ efforts at replanting have been abated by rhinoceros beetles.

All island has an approximate total of 1500 palm bearing on the island, 500 of which are reserved for food. More new palms have been planted but they are not as yet producing. All also has a total of about 600 palms on the mainland which are reserved for copra.

The Yakol plantation was relatively untouched by the war, and there are an estimated number of 2000 bearing palms.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (contd).

The Tumleo people have replanted little of their war devastated coconut groves, and are lately beginning to realise how foolish they have been not having commenced intensive replantings in the immediate post-war years.

The patrol ordered that the island be cleared and planted in the approved manner - to a minimum of 15 palms per head of population, which would create a plantation of approximately 5000 palms. This work is to be commenced during the north-west season, when the natives have little to do.

CENSUS:

The population figures show a total of 1010 souls; an increase of 30 since May, 1953. As will be noted from the attached census details, the increase is a natural one.

The statistics also show that 39% of the labour potential of Saleo, and 44% of the Ali labour potential are employed; mostly outside the District. The percentage of absentee labour of both Saleo and Ali has been generally high over the past four years, and it is suggested that steps be taken to close these two islands to employment and recruiting.

Hereunder are figures (%) for/absentee labour potential of Ali and Saleo since August, 1950:

<u>Date Census</u>	<u>Saleo Absent</u>	<u>Ali Absent</u>
Aug. 1950	40%	49%
Aug. 1952	48%	39%
May. 1953	42%	43%
Sept. 1954	39%	45%

EDUCATION & MISSIONS:

The Franciscan Mission is operative throughout the Islands, and has a Father stationed at Ali to attend to the religious and educational needs of the Tumleo as well as the Ali children. A parish priest is also attached to the Mission's catechist school at Saleo who serves the Angel and Saleo Islanders.

There are village school schools on all the islands except Angel, whose children attend the school at Saleo.

A new school has recently been opened at "Bidiman", Aitape, by the Franciscan Mission, St. Ann's where the children of Tumleo are receiving elementary education.

All schools are well attended, and the Fathers report only isolated cases of occasional absenteeism.

POLICE:

No Police personnel accompanied the patrol.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

A total of forty-six claims were paid on this patrol totalling \$1,446.18. There are still a few outstanding claims yet to be paid before the area can be classed as completely paid up. Some of these are awaiting approval by the District Commissioner and the Director, some have been forwarded to other stations for payment, and some must wait at Alape as the relevant claimants whereabouts are not accurately known.

There are also a number of Yakol claims awaiting payment, however, because of Yakol's close proximity to the Station, these claimants will receive their War Damage payments at the Sub-District Office.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol was wholly satisfied with this area, and with the recent commencement of copra production, it should not be long before the islands attain the prosperity they enjoyed prior to the late War.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954 / 55

- AITAPE ISLANDS -

Dist. Form - 420/1-54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absence)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			MALES	FEMALES	Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F		
TUMLEO	22.9.54	4	2					1						3		3	3	1	3	4	3	12		5				29	72	16	51	6	57	3	54	56	70	60	264
ANGEL	23.9.54		2											1	2	1		1		1		1						4	29	6	20	2	23	3	14	13	30	50	89
SELBO	23.9.54	1	4											1	2			1	1			9	4			4	23	1	16	17	2	14	15	19	19	80			
ALI	24.9.54	13	10			1								2	5	1	2	2	29	5	30	8				25	130	24	102	6	120	3	79	59	116	138	464		
YAKOI	5.10.54	1	5					1	1							3	3	2	2	1	1	3	1			3		17	28	9	26	2	30	3	21	21	32	30	113
TOTALS		19	23			1		2	1					7	9	8	8	5	8	35	9	55	13	5		3		79	282	56	215	15	247	3	182	164	267	277	1010

30-11-255

2nd December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

ATWAPU Patrol Report No. 4 of 1954/55

Acknowledgement is made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. J. W. Macgregor, Patrol Officer, following his Patrol of considerable duration in the Palei and Mai Mai areas.

Mr. Macgregor has compiled an informative and well-written Report into which it is evident he has put much thought. The Patrol carried out a substantial amount of hard field work and the travelling from village to village, situated as they are mostly on high ridges, must have been quite often arduous.

This area is definitely on the list of new Patrol Posts which it is hoped to open in the near future, but as you say it will have to wait until more staff is available for your District. In the meantime Patrols will have to visit it as often as practicable as it is one where, if left to itself, the general situation could deteriorate fairly rapidly. The only way in which lasting improvement and progress could be made in these distant parts is for the installation of a Patrol Post at the most suitable site, from which more intensive work could be carried out among the surrounding people.

The destruction of the houses of natives WILKIL and MEEHAN during the incident involving Lance Corporal HERRING indicates high-handed and unwarranted action on somebody's part. The utmost caution should be exercised in the use of native policemen on tasks away from the immediate supervision of members of the field staff.

PA
1/14

R.L.L.
(A. A. Roberts),
Director.

30/11/55



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote
No. NEW P/R No. 1/54-55
Aitape/777

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

26th November, 1954.

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

P/R No. 1/54-55 AITAPE - J.W. MACGREGOR P.O.

For your information please.

Mr. MacGregor has compiled quite a reliable report.

It was most unfortunate that Mr. MacGregor^{4th} died at Baiyer River during the course of the patrol, with the result that the patrol officer hastened to Lumi for additional information which gave rise to some misunderstanding even to the extent that it was alleged his patrol had suffered casualties. This in turn, among other things, gave rise to unrest and a certain amount of illtimed talk which prompted me to send patrols from Lumi, Aitape, and Meprik who concentrated at Mantauku, from whence a combined patrol of two officers and thirty-five police toured the Mai Mai area, after which Mr. MacGregor continued with the normal patrol upon which he was engaged.

I personally flew into Mantauku (my third visit) and spoke to an assembled four thousand people there and Mr. Assistant District Officer Williams spent several days in the Palei investigating rumours of unrest which was found to be without foundation. I subsequently visited Bongos and saw some Three thousand people and ascertained that the general area to the South East was quiet and orderly.

There is no doubt that a Post is necessary in the general area but it is quite useless worrying about it until suitable staff is available.

The men, WILUL and M-IYAN, were subsequently apprehended and taken to Aitape. The arresting constable was in error in arresting them and no charge was preferred. The matter has now been settled satisfactorily.

Both killers mentioned by Mr. MacGregor at page eight have been convicted in the Supreme Court at Newak recently.

Subsequently a number of village officials have visited Newak via Aitape and report a general improvement throughout the area covered by the Patrol.

Elliott-Smith

(S. Elliott-Smith)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

ATT. 30-I-I

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District,
18th. November, 1954.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1954/55

Attached hereto is the above mentioned Patrol Report, which covers the Palei and Mai Mai Census Sub-Divisions of the Aitape Sub-District.

Mr. F.W. Mac Gregor has submitted a detailed report of a patrol which appears to have been conducted in thorough manner.

The incident of the natives WILUL and MOYAN of Yerisi has already been discussed with you. The Village officials of Yerisi Village brought these two men into Aitape a week after you had visited Mant Suku. The complaint was heard by the writer. The village official who had complained to the Lumi Police Constable L/ Cpl MEREINGA actually had no reasonable complaint and I consider that L/ Cpl MEREINGA was in the wrong in placing the natives concerned in Handcuffs. In the interview at this office neither the two natives concerned or the village officials who had accompanied them stated that at any time WILUL or MOYAN had threatened L/ Cpl MEREINGA. The two natives had been asked to work on the road from Yerisi to Sabig but did not do so. They did not 'sack' the talk of the Village Official but told him their reasons for not being able to do such work at that time. These reasons quite satisfied me. In view of the fact that the two natives had already had their houses destroyed, while hiding in the bush, no action was taken against them. Some considerable time was spent, however, in explaining the law to them.

The Lulusi of Mant Suku. TAMOGAMBU, has informed me that the native had, under Father Florian's guidance, half completed a road from the Mant Suku Airstrip to the Mission Station at that site. Father Florian is at present taking note of possible road sites while he is walking through the areas and when he has covered the area completely I intend having a conference with him concerning the possible development of motor roads in the Area.

J.C. Williams
J.C. Williams
Assistant District Officer.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: OIC NA Branch FROM: THS & NA

SUBJECT: DATE: 30.12.54

A recommendation is contained in the paragraph headed 'Areas' in this Report that the islands of Ale and Selso (off Hapte) should be closed to recruiting. Please examine with a view that the four islands (that is the whole little group) be closed to recruiting for a period.

Mr. Mellis

Discussed with Director 8/1/55 who directs no action at present time observing DC has not made recommendation of BV when next P/R on area received

(P/A)

12/3

o/v on 15/3/55 ✓

THS
4/1/55
Govt. Printer 11/11/55

THE TERRITORY OF PANDA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Number of Aitape Report No. 4 1954/55

Officer Conducting : J.W. MCDONNELL, Patrol Officer.
Area visited : Palak - Kai Kai.
Accompanied by : J.W. MEARNS, Casual Patrol Officer.
(12/10/54 - 16/10/54)
: T.J. Constabulary average, I.N.M.S.
Duration : 20/10/54 to 16/10/54
1/10/54 22/10/54
No. of Days : 79 days

OBJECTS

- 1) Routine Administration
- 2) Census Revision - Palak
- 3) Inspection villages Kai Kai.

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30-1-1.

30-11-255

2nd December, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AITAPE Patrol Report No. 4 of 1954/55

Acknowledgement is made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. J.W. Macgregor, Patrol Officer, following his Patrol of considerable duration in the Palel and Mai Mai areas.

Mr. Macgregor has compiled an informative and well-written Report into which it is evident he has put much thought. The Patrol carried out a substantial amount of hard field work and the travelling from village to village, situated as they are mostly on high ridges, must have been quite often arduous.

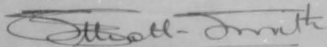
This area is definitely on the list of new Patrol Posts which it is hoped to open in the near future, but as you say it will have to wait until more staff is available for your District. In the meantime Patrols will have to visit it as often as practicable as it is one where, if left to itself, the general situation could deteriorate fairly rapidly. The only way in which lasting improvement and progress could be made in these distant parts is for the installation of a Patrol Post at the most suitable site, from which more intensive work could be carried out among the surrounding people.

The destruction of the houses of natives NIIMIL and MOYAN during the incident involving Lance Corporal MOREINGA indicate high-handed and unwarranted action on somebody's part. The utmost caution should be exercised in the use of native policemen on tasks away from the immediate supervision of members of the field staff.

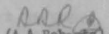
Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

Forwarded for your information.

Will you please inform Mr. MacGregor accordingly.



(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner


(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

District Headquarters, Sepik District,
WEWAK 8th December, 1954.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

ATY. 30-I-I

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
Sepik District.
18th. November, 1954.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

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J.C. Williams
J.C. Williams
Assistant District Officer.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was unavoidably split into three parts. It was firstly interrupted on the 17th September when I received word of my father's death by police messenger from Aitape, whilst the patrol was at KEMISE village. I accompanied by two police and personal servant left KEMISE at 1900hrs, the same day, and walked non-stop 16 hours to reach Lual, the nearest Government station the following day. On returning to Lual from Newak on September the 22nd to continue my patrol, instructions were through by radio that I was to stay at Lual and accompany the Assistant District Officer to HEMILU. Later orders followed in which I was to return to Hual. I returned to Hual on September the 29th and was interviewed by the District Commissioner concerning resurvey of areas in the Palei - Mai Mai areas. I then accompanied the District Commissioner in Bishop Airfield's Cessna aircraft, arriving at HEMILU on the 1st October. Mr. J.C. Williams, A.D.O. from Aitape had investigated the resurvey and found that to be without basis. The District Commissioner instructed me to carry out a short patrol with the assembled police and in conjunction with Mr. J.H. Weir, Cadet Patrol Officer from Naprik. The patrol was to be of two to three weeks duration in the Mai Mai area and its object was the inspection of villages and to gauge what unrest there was amongst the people. On completion of the Mai Mai patrol Mr. Weir returned to Naprik and I continued with the villages, yet remaining, to complete the Palei census Sub-Division.

The Palei - Mai Mai areas lie directly behind Aitape on the Sept. Hill of the Forecellis ranges. The northern region the Palei is the most rugged-----however the Mai Mai considering how far north from the divide it is, and unlike the range to the east and the South West to the west, is extremely rough. It appears that in recent geological time there has been an uplift to the country. This terrain is further out sloped by numerous rivers, creeks and watercourses which drain it.

The prevailing rocks is a grey shale which has undergone considerable folding action. In areas where a cross section of the strata has been cut out there are many interesting fold structures to be noted-----it is a student of geology paradise. Considerable deposits of a coarse grained sandstone are also to be found.

The very dry weather was experienced throughout most of the patrol. The shortage of water in villages was a problem, the drinking water coming from holes made in the ground near the base of mango palms. On many occasions this drinking water was foul smelling and full of foreign bodies. Practically all the small watercourses and streams had ceased running with even the rivers being reduced to very small brooks. The bush had become dry with grass being in parts and a carpet of dry dead leaves upon the ground.

The last patrol through the Palei area was carried out by Patrol Officer Mr. J. Stanford in September to October, 1953. The Mai Mai was lastly controlled in October, 1952 to January, 1953 when Assistant District Officer Mr. G.H. Weir completed the area.

TRACK

20th July : Patrol left Aitape by Mission Jeep to Raibu River at 1000hrs. Ferried across river and embarked in Lt. H. Paret's Command car which later developed a puncture. Patrol delayed awaiting truck which to get on to the end of Padji strip. Carriers from LINGIAP village waiting. Left strip 1400hrs arrived KIMAU resthouse 1700hrs.

21st July : Left KIMAU resthouse 0700hrs thence by LIPAU resthouse through Lipau gorge across Torricelli divide to YAPUNDA village. Caught by rain.

22nd July : Spent day at YAPUNDA village. Visited by Officials from BUNA, ASIKI, KOWANDE, MANUKA and also some from Mai Mai to learn patrol's itinerary. YAPUNDA census recorded. Const Hauvi arrived from Aitape as reinforcement.

23rd August : Sunday observed.

24th August : To KAWUNGA village. 0820hrs to OYIGRA, recorded census and met by officials of 3RD Lt.

25th August : Left KAWUNGA 0730hrs arrived 0900hrs BENEI resthouse. Census taken and returned and in company with balance of patrol to SIMILAWA resthouse 40 minutes walk. Caught by heavy rain. Headed census recorded.

26th August : In morning to complete ASIKI at 0900hrs. Returned and dealt with one I.A.R. case.

27th August : Const. Hauvi to escort prisoner to Aitape, also sent Mail parcel to SIMUNUK 0800hrs passed head of AGAMU. Arrived 1000hrs and completed census. Passed a proposed Mission strip in route to SIMUNUK. To visit village well. Lined village in the afternoon.

28th August : Waited for the arrival of 1ST village in the AMAKAMAI. Const. Hauvi reinforcement and personal servant arrived from Aitape onto BUNDEK approx. hours walk. Village cleared under supervision.

29th August : Left BUNDEK 0820hrs arrived YAUU 0900hrs. House in good. Thence to KAWUNGA 55 mins. Informed by Lulual that they have joined with HAGRAVE 10 mins away. New book made out.

30th August : To WANGI village 0750hrs. No rain walk. Gorge direct to BUNDEK. Recorded WANGI census thence to YAUU 25 mins. Then returned to YAUU 1000hrs to go onto BUNDEK. arrived 1700hrs 2 1/2 hrs.

31st August : To Dred Hill 0800hrs via SIMUNUK to meet Dr. Shidoh. Dr. aidpost at NAWATEK arrived 1400hrs.

1st August : At Dred Hill.

2nd August : Departed Dred Hill 0630hrs arrived WUNGAN 1300hrs. Settled two complaints.

3rd August : Lined WUNGAN and minor matters attended to. On to KOWANDE at 0945, 1 hour 20mins away. Villagers set to clearing village under supervision. Const. Hauvi from Aitape with mail.

4th August : Lined KOWANDE. No complaints stayed further day supervising work.

5th August : Const Hauvi remained to continue supervising left at 0900hrs by SIMUNUK, MANUKA to YAPUNDA, arrived 1245 hrs. Some rain. Now to start second stage of Padi area.

DIARY (cont.)

15th August : Officials of villages already visited assembled for a talk on matters I had found not up to scratch and which needed doing. W.A.R. court held.

16th August : Const Bergard to Allape with mail and prisoner. At 0730hrs patrol to WIKI, 1 hour 10 mins walk. Census recorded and thence to WIKI. Dubbed of SUNDU caught up with the patrol on the track and informed as of a murder. Courts Jagera and Dalwari despatched to apprehend. Census taken in the afternoon.

17th August : Morning spent in cleaning village. Const Gawi arrived from MDSARDI. Proceeded to WOMIL at 1500hrs arrived at 1630hrs. Census taken minor complaints heard.

18th August : With two police and W.N.C. to WEM and WINE at 0730hrs. Walking distance 1 hour 10mins and 1-hour 30 respectively. Returned to WEM at 1020 hrs. Minor disputes noted to be settled at villages concerned.

19th August : Left for WURD 0730hrs via headst of WOKA, arrived 0930hrs. Track over very rough and broken country. Spent day bathing bad land. Two police returned from SUNDU with murderer and witnesses.

20th August : Constables Jagera and Dalwari to Allape with mail, murderer and witnesses. Patrol onto YALPA at 0900hrs 1 1/2 hours walk. Recorded census thence to WAI village arriving 1235, 2 hours 30 mins walk. Two natives despatched to MESSU for ADU, mail letter.

21st August : Lined WAI, and incorporated WESU. Also recorded SUDU census. Patrol to SINDU for census, cargo by another route to warehouse at MALSU. 1 hour 20mins. Caught by rain. Const. Bergard arrived from Allape with personal stores and mail.

22nd August : Investigated TUBU of WESU re ADU mail letter. Gave talk to assembled officials. Visited by officials of SUDU and SAKU. Was audience by the cries of a small child during the night, aroused N.O. Jomto, but child past assistance.

23rd August : Recorded census WALON, SIVARA. Const left at SIVARA to supervise cleaning of village. Det W. R. Correll recorder from head at WOTI village 1 hour walk. Continued with TUBU of WESU investigation. N.O. of WESU reported two suspects from Justice.

24th August : WOTI village cleaned under supervision. Mr Correll spent on. N.O. case held concerning fight between JUK and MURUSU. Radio message to Det by N.O. WESU for news, to escort.

25th August : At WOTI investigated allegations against Laloni of WAK. and brought from surrounding villages to feed large lines.

26th August : WOTI census recorded. Dr. Florio passed through from head to MURUSU, to ORE village for census, 2 1/2 hours walk. Returned then proceeded to MURUSU. Violent storm nearly blew the muddy wetness over.

27th August : Left for WESU at 10:00hrs after completing census of WAK. 2 hours walk. Track mostly follows rivers. Two natives of handcraft incident gone back. 1 shot wild pig in the afternoon.

8

19th August (Contd.)

2nd August : At YEMSI, ONI - YEMUSAL engaged with villagers in collecting materials for new resthouse also clearing of village. No word of escapees.

3rd August : YEMSI census recorded. Village warned about hiding escapees. Relatives of WILAL and MOIYAN given a talk and sent to look for the two prisoners at work on resthouse.

4th August : Village spoken to again re evaders and sent to look for them. Prisoners at work. Consts. Jigera, Serivun, Selapan and Mikopain arrived from Aitape with mail.

5th August : Men of village again sent out. Given talk in the afternoon. Prisoners at work. Rain in the afternoon.

6th September : Villagers told to remain in village. Patrols of police sent out to locate footprints after previous afternoon rain. Const. Waman reported seeing footprints. I left police to search edge of YEMSI territory. Some women who had run away returned.

7th September : Const Tauvi to Lusi with 3 carriers for supplies. Police out searching, also villagers.

8th September : Consts. Selapan and Mikopain to Aitape with mail and prisoners. Old men of the village reported to have seen footprints and knew where WILAL and MOIYAN were hiding. Consts Waman and Jigera left to investigate.

9th September : The two constables returned. Police also. Reported having seen old campsite. Village again lined and given a talk.

10th September : Const. Wandi returned from Lusi with stores. Cpl Sawingis also reported from Lusi Det. to help with evaders. His story re arresting of WILAL and MOIYAN investigated. Small child reported to WILAL that he saw escapees previous night on way to SABIG. Did not report it as they threatened to kill him if anything was said.

11th September : Consts. Wani and Serivun to the villages of WUWIL, WAMU, WALIN and WOST to bring in Officials as their territory adjacent YEMSI, to gain their assistance in the search. Word also sent for officials of SIMRAF and SABIG.

12th September : WUWIL WUWIL WUWIL reported having seen WILAL the previous day. Natives told to locate camp if possible and capture or send word for police. Rain in afternoon.

13th September : YEMSI villagers told to remain in village after previous night's talk. Police patrols sent out to search for footprints. Messages sent out as "paranot" at night for the two escapees to give themselves up.

14th September : Officials of SABIG reported no trace in their area. Police again out, also villagers.

15th September : The search went on.

16th September : Word sent by WUWIL of SIMRAF re patrol doing census of WAMU and SIMRAF the evening week.

17th September : Sunday observed.

DIARY (contd.)

13th September : Patrol left YERISI 0800hrs to SAMID 1015hrs. Census recorded. Complaint heard from M.L.T. of BINEARE, to be dealt with the village.

14th September : To BINEARE 30mins walk. Census recorded. Man from SAMID involved in fighting taken into custody.

15th September : Left for YERISI 0500hrs. Spent day hearing M.L.T. case. Received news of father's death. Left for Luni 1900hrs.

16th September : Arrived Luni Government Station 1100hrs.

1st October : Arrived 11th District Commissioner in Bishop Arkfield Casera at MANTBUNG. Assisted natives spoken to by D.C. Myself and Messrs Mr. J.M. Wearne C.P.O to conduct a short patrol in the Mai Mai

2nd October : Organising patrol. A.B.O. Luni's gear returned. Two police to Aitape under A.B.O. Aitape's instructions.

3rd October : Sunday observed.

4th October : Left MANTBUNG at 0805hrs arrived SIREMILA 0915hrs. Inspected SIREM, MANGASAMBA villages. Carriers for rest of the trip recruited.

5th October : Patrol moved onto No. 2. SIREM and inspected KEMBIEM and MURUMU. Minor complaint settled. To KLALEI 101 inspected a proposed airstrip site on the way. Note measured later when low scrub has been cleared. KLALEI 2 1/2 hours walk.

6th October : Inspected village and talked to the people. Const. Margara to Aitape with mail.

7th October : Myself, Mr. J.M. Wearne and 6 police accompanied by 10 natives with bush knives to OK river to find a possible strip site. Returned to KLALEI No 2 as cargo was moved during the day.

8th October : Returned to possible strip site. KLALEI natives. Had started clearing. The KUMBOO people were not in strength some misunderstanding. Made camp by the river.

9th October : KUMBOO turned up in strength and they with KLALEI finished clearing. Mr. J.M. Wearne and myself measured location with compass and chain. Returned to KLALEI No 2. at 1730hrs.

10th October : At KLALEI. Heard secondary case. Mr. J.M. Wearne completed strip diagram.

11th October : Patrol to SUEINARA in the MAI, thru walk. Inspected village and gave talk to the natives.

12th October : To KUMBOO village left 0800hrs arrived TRIGERS. Caught by very heavy rain. Const. Wase escorted prisoner to Aitape.

13th October : Word received from AFO Luni re escaped prisoner. KEMU Jackson Hume and Wam despatched to JALIS. Proceeded at 0730hrs to KEMU. 2 hours 10 mins. Met along the officials of SAMO and KUMBOO village inspected and natives given a talk. Left for MAI MAI village arrived after 2 hours 30mins then proceeded to prearr Government Post.

14th October : Const. Motji very sick patrol stayed the day. He was treated with penicillin. Inspected old Mai Mai strip.

REMARKS (Contd.)

17th October : Coast. Netji much better. Left Old Post to WAKILO group 3 hrs walk. Gave talk to natives inspected village. To WAKISUMI 2 hour 30mins by MARIAN. Paid carriers who had been with us for the trip.

18th October : Coast. Bergaru from Aitape with mail, Coasts. Mann and crew with escaped prisoner from Sabig, also IADUNI. Left for SIEM to continue with census. Mr. J.M. Moore to AMES on his way back to Kappil.

19th October : Sunday observed. Patrol of SIEM returned to Lusi with prisoner.

20th October : Lined SIEM, WAKASUMI. Minor matters settled. A few Absentees as reported later. Patrol to USTIRAMU.

21st October : WAKISUMI, KERRIEP census recorded. Cargo to WAKASUMI by 4 minutes walk. Myself with 3 police measured strip visited before. No work with wind and rain in the afternoon.

22nd October : Rain continued to midway. WAKASUMI census recorded in P.M. afternoon. Officials given a talk. J.M.C. from Aitape. WAKASUMI reported.

23rd October : SIEM 4 police and J.M.C. spoke to natives WAKU, WAKASUMI 10 minutes and 40 mins walk respectively. Returned to resthouse. Then to WAKASUMI to complete census. Cargo ahead to AMES. Go on to AMES looked at airstrip site.

24th October : Returned to strip and took measurements with chain.

Back to SIEM and KERRIEP for census, very close together. Then to resthouse. Completed POLI, WAKA Census in the afternoon. Only 20 mins and 30 mins walk from resthouse.

25th October : AMES census taken, minor matters settled. Left for SIEM by 8.30 hrs. AMES carriers deserted before they had complete their task. Went onto WAKASUMI passing through WAKASUMI and WAKASUMI 2 1/2 hours walk.

26th October : WAKASUMI, WAKASUMI and WAKASUMI census settled. Minor complaints heard.

27th October : To WAKASUMI cargo direct to WAKASUMI. To WAKASUMI 1 hour walk. Census recorded and respects paid to late P.O. WAKASUMI grave. Then to WAKASUMI for census 30mins walk. Debate attended to and proceeded to WAKASUMI 3 hrs walk, arrived in pouring rain.

28th October : Cargo ahead to WAKASUMI resthouse. Myself and 4 police to inspect WAKASUMI strip afternoon most of day within 1000 ft. Gave a heavy rain to commence with chain. Arrived WAKASUMI via WAKASUMI and WAKASUMI.

29th October : At WAKASUMI finalising patrol. Coast. Bergaru to SIEM to arrange carriers. Coast. Mann to Aitape to receive 400 of patrol returns. Coast. Annin reported from Aitape on his way to capture escaped prisoner.

30th October : Patrol departed WAKASUMI 0600 hrs was fogged with heavy rain for considerable time till over divide and well down the lip. Arrived WAKASUMI resthouse 11.30 hrs. Coast. Bergaru reported with escaped prisoner he had captured at WAKASUMI village.

31st October : Left WAKASUMI resthouse 0700 hrs arrived WAKASUMI strip 1000 hrs. Three transport was waiting to take us to Aitape. Cargo proceeded by road.

WHITE AFFAIRS

Previous to this patrol into Mac Pato - Kai Kai I had heard that these people were in a semi-primitive state. I found however that in some respects they were far more sophisticated than the people in Brazilian Sub-District or the Negroes in Brazil. Pidgin English was widely spoken and understood and there were few men of workable age that had not, at some time or other, been away to work on European plantations. The Patoi tribal area was closed to traffic to recruiting and has only been open since the 30th of June this year. It is these young men who are returning to their villages cause most of the trouble. The acquisition of goods bought from their earnings gives them the opportunity to "float" to cover the least fortunate. The fact that these men have been away to work for the "Whitemen" grants them the authority to stir their views and a knowledge of the Government law. I am sure from an insight and 48 hours that they would have been away to work that you know anything. It seems to me that in future a similar attitude will have to be adopted if the people are to progress according to our concepts.

The main instigators of a fight between the villages of MARI and MARIKAI were a group of men who were all ex-plantation labourers. This fight would have been strictly only a police case. We noticed an OAI native with a badly lacerated head on his back. The Constable later asked the officials if there had been a fight. The officials at first denied it till the constable pointed out and the native asked what had happened.

At MARI, the P.O. of MARIKAI, Mibebe, told the patrol that a few months previously a group of MARIKAI natives had attacked a party, including two women, of MARIKAI people working sugar. One woman had been badly beaten up, others had received wounds and two went to Laul for treatment. When the MARIKAI villagers carried the patrol's gear to MARIKAI they were fined and the MARIKAI natives who had been assaulted, picked out the alleged offenders. The two instigators of this attack, Kava and Rini, brothers who had just returned from plantations, stated the previous day had been very helpful in the recording of cases as his group of 150 men was better than the tribals. The rest of the group were also young men. Kava and Rini when apprehended did not appear to be particularly disturbed but gave me the impression that they would be able to talk their way out of it quite easily. They had been responsible for beating up the old women. The dispute had arisen over a pig.

The patrol spent from the 20th August to the 15th September in an attempt to apprehend natives, MARIKAI and MARIKAI who had escaped when taken into custody by L/Cpl Rowlands of the Laul detachment. These natives received the headstuds by means of a with a hidden blade. L/Cpl Rowlands was sent to take the patrol by the ABO Laul to help in the capture. It appears that L/Cpl Rowlands had been sent to investigate reports of ill-treatment regarding in village on the fringe of the MARIKAI adjoining the MARI, as at the time early January this year the MARIKAI was still closed. On returning to Laul he had been told that he had discovered the MARIKAI. The road and the village was overgrown and on seeing the MARIKAI MARIKAI mentioned the fact, that if the Patrol Officer from MARIKAI saw the village in this condition there would be trouble. The Patrol Officer said that the two natives MARIKAI and MARIKAI were responsible for leading the rest of the village in opposition against any work proposed in clearing the roads and establishing the village. When L/Cpl Rowlands approached MARIKAI and MARIKAI on request of the MARIKAI, they threatened to assault the policeman. The Laul Corporal threatened them to take them to Laul Government Station. That day the party proceeded as far as MARIKAI where MARIKAI and MARIKAI escaped.

WITNESSES (Cont.)

This incident was first reported by the Tribal of KIRISI, when he visited the patrol at 2071. He was told not to mention the fact that if possible the two suspects would be arrested when they passed for census. When the patrol reached KIRISI and searched the census both Mital and Mogan were not present, they had fled taking their wives and were hiding in the bush. Mital was given to the inhabitants of the village explaining the fact that it was breaking the law to hide weapons. The relatives of the two men were questioned and advised that the two Mital and Mogan had not committed any grave crime and if they gave themselves up it would be taken into consideration. Parties of villagers were sent out to find them and tell them to come in. All this failed and the people show a total indifference and were quite un-co-operative-----it was then I decided if the patrol was to be a success every effort would have to be made to capture these two and as usual, none of the village. This led to a prolonged stay in the area and had many occasions a good 10-12 miles. When the patrol first arrived at KIRISI village the natives were frightened but in the end the people became quite friendly with the military police and as whenever I visited about the village. Later on when the village signified KIRISI one of the men I had promised to find escaped from jail but on returning to the village gave himself up to the patrol. The patrol later took it back to base without police escort.

The reception given the patrol in the earlier stages was generally good. In the villages of KIRISI and in the Mt. Mt. area, the KIRISI group, KIRISI village and the KIRISI group the attitude was one of marked indifference. When on nothing the state of KIRISI to I village, the officials were asked if they had been to KIRISI and heard the talk given by the District Commissioner. They informed us that they had been and on returning questioned the people and outlined what was to be done. Some of the assembled villagers had replied that, if they wanted to assist the village and Co what work was required the officials themselves could do it as they were the natives' children. Of course nothing was done except the building of a larger than police to accommodate the big line with the patrol and the acquisition of the village horse witness to this fact. This was also the case when I enquired from the officials of the KIRISI group. However the villages KIRISI and KIRISI in which the initial census was taken by AGO teams in 1952 the people were pleased to see us.

An interesting fact brought to light in marriage disputes is the customing of the women to choose who they prefer for their husbands. This however often and not causes a clash between the preferences and the husband for whom they are called. In most cases these matters were referred to the officials as being their affairs but these disputes are usually brought up when both parties have reached a deadlock. It is very difficult to officiate on these questions, though it is the policy to allow the women her preference, she also has her obligations to her brother or whose "ambang" she is.

In the course of the patrol an incident was apprehended near KIRISI village in the Anambai. The case is pending trial at the next District Court sitting in Wavel. The District of KIRISI reported the incident practically as soon as it happened.

INDIAN AFFAIRS (Contd.)Village Officials.

On the average the Village Officials throughout both areas are very poor. Remarkably few understand their duties and great pains were taken in all cases to make it clear what their position entailed. They were adept at hiding trouble, though at all times the assembled villagers were told they could approach me for the settlement of any matter. In this regard the tribal of 1955 and the Lolani of WANA are a fine example. It was not till word had come by letter from the ADC Lodi concerning certain allegations of happenings in their charges and the respective Officials again approached that it was brought to light, though the patrol had passed through their villages.

The big factor behind this ineptitude is the distance which the Police, Mai Mai is from villages. The patrol seen once a year is not sufficient backing in such areas. Another drawback is the large number of Officials found in most villages, every small hamlet has some type of Official, each holding his responsibility that upon someone's shoulders or shoulders amongst themselves. These hamlets are composite of smaller hamlets made up from family groups with no hereditary and leaders of the village community. It appears that the area is over-covered with Officials and better administration would require if the number was reduced.

One of the best Officials in both areas is the Chief of KHEHAI, Wiman. This native previous to being elected spent a year in jail when taken up fighting some years ago. He is very progressive in his thought, in fact I advised him to go a bit easier in his reforms and to think more gradually. Another good type is the Lolani of KHEHAI, Ambawani. This Official was very helpful and accompanied the patrol for a short period, he was useful in explaining to the Village Officials their duties, of which he had a good grasp.

Villages and Housing

In both areas the villages are situated high upon the tops of the ridges, usually in the most precipitous part with one or more sides of the isolation practically sheer, especially in the Police sector. This was due back to the old tribal fighting days but nevertheless the country is so rugged that level sites are hard to find. In the Police area the mainly level parts of the Mai Mai they consist of a cluster of houses lining the ridge top in the general direction, such as SIM, WAKAI, WAKAI, and WAKAI it is possible to walk eastward to a hill, or mountain houses lining the ridges. The houses are built upon that level ground available or what has been excavated, the larger areas of level ground being left for the "training" areas. From these villages sites all vestiges of tracks are removed and when there is rain the clayey topsoil becomes a sticky mud which sticks to the feet like slugs. Football plays have been played in the village areas.

The houses conform usually to a uniform pattern, that is a low structure built upon the ground in shape something like an upturned boat. Their construction consists of posts supporting the main pillars upon which rests the beams to form the roof. There are two secondary pillars or smaller posts at

Villages and House (Contd.)

side of the main one. These barriers are of very light timber or sometimes bamboo. Walls are made either from the backbone of the sago leaf or the bark which surrounds the head of "lilbor" palm. The "pungai" is placed side by side in a framework of "pititi" or sticks joined by luyor vine and fastened. In the case where "lilbor" is used the bark is seen to the framework with strips of luyor vine. The roof sits very low over the house with a larger overhang in the front, the only ventilation being two doors placed at the back and front. The average dimensions are: width 10ft., length from 25 to 30ft and the height 3ft. A variation to this type of house was seen at YERISI where the structure was much sturdier in construction and having a gabled shape, the walls being built with small timber instead of "pungai". At NARA, WEI, NUAL, WORO and WIMA the houses were joined together with four or five families living in one dwelling. The longest type of this house seen was at NUAL where the particular one was some 50ft in length. In the Mai Mai they generally accommodate two families.

The general impression gained from visiting these villages is that they are rarely inhabited, the natives preferring to live in small garden communities than in the communal settlements. These garden communities being confined to one family group. One has only to leave the beaten track to see the number of houses scattered around the bush, each with their own coconuts and other food bearing trees.

Taking into consideration the fact of the poor design and construction of these dwellings there were many that were condemned with leaking roofs, rotten walls and being in the general state of disrepair. Villages being especially bad in the matter of housing were NOKANDE, NARA, MURUMUAL, BIKARA in the Palei, the BIMA group collectively and also KIANEII 1, 2, 3, VEI'I and NAKILO in the Mai Mai area.

Some time was also spent at NOKANDE, SUNDUI, MANE-AT, NUAU and YERISI in the cleaning of the village area under supervision. The natives had allowed the bush to encroach on the precincts of the villages cutting out the sunlight and this underbrush becoming choked with a dense, overhanging breeding ground for flies which were exceedingly virile and abundant throughout both areas. The condition of the villages of KIANEII, VEI'I and NAKILO in the Mai Mai area was filthy and the place littered with rubbish. Although a week previously at ARESUM the District Commissioner had warned them to make an special effort that a patrol would be coming round to inspect their villages. In contrast to these bad ones it was a pleasure to visit TOKINARA and WELOSU in the lower Mai Mai.

GENERAL

Some 35 new names were entered mainly from the villages of BOUNI, MURUMUAL, YERISI, SAKI and SIKAP. A large percentage of these names being men who had been away at work when the census was taken. At BOUNI and SIKAP the people previously included the wives of men away on plantations or the wife of the brother present in the book. As all these men had returned the SIKAP list became complicated with changing names that I was forced to strike out a few.

The Hamlet of WELO was included in the MAI census as in reality it is a Hamlet of MAI and always lived as MAI. NARANDE and

EMISUR(COAST.)

YANSON located YADALRO as the village of YANSON had communicated with WASHING and the natives wanted a concession so they chose the name of the land upon which the resthouse is situated.

At DUMAY the patrol was approached by the natives of the village of WE in the Anakak requesting the patrol to go and conduct the census. The Luwai of WE was sent for an official village book. It was noted that the village was in the WE District and had been visited from all directions by one I carried out in the area, since early 1951. The Luwai was told that the ADO MAPK would be informed.

WALFOSE

For good administration in the Falei - Palwai it will be necessary to establish a Patrol Post, as it is such the far way to effective control and the tropical region is a natural barrier between the region and the Government Station. In the past season it is only the hardy who venture forth to it. The natives themselves are very enthusiastic to have a station near accessible and respectfully approached the patrol concerning the plan for a Government Officer in the area.

The following two sites were located and I will briefly outline their advantages and disadvantages. Their situation of course depends upon the possibility of building an airstrip and finding fuel is very difficult in the rugged hilly country of the Falei - Palwai. Airstrips will be gone into full later in the report. The first possible site found was on the banks of the O. river, Map ref: WAKI 1347 2079 (N) 1718; approximately one hour walk from the MALEI group of villages and practically the same distance from the WOFOS group in the Gump. This location is in the centre of a large population, there are ready and available within in a few hours some 4,000 natives for work on building the zone and in the future station maintenance. Being on the banks of a river there would be no shortage of water which is a problem in the Palwai during the dry season. Timber and building materials are plentiful and close nearby. Land, in establishing posts in densely populated areas, would be readily available as the position is just far enough away. Its proximity to the orange zone in the Draikiri Sub-District would bring this area under its control. It is affiliated with SIE in the Palwai Census Sub-Division in District. The O. river site's main drawback would be with the airstrip as built upon the banks of the river it would be subject to occasional flooding. The other possible post is located near YIRAKI village in the SIE (Map ref: (N) 1915). The Roman Catholic mission have already established a tentative station and airstrip but this strip according to its position would only be suitable for small planes of the Cessna type. It is my opinion upon looking at it that a suitable aerodrome could be made further down the ridge. Mr. W. Frost was at Draikiri whilst on patrol in the SIE also marked this strip. This location would have all the advantages of O. river in concentration of people, a small river on the northern side would supply the water, timber and building materials would be in sufficient quantity, though not in the same abundance as the other place. Land may be a problem as the post would be only a few minutes walk from YIRAKI village. Its advantages however would be the strip which has better possibilities for making a good one and would be all weather. Both the O. river site and the YIRAKI location has potentialities for the future establishment of a Sub-District Station.

ROADS AND PATHS

The main route into the Palai - Mai Mai area starts from the western end of Tadji airstrip and passes southward over the coastal plain. It follows the Nigili river then the Lipan from the coastal plain through the Lipan gorge and climbs over the Torrecelli divide to the Mulapel creek following it and then the On river till it comes to YAPINA village. To go onto the Mai Mai the track skirts the On river crossing and recrossing it till near YIACH where it leaves the river and follows the ridges through the villages of MAI, YASBIL, YILAWILL and thence onto WAKESWILL only crossing other rivers. The alternate route to Palai - Mai Mai leaves the coast at the back of St. Anne mission station and passes through the villages of WAPON, SIROMA, AUSI and EARA, then crosses the divide to the village of MUKU. Before coming to MUKU the track fords the headwaters of the On river, which on reaching the Lipan gap runs parallel to the gorge for some distance. From MUKU to YAPESWILL the track passes through the plots of KUMI and the villages of WURO, ORI, JOINI, SIKI, KASAIL and YILAWILL. The latter route is the track used by the natives of the western Palai, but it is also used in the wet season in preference to the Lipan road, as in the wet season the Lipan river becomes impassable and dangerous from there is heavy rain. The sides of the Lipan gorge sheer back and when there is a flood there is no escape. To my knowledge earlier in the year 3 women from WAPON village were carried away when returning from Aitape. The route into the Palai Mai Mai through WAPON is the old Government road into the area.

To give the term roads to the tracks in the Palai Mai Mai area would be a gross overstatement. The tracks are generally nothing more than cleared native paths, in some cases not well cleared. Progress is made very slow on the cumbersome routes which the natives haven't bothered to cut. Little or no attempt has been made to contour the roads, the more direct approach being favoured when mountains are encountered. At YIACH however a very creditable effort has been made to grade the track which climbs from the On river up to the village. The natives of this village were duly complimented and their work pointed out to the surrounding villages. Drainage is also practically non-existent. In the Mai Mai the roads seemed to be better than the northern area, but this being due more than anything to the less rugged terrain.

From WOKIL the patrol proceeded to the hamlet of KONA then by a newly cut road to WURO, this road being one of the routes encountered on the trip I wish to advise a following Officer if no improvements have been made to go by the old way. This is also the case with the track from SUAI to YILAWILL where there are two large steep mountains to climb, especially the one before the road crosses the On river.

Bridges in the area consist of logs thrown across the creeks, sometimes two or three logs but more than often only where one had to do a balancing act to cross. To increase the hazard these logs were often rotten.

When ever possible the natives were advised how they could improve their roads, but, this is not enough they do not understand and know fully what is wanted. It really needs the supervision of police or natives who know something about roads to lay in the area and complete each section.

AGRICULTURE

The main staple in the Palei is sago as the rugged nature of the country does not lend to the making of large gardens. This sago has been planted by the natives from suckers and there is very little wild sago to be found. In the area the sago tree does particularly well, some trees attaining the height of 35ft and they produce a very good yield. In the villages of western Palei the inhabitants have an interesting method of storing the finished produce for use in times of need. A large hole is dug in a swamp which quickly fills with water and coars, then into this coars are placed processed bundles of sago with a layer upon layer of large leaves wrapped around and tied with bush rope. Their position is marked by a stick. At YERIS I watched one of these bundles, about 40lbs in weight, being taken out of its storage hole and the covering of leaves removed. The sago was in perfect condition however the odour from the swamp had permeated it, and to my nostrils a very unpleasant smell, but, the natives didn't seem to mind.

The Mal Mal go in for agriculture on a larger scale than their northern neighbours. They prepare quite large gardens for the growing of yams their main subsistence crop. There were three main types of yams noticed, the long yam (this yam however does not reach the same proportions as the famous long yam of Nauru) a long tapered vegetable 10" in length and 2" at its thickest part, then there is the magic a coars shaped yam which varies in size and a yam which looks like a very large potato gone crazy covered with fine hair like roots.

With the large population concentrated in the BIEI, FLAVSI and MAMA'U areas the perpetual burning of vegetation to clear garden sites has depleted the heavy timber and the covering is now mainly of Juvai, pitgit and other types of secondary growth.

From the livestock angle there doesn't appear to be and abundance of pigs or fowls. The Franciscan mission has introduced some strains of European pigs in several villages. One of these seen at the village of SIBARILLA appeared to be healthy.

MISSION

The Mission operating in the area is the Roman Catholic of the Franciscan Order. Their main base in the Mal Mal being at MAMBERU or MAM as it is referred to by the natives. The Father in Charge, Rev. Fr. Ferdinand Parer is very active in his patrolling and has established numerous schools throughout the Palei Mal Mal. At MAM also is Fr. Romate who is doing a good job in the medical field----- natives coming for long distances to be treated for sores and other ailments. Rev. Fr. Florin is setting up a new station in the BIEI area. Due to the close contact the Mission has a considerable influence in the region.

MEDICAL AND SURVIVAL

For the Upper Palei region the villages of WHEI, WENO, SIBORU, NONAMIN and around that area the Airport is situated on the banks of the Co river at YAPUNDA village. It is staffed and maintained in medical supplies from Altopa. When at YAPUNDA the M.S.A. also approached the patrol about the matter of some buildings which had fallen down and the lack of help given by the natives in the upkeep of the post. When the officials of the

MEDICAL AND NURSING (cont.)

surrounding villages were later assembled for a general talk, the matter of looking after their own aidpost was stressed and the villages whose people received treatment from the post were allotted tasks in its upkeep.

The western Palei received treatment from the Aidpost at KIVUHI village in the Wapi area. KIVUHI aidpost is staffed and maintained from Luml. There is an opening for another Aidpost in this region as KIVUHI lies a considerable distance away over rough country.

WARANBON Aidpost, which came under Brethkir, services the medical units of SIB and some of the villages of eastern Palei.

The Palei area is devoid of Government Aid posts, the only one in operation being the clinic set up by H. Bossato at MAFI.

The health of the Palei and Wapi area is generally good. However tropical ulcers and scabies are fairly prevalent in the SIB group. The R.N.C. Pando of WARANBON when asked about some of the particularly bad cases mentioned the fact that they were chronic sufferers from the Aidpost and the Hospital at Brethkir. These people were warned and it was pointed out to them if they stayed for treatment long enough they would be eventually cured. On the whole these Aidposts in the high do a remarkably good job.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (a)

When the patrol passed through the village of SUIWUHI, in the SIB area there were great preparations being made for a festival. Inhabitants from the surrounding group of villages had gathered together their offerings of yams, manioc (type of yam) and dry coconuts and they were at work upon the decorations. There was an atmosphere of expectation and the excited spirit prevailed. On entering the village to record the status the arrangements were only part complete and the natives from the village of NIMAWUHI, which had been lined the previous day, now being free were doing their share.

The main edifice in the clearing consisted of twelve poles six to twenty feet in height to which were attached long yams and dry coconuts. Cross beams strengthened the erection and the structure was anchored with larger vines to the surrounding posts and trees. One above the other the long yams were fastened to two adjoining poles. In between the posts containing yams were the "bryes" tied together by their tails and attached to the main in series of four. To mark the edge of each person's contribution were ferns and leaves from ornamental shrubs. In the foreground of the yams and "bryes" exhibit were the baskets in lines of six by four deep into which would be placed the manioc. The basket was constructed by placing small sticks or split bamboo feet high in a circle of diameter four feet, bending and tying larger vines at intervals to form the framework.

At the line of arrival the position of these manioc receptacles was marked by a circle of larger vine. On noticing the ground had been disturbed inside the circle as if

ANTHROPOLOGY (Contd.)

something had been buried below I asked the natives. They informed me that it was a special "malin" (charm). The "malin" was made from the shavings taken from the bark of a very large tree and its leaves. It is believed that the spirit from the big tree will leave the "malin" and enter the basket heaped above. It has the properties of producing successful crops of sago yams.

When all decorations are complete quantities of sago are prepared for the "singing." This is held at night. Domestic pigs for killing are tied to poles and placed in front of the house leaving the yams and manioc. Native dogs from near and far but are not allowed to wear any ornaments because it is the privilege of the ones who have yams, manioc, coconuts and pigs on display. For example the man who has offered a female pig is entitled to wear the feathers of a white cockatoo in his hair, the owner of a boar displays the feathers of a rooster. Birds of paradise plumes denote the wearer as one who has produced a plant, an supply of manioc. The singing lasts till dawn when the pigs are butchered, cooked and eaten with sago with the visitors getting their share, but the yams, manioc and coconuts are taken down and eaten at leisure. Several dry coconuts may be saved and planted to mark the occasion.

These festivities take place once a year for two years and are held by one village. In the third year they culminate in the men entering the "haus betharam" but there are not exhibits of yams, manioc and "drys". Then each village finishes the cycle it is the turn of another village. The old men in the village are responsible for the organization and it is they who inform the villagers when to start preparing.

Cults and Rites

Certain old men of the village are reputed to have the powers of intercession to curb the elements. At 0830 AM in the northern field when the patrol was set up in the afternoon with heavy rain one of these old men came forward and offered his services. He took the feathers of a small pigeon I had shot earlier and burnt the plume in a fire chanting in dialect as he did so, then getting a length of "pungul" walked around the posthouse and police barrack striking the ground every few yards calling out in mournful tones for his local spirit to stop the downpour. The rain ceased in a short while. The following day when heavy rain again started the old man repeated his performance. This time something seemed to me to be much worse with dark storm clouds blotting out the sky. However the rain stopped. The old gentleman must have been a good judge of weather as I really thought he would be unsuccessful.

ANTHROPOLOGY (1)

E. J. L.

J. W. Macgregor
.....
ANTHROPOLOGICAL OFFICER.

Appendix (a)

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING
PATROL

Police who accompanied the patrol for its duration.

Const. KHUN Reg. No. 4313 Good N.C.O. material. Carried out the duties of Constable in Charge of police when N.C.O. available. Recommendation for his promotion forwarded to his commanding Officer A.D.O. Haprik.

Const. WINE Reg. No. 4614 Willing and has ability, good patrol Const.

Const. NAGA Reg. No. 5000 Not very robust but reasonably good type.

Const. WAGUE Reg. No. 5707 An old and very experienced policeman, always present when work to be carried out. Excellent patrol Const.

Const. SAUJI Reg. No. 7062 Inexperienced but the makings of a good policeman.

Const. WIRVI Reg. No. 6257 This constable is one of the outstanding policemen in the service. He is loyal, willing and intelligent. Excellent patrol policeman.

Police from Wauk who joined the patrol at a later date.

L/Col. WAI Reg. No. 7061 Good type

Const. MAWDA Reg. No. 3117 Seems to lack intelligence.

Const. AUMU Reg. No. 4570 quiet type.

Const. AKON Reg. No. 5433 Something of an old woman but willing.

Const. WENHUI Reg. No. 6421 Good patrol policeman.

Const. WARE Reg. No. 7112 Good type but is not headed.

Const. WADU Reg. No. 8472 Young, willing and has good disposition.

Const. WOXI Reg. No. 8677 Not outstanding.

Members of the Haprik Detachment with patrol for short period.

L/Col. WED Reg. No. 7851 Carried out duties as N.C.O. in charge whilst with the patrol. Not outstanding.

Const. WIVARI Reg. No. 8731 Good type

Const. DARVAN Reg. No. 7621 ditto

Const. LAWA Reg. No. 8117 ditto

Const. MAW Reg. No. 6178 Needs a firm hand.

Const. BOM Reg. No. 8231 Experienced policeman, good type.

Const. WHEKOVAN Reg. No. 3677 ditto

Const. WOXI Reg. No. 8677 Good type.

Const. WILAWA Reg. No. 4787 ditto.

Const. WOXI Reg. No. 8677 ditto.

J. H. MacGregor
.....
INSPICER GENERAL OFFICER.

Appendix (b)

AIRSTRIPE

In this report I will outline what details I have compiled on four possible airstrip sites inspected during the course of the patrol. On two of these possible locations, on river and Wirawandi I have submitted rough sketch plans as both are a practical possibility. All were measured with a 2 chain steel surveyor's tape on a selected centre line which would give the maximum available length.

ON RIVER

This possible airstrip lies on the banks of the On river approximately one hour walk from the KIASLEI group of villages and practically the same distance from BONGOS. Work sheet map 2079, Map ref. (N)A 3718. The strip would lie on a bearing of 247 degs. and is 792 yards long with adequate room for the regulation 200ft width.

Starting from the eastern end of the enclosed sketch the following points will be noted:-

- 1) From the eastern extremity filling will be required for a depth of 9ft. at the far end diminishing towards the second bank marked on the sketch. This will level the strip, but, more important will be the possibility of flood damage.
- 2) On the northern side of the diagram there can be seen a ridge running the full length of the strip. This ridge acts as a natural protective barrier against the river cutting away the point on which the strip is situated. To further protect the eastern end and embankment continuing from this ridge will have to be constructed, although it takes floods of 15 to 20ft. before any inroads will be made in the existing surface.
- 3) About half way down the strip excavation will have to be undertaken in order to remove the bluff which projects from the ridge onto the strip. This earth can be used for the filling mentioned earlier.
- 4) From the second to the third bank marked there is 400yds of firm soil which would require only minor leveling and constitutes the main portion of the strip.
- 5) From the third bank shore to the western end some 3ft. of overall leveling required. On the extreme southwestern corner the strip projects to the old river bed, this will require 18ft of filling.
- 6) A further 100yds may be added to the further by filling in the old river bed to the base of the outway hills.

The main approach is good; following the river valley the aircraft would touch down on the eastern end without any difficulty. At the western end the approach is not impossible but cleared as there is a gap behind the low bluff marked on the sketch, however the low outway hills would make it inferior.

With the large source of local labour readily available this strip would be a practical possibility.

KIRAWANDI

The Wirawandi site lies on a hard covered ridge a few mins walk from the village of KIRAWANDI. Map ref: (N)A 9515. to the Roman Catholic mission who have established a tentative small plane strip suitable for a Cessna, it is known as the "Siga" strip. However, further down the ridge from this strip in my opinion it is a practical possibility with the large population in the immediate area to construct a strip suitable for Hercules and Dragons without much difficulty. Mr. A. Frost when S.M.A. at Drellikin, and whilst on patrol in this area was also of the same opinion. The airstrip

ERRATA (Contd.)

would lie on a bearing of 89 deg. and could be 800 yds in length with the regulation 200ft width.

From the rough diagram attached it will be noted:-

- 1) The position of the present mission strip marked in red outline in relation to the prospective strip marked in black. It will be seen that the present strip is only three-quarters the length of the proposed one.
- 2) The general trend of the slope is away from the northern side of the airstrip. The average gradient is approximately 5%.
- 3) At the western end there is considerable leveling to be carried out so from the sketch it will be noted the various depressions and small ridges.
- 4) At the centre there is about 30 yds which only requires minor leveling.
- 5) The extent of the bush is shaded in blue oblique lines. It will be seen that a good proportion of the strip has been cleared, the remaining vegetation though thick is only of light timber.
- 6) At the far end of the strip the ridges does not give it the regulation 200ft width but this could be soon amended.

The main approach will be from the N.W. and will be excellent as the ridge rises to above the surrounding country with a considerable distance free of hills. At the other end the approach is inferior as the ground slopes up from the strip though not to any great extent and there is a gap in the ridge running at the back of the strip. This location has a big advantage over the O. river as it is not subject to flooding and would be easily drained.

REF. No. 2

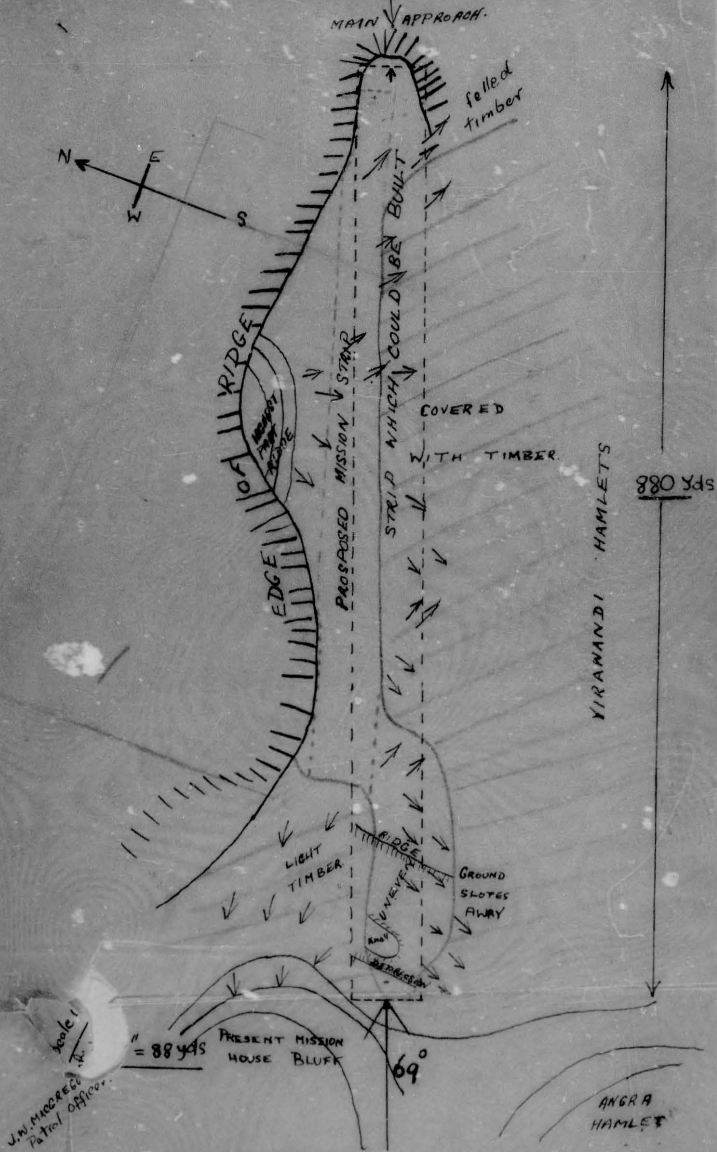
I inspected this site on request of the natives who informed me that during the war an Army officer told them it would be a good place for a strip. On measuring, it however I found that it was only 140 yds in length and at the post could only be made into a light aircraft strip.

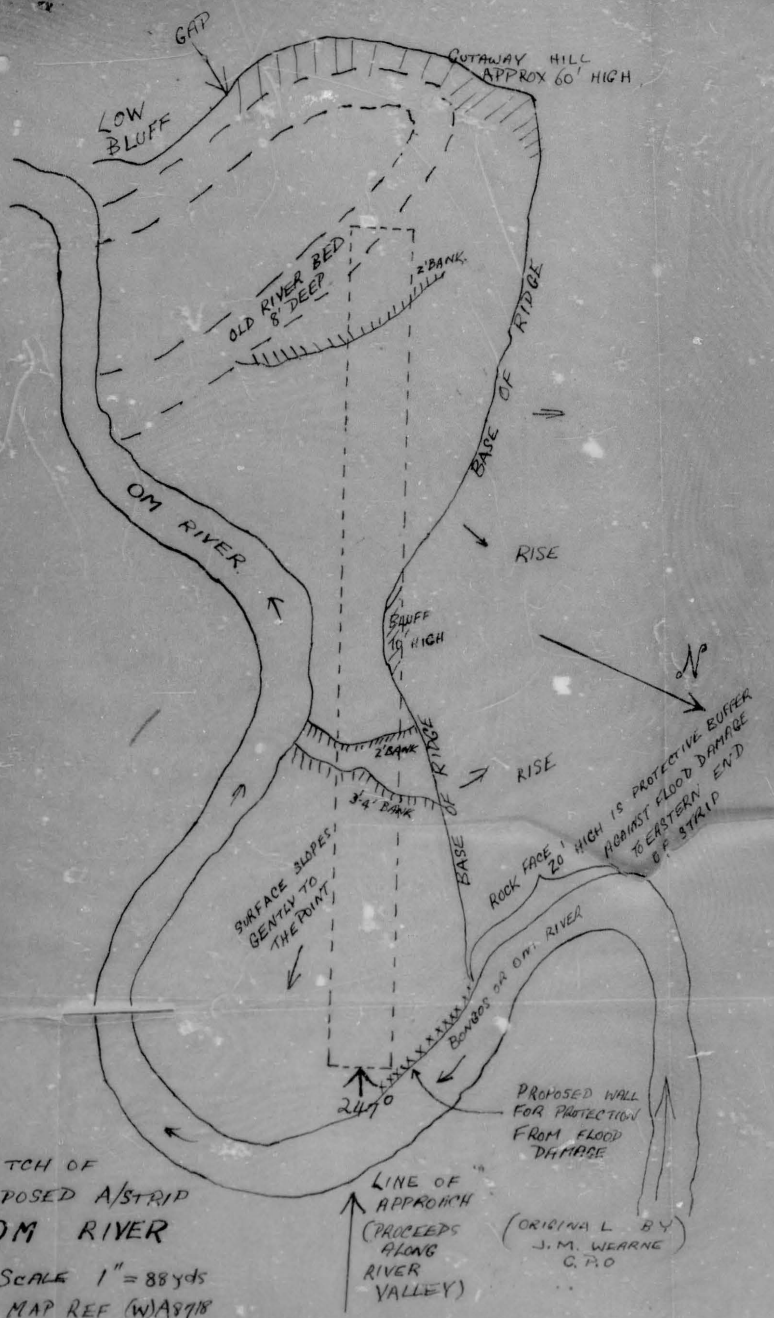
REF. No. 3

This location lies at the base of a steep knoll on which is situated the village of LIEBI, in actual walking distance across the level surface comprising the site is found between the O. and the Windi rivers and near their junction. The length of the strip was marked on a line previously marked by the P.ther at 122500, and it was found to be only 22 yds. There is a further 250 yds of level surface further down to the junction of the rivers but a bearing taken in the centre of this meets the Windi river only a short distance away as the river swings inward slightly. A good section of the site is covered in heavy jungle and the clearing would be a major task. The ground appeared to contain a good deal of water and the surface was not very firm, this though may be due to the heavy covering of vegetation. In my opinion the site is not practical for the construction of an airstrip taking all this into regard and the scarcity of labor in the immediate vicinity.

J. Macgregor
 J. Macgregor, 1st Lt. Officer.

ROUGH SKETCH OF YIRAWANDI STRIP

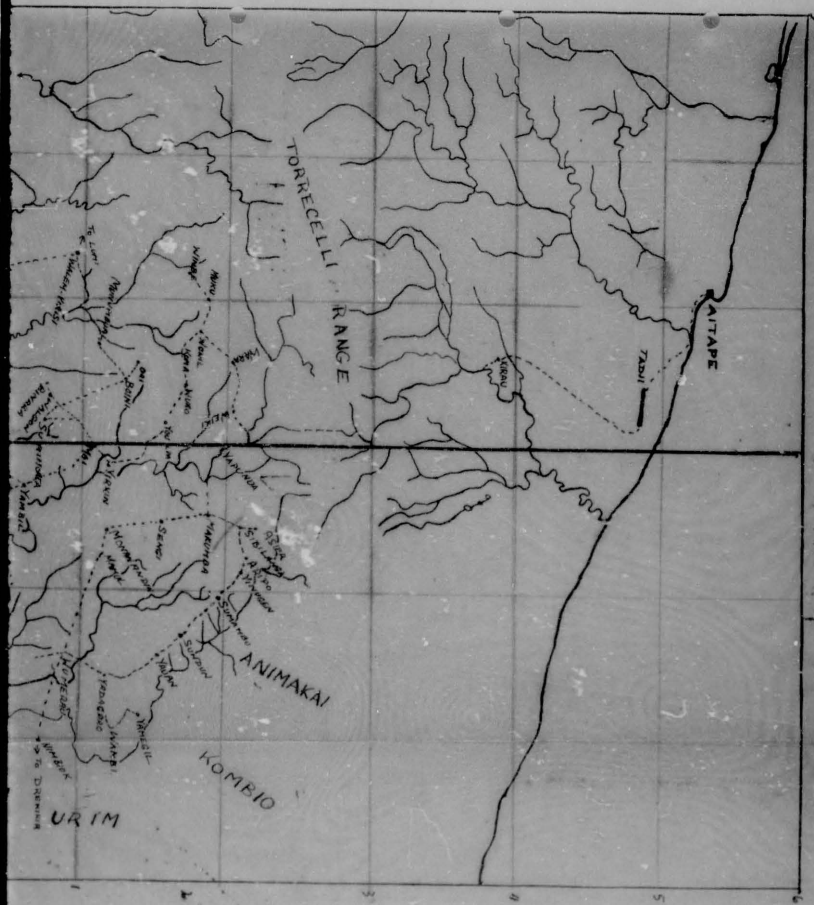




SKETCH OF
PROPOSED A/STRIP
OM RIVER

SCALE 1" = 88 yds
MAP REF (W)A9718

(ORIGINAL BY)
J. M. WEARNE
C. P. O.





PALEI ≡ MAI MAI

ALTAPE P/R 4 1954/55

1" = 4 miles

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1954/5

PALMI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Dist. P/Div.—142/144

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentees)		GRAND TOTAL												
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Present	Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F	M	F					
		10-16		16-45		45-65		65-75		75-85		85-95		95-100		100-105		105-110		110-115		115-120		120-125		125-130		130-135			135-140		140-145									
YAFUNDA	01.9.54	2	1		1						2			3	2											1	1	9	22	5	22	1	27	2	10	237	84					
MAHOMA	2.8.54	1	1		1						2			1												7	26	4	22	2	31	2	25	125	127							
SENGI	3.8.54	1	1						1	2	1	2														1	3	9	17	4	17	2	27	351	96							
ASLER	4.8.54	7	1								1			1	3											2	17	8	15	2	14	2	33	423	197							
YINUGEN	5.8.54	1	1								1			1	1											1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	14	27	68				
SUMAMBU	"	5	1								1			2	2											3	21	7	20	2	23	1	16	175	101							
SUMBEK	6.8.54	7	2	2					1	2	1															2	13	2	7	3	1	32	50	209	171							
YAHU	7.8.54	2	1		1						2				1											1	1	5	6	4	2	27	29	33	170							
YADAPARO	"	3	1								1			3	3											1	1	2	2	1	1	13	27	132	128							
WASEI	8.8.54	3	1		1						2				1												2	5	2	1	2	1	17	17	323	89						
WANDAIL	"		1								1			1	2	2										1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
WAKEMAU	12.8.54	3	2		1						3				1											1	1	3	6	3	2	13	20	30	125							
WALDYE	13.8.54	8	9		1						3				3											2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
WATE	14.8.54	2									2			2	2													4	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2			
WARA	"		3								1				2													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
WUPEL	17.8.54	2									2				2													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
WUW	18.8.54	1									2				2													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
WUNDE	"										1				1													1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
TOTAL		54	39	9	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	26	19	2	12	16	12	19							74	1	4	3	168	137	150	535	42	532	2	3	52	422	703	58	24	27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30-II-255

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

2nd December1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR-

Mr. Julius
.....
PORT MORESBY
.....

Subject AITAPE Patrol Report No. 4 of 1954/55
.....
Senik District
.....

Attached is an extract from a Patrol Report submitted by
P/O..... J. W. Macgregor..... of a Patrol conducted to Palsi - Mai Mai
..... during the period 29/7/54 to 29/10/54
P/R No. 4

Forwarded for your information and necessary action please, with
further advice to this office.

E.S.
4/11/54.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director, DIBS&A.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Contd.)

something had been buried below I asked the natives. They informed me that it was a special "malira" (charm). The "malira" was made from the scrappings taken from the bark of a very large tree and its leaves. It is believed that the spirit from the big tree will leave the "malira" and enter the mummies heaped above it and has the properties of producing successful crops of future yams.

When all decorations are complete quantities of sago are prepared for the "singsing" which is held at night. Domestic pigs for killing are tied to poles and placed in front of the masts bearing the yams and mummies. Natives come from near and far but are not allowed to wear any ornaments because it is the privilege of the ones who have yams, mummies, coconuts and pigs on display. For example the man who has offered a female pig is intitled to wear the feathers of a white cockatoo in his hair, the owner of a bear displays the feathers of a rooster. Bird of paradise plumes denote the wearer as one who has produced a plentiful supply of mummies. The singsing lasts till dawn when the pigs are butchered, cooked and eaten with sago with the visitors getting their share, but the yams, mummies and drys are taken down and eaten at leisure. Several dry coconuts may be saved and planted to mark the occasion.

These festivities take place once a year for two years and are held by one village. In the third year they culminate in the men entering the "haus tambaran" but there are no exhibits of yams, mummies and "drys". When each village finishes the cycle it is the turn of another village. The old men in the village are responsible for the organisation and it is they who inform the villagers when to start preparing.

Cults and Magic

Certain old men of the village are reputed to have the powers of intercession to curb the elements. At SIBILANGA in the northern Palei when the patrol was held up in the afternoon with heavy rain one of these old men came forward and offered his services. He took the feathers of a small pigeon I had shot earlier and burnt the plumage in a fire chanting in dialect as he did so, then getting a length of "pungal" walked around the resthouse and police barracks striking the ground every few yards calling out in mournful monotone for the local spirit to stop the downpour. The rain ceased in a short while. The following day when heavy rain again started the old man repeated his performance. This time conditions seemed to me to be much worse with dark storm clouds blotting out the sky----- however the rain stopped. The old gentleman must have been a good judge of weather as I really thought he would be unsuccessful.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (b)M. I. L.

J. W. Macgregor

 J. W. MACGREGOR, Patrol Officer.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (a)

When the patrol passed through the village of SULUNUKU, in the SIEM area there were great preparations being made for a festival. Inhabitants from the surrounding group of villages had gathered together their offerings of yams, manies (a type of yam) and dry coconuts and they were at work upon the decorations. There was an atmosphere of expectation and the carnival spirit prevailed. On entering the village to record the census the arrangements were only part complete and the natives from the village of YIRAWANDI, which had been lined the previous day, now being free were doing their share.

The main edifice in the clearing consisted of twelve poles some twenty feet in height to which were attached long yams and dry coconuts. Cross beams strengthened the erection and the structure was anchored with lawyer vine to the surrounding posts and trees. One above the other the long yams were fastened to two adjoining poles. In between the posts containing yams were the "drys" tied together by their husks and attached to the masts in series of four. To mark the edge of each persons contribution were ferns and leaves from ornamental scrubs. In the forefront of the yams and "drys" exhibit were the baskets in lines of six by four deep into which would be placed the manies. The basket was constructed by placing small sticks or "pitpit" five foot high in a circle of diameter four foot, banding and tying lawyer vine at intervals to form the framework.

At the time of arrival the position of these manie receptacles was marked by a circle of lawyer vine. On noticing the ground had been disturbed inside the circle as if

AITAPE No. 1 of 55/56

By: W.M.Purdy P.O.

To: AITAPE West Coast and
West Coast Inland

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
 Sepik District.

13th. September, 1955.

District Commissioner,
 District Headquarters,
 Sepik District,
W. E. W. A. K.

PATROL REPORT : AITAPE No. I/55-56.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report was forwarded to your office on approximately 22nd. July, 1955.

Mr. W.M.Purdy has carried out a well conducted patrol and devoted considerable time to matters of Native Affairs and general Developmental Policy.

As stated by Mr. Purdy in his report, the cause for practically all disputes is 'woman trouble' and this I consider is related in almost all cases to the Marriage System, namely Sister Exchange, which is customary in the areas visited by the patrol. The matter mentioned by Mr. Purdy concerning the native KAMENI of Sissano who has absconded with the female MAINTI, wife of Constable ONOLU of the Lac Police Detachment, to Hollandia is referred to you for your consideration and possible action. I am not clear on the Policy of the Administration as regards such a matter.

With regard to Copra development and production in the Aitape West Coast Division, I can only reiterate my remarks made in my Quarterly Report for May, 1955 and they are that it is the intention of this office to encourage Copra Production as soon as the Aitape-Yalingi Road is completed. The Copra produced in that area will be sold by the natives to Mr. Parer of Tadji Plantation who is willing to purchase it at the price of 50/- per 150 Lbs. At this price Mr. Parer supplies the bags in which the natives will bag their produce. The difficulty of hulling rice at present produced in this area has already been pointed out to you during your last visit to Aitape.

I consider that the opinions expressed by Mr. Purdy regarding the LUMI-AITAPE Road are not without foundation. From reports and observations which have reached this office it appears to be more practicable to construct a road along the alternate route suggested by Mr. Purdy in his report. If an officer could be made available to make a survey of the present intended Lumi-Aitape Road and the alternate route suggested by Mr. Purdy this matter could be clarified. Work is still proceeding on that stretch of the Aitape-Lumi Road from Aitape to where such road will cross the Yalingi River.

As will be seen from the village population registers many villages of the areas visited are at present over-recruited. As soon as time is available to allow statistics to be compiled these will be submitted to you with recommendation that certain villages be closed to recruiting.

J.C. Williams
 J.C. Williams
 Actg. Assistant District Officer.

30-I-I

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

28th. July, 1955

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
W. E. M. A. E.

PATROL REPORT: AITAPE No. 1 of 55/56.

You are referred to paragraph 6 page 7 of the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

- In view of Mr. Purdy's report and the fact that the four villages mentioned appear and do from map references lie over the Torricelli divide from Aitape, it is strongly recommended that these villages be placed within the LUMI Sub-District.

Your consideration of ~~this~~ matter would be appreciated.

J. Williams
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

I-3-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE
Sepik District.
21st. July, 1955

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

CAMPING ALLOWANCE - MR. W.M.PURDY.

Attached please find Contingency covering Camping Allowance for W.M.Purdy, reference Patrol Report Aitape No. I of 1955/56.

For your further action, please.

J. Williams

J. Williams
A/Assist. District Officer.

Minute to:-
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

WEW.P.271.
WEWAK.
10th November, 1955.

Forwarded please. It is noted that under the form of calculation of Patrol days now required, the number of days covered by the claim will be 30 instead of 31.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

COPY
RADIOGRAM

20 AITAPE 23/21 11TH 0600

DISCOM WEWAK

AIT471 YOUR WEW 890 REFERS STOP KAMENI AND MAINTI NOT
AT SISSANO STILL BELIEVED TO BE AT HOLLANDIA --DISTRUFF

9-10AM BS

11/11/55





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



No. AIT 14-2-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

1st September, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District Headquarters,
NEWARK.

COMPLAINT RE KAMENI AND MAINTI OF SISSANO.

Your WEW 14-1-2-1/256 of 26th July refers.

(a) The complainant is ONOLU's father, AVARO of MAINYAGO hamlet, Sissano village. AROVE (f), wife of Kameni also wishes to lay a complaint against both Kameni and Mainti.

(b) Onolu's father ~~is~~ now states that Onolu is employed by the P.H.D. Hygiene Section in Lae, and is not a policeman. Onolu's hamlet is the same as his father's, viz, MAINYAGO.

(c) KAMENI's (or RAMANI or DRAMANI as he is also known) father's name is LAFAL deceased; his hamlet is AMSORO, Sissano. Kameni is married according to native custom to AROVE of AMSORO hamlet, and has a male child by him aged about 2 years. They have not been divorced, either officially or by native custom. Arove and the child are both living at Amsoro hamlet, and Arove has not formed any new attachments.

KAMENI (RAMANI) was on the 19/11/54 convicted in the Court of Native Affairs for "that on the 10th day of November, 1954 at Sissano village, Aitape, Sepik District, RAMANI a native of Sissano village had sexual intercourse with MAINTI a native married to ONALO of Sissano son of AVARO and at present working at Lae, knowing the said Mainti to be married, thereby contravening the provisions of Regulation 84(2) of the Native Administration Regulations 1924 as amended to date." Kameni was sentenced to TWO MONTHS gaol on this charge.

Another conviction against Kameni was under the name of DROMANI on 1/9/53. On this occasion he was found guilty of Adultery with one ARAI wife of AWIKORO of Sissano. The sentence imposed by the court was one month imprisonment.

(d) MAINTI is the illegitimate daughter of ANIEL (female) of Amsoro hamlet, Sissano. She and Onolu were married during the war by native custom in the absence of any Mission Fathers, but the marriage was blessed by Father Fastenrath S.V.D. in 1946. Father Fastenrath has since left Sissano and is now at Marienburg, Sepik. There have been two off-spring of the marriage but both have died. Onolu and Mainti lived together for 5-6 years until Onolu went away to work in Lae. He lived with her on his leave from Lae and asked his father to look after her while he was away.

As mentioned in (c) above Kameni is married according to native custom to Arove, who also has laid a complaint against both Kameni and Mainti.

The actual date of their departure from Sissano is impossible to fix as the natives have no knowledge of dates. However the two of them left the village late at night and were only found to be missing the following morning. It can be ~~roughly~~ roughly fixed as

being in April-May of this year. No witnesses can be produced to confirm that they are now at Malaytown Hollandia, but the statement is supported by the following radiogram from the O.I.C. Vanimo.

" DISTROFF AITAFE.

VAN 73 KAMENI AND FEMALE PROCEEDED HOLLANDIA MAY STOP DID NOT RETURN
DISTROFF VANIMO."

Kameni was formerly a station labourer at Vanimo and the Sissano natives think that he found out about the "road" to Hollandia while working at Vanimo.

It is certain that Mainti has not joined Onolu at Lae.

From interviews with natives the following is the best description of the two that can be obtained.

KAMENI (also known as RAMANI and DRAMANI)- about 5' 6" in height. Nothing distinctive about his clothing as he normally wears a lap-lap. Hair cut in the usual native fashion, bushy on top and shaved around the sides of his head. Ears not pierced. Has three vertical parallel lines tattooed on his right shoulder, each about 1" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Kameni is a pidgin English speaker.

MAINTI has no distinguishing marks. She has, or had, bushy hair growing forward over her forehead. Normally wears a lap-lap and when she left Sissano had no blouses or other clothing. Has some knowledge of Pidgin English but is not fluent.

Estimated ages. Kameni born 1914, Mainti born 1927.

It is hoped that this information will be sufficient to enable some action to be taken.

J. C. Williams for W.M.P.
J.C. WILLIAMS,
Asst. District Officer.

27th December, 1956.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

Patrol Report Mians 1 of 1955-56

I am sorry that this report has not been dealt with sooner.

I do not think there should be any positive or direct interference with the "sister-exchange" system. Brother-Sister-exchange is the kind of arrangement that only the people themselves can change when sufficient numbers wish to do so. This change has already come about in other areas - e.g. the coastal KIWAI and is in process of change elsewhere, e.g. KANKAR ISLAND. In primitive societies sister-exchange has definite social and economic value, but as the status advances upward it becomes an anachronism and a tool of the selfish old guard. It should not be taken judicial notice of by the Court for Native Matters because like any other form of Marriage Exchange it is against the "Principles of Humanity" which means nothing more in practice than Public Policy. Should a disgruntled party to the exchange invoke it to break up another marriage, Regulation 84 (1) of the N.A.R. should be applied.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A
4/15/57

30/11/55



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No.

P.R. Ait. No. 1 of 1955-56/1330

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

10th November, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

PATROL REPORT ATTACHE NO. 1 OF 1955-56.

The above routine Patrol Report conducted by Mr. W. M. Purdy, Patrol Officer, is forwarded, please. It is a Report of a patrol which offered the officer conducting it a considerable scope for the talents of a Patrol Officer. However, the pedestrian nature of the Report submitted provides a rather clear indication of the limited nature of Mr. Purdy's talents. The Report called for considerable subsequent clarification both by the Assistant District Officer and by the Patrol Officer in its various aspects before it could be forwarded in a satisfactory state to the Director. This has now been achieved and the Report is forwarded. It is hoped to arrange follow-up patrols to the area visited in the reasonably near future, provided the present extremely difficult staff position improves sufficiently to permit this.

The Assistant District Officer was requested to obtain and submit additional and more exact details of the couple who are stated to have run away to Hollandia, with a view to providing sufficient data on which Headquarters could base a decision as to whether any approach regarding the pair should be made with the Netherlands authorities at Hollandia. Memorandum ATT. 14-2-2 of 1st September 1955 submitted in response to this requirement is appended for consideration.

On the subject of native affairs, there is the perennial complaint of sister-exchange. Thinking leaders of the people of this District such as Mr. Simogun, M.L.C., are completely averse to the system of sister-exchange which they regard as one which has been introduced in recent times and which has a deeply disturbing effect on the community as well as being the cause of the dissolution of happy marriages which have produced children. My view is that the system is detrimental to the people and has no particular foundation in local native custom. The system of simple bride price has far more to recommend it. Perhaps the time has come for a ruling from an appropriate authority such as the Director of Native Affairs to the field and magisterial staff that the system of sister-exchange be no longer given the force of custom in the adjudication of marriage disputes brought

*Mr. Garton
has
commented
10/11/55*

I don't think there should be any positive or direct interference with this marriage system though the D.O.'s suggestion that in adjudication of marriage disputes the system should not be recognized to the extent of breaking related marriages might have some value as indirect discouragement. However, this might simply mean that disputes would remain unsettled in the eyes of the people themselves - though,

2.

Course, they would leave their own means of settlement. But the risk of exchange is the kind of arrangement that only the people themselves can judge when sufficient numbers exist to do so. And this change has come before them in the course of their duty. Such a direction could be widely promulgated amongst the people so that a native wishing to practise sister-exchange would do so entirely at his own risk; then, should trouble eventuate tending to dissolve another marriage related to the exchange, such native would receive no support. I believe all thinking native leaders would welcome such a ruling. Whatever is decided, it is apparent that the problem is one which the Administration Anthropologist might examine most carefully at this juncture in order to ascertain its true ramifications, and thus be in a position to advise as to any unsuspected results of such an order if made.

Both the Assistant District Officer and Mr. Purdy have since been proved wrong in the matter of the alternative route from Lumi to Aitape across the shoulder of Mount Somero. A re-examination was made of the two possible routes of an access road to the coast from Lumi, i.e. that via Wantipi and that via Mount Somero, and it will be seen from Lumi Special Reports Numbers 2 and 3, which will go forward by an early mail, that the Mount Somero route is impracticable at this time. It is not contended that the route via Wantipi does not present difficulties, but it is obviously the preferable of the two routes under present conditions. Mr. Williams overlooks in his comments the fact that in October 1954 he agreed with the Assistant District Officer, Lumi, upon the construction of the road via Wantipi. Following his writings now under review, I arranged a further conference in my presence and both the Assistant District Officer, Lumi, and Assistant District Officer, Aitape, again decided that the desirable route is that now under construction through Wantipi. Also since the date of the Assistant District Officer's writings, work has been commenced on the route from the Aitape end, and natives from the villages of PULTULUL, BES, AITERAP, MAROK, SIAUTE and WANINGI are engaged on the work. The PULTULUL, BES and other groups mentioned will be encouraged to continue the work towards KARATEM. The present Assistant District Officer has been instructed to commence the inland work from the vicinity of KARATEM village. By obtaining the assistance of the villages of NENGIAN, WAIWALI and GONNRI and other villages from the Aitape West Coast Inland Sub-division, a road camp could be set up. The volunteers could work week about, with the non-working villages organising the supply of food-stuffs to the road camp site, either once or twice a week as was done on the Aitape-Malol road and as was also done on the Lumi section of that road. The economic future of the inland people largely depends upon the successful establishment of a road such as this one, and therefore it is well worth the effort by the District Staff.

The early renewed assistance to the Aitape Sub-district in the matter of agricultural extension work by agricultural officers has been the subject of conferences with Mr. Lamrock, Chief of Division of Agricultural Extension and with the Acting District Agricultural Officer, Sepik District. All

Agree to
the fact that
the road
will have to
be built

Other areas
e.g. coastal
Kwasi.

27/12

concerned agree with the necessity of restoring to activity, the mill at Aitape. Agricultural Extension staff has been the difficulty. The position has improved slightly in the immediate past, and it is hoped now to be able to allocate an agricultural officer to cover the coastal belt of the District including that of Aitape. The Acting District Agricultural Officer has now established himself at Newak, and with his assistance it is proposed to press agricultural extension activity generally in the Aitape Sub-district at the earliest possible date.

Understand that villages within 2 days from Lumi and 5 from Aitape

The Assistant District Officer, Aitape, does not comment on the suggested inclusion in the Lumi Sub-district of the villages of PIARO, GARA, MOLMO and KABORI. The proposal has been referred to the Assistant District Officer, Lumi, who will include the matter of the examination of the actual situation of the villages in the next patrol from Lumi to that area and report. It is possible that some revision of the Lumi Sub-district boundaries will require to be made in conjunction with the establishment of the now approved Ambunti Sub-district and any adjustment along these lines will be made at the same time if found to be desirable. At the time of writing I am tentatively in favour of including the four villages mentioned, in the Lumi Sub-district.

agie

I have carefully considered the recommendation in connection with the over-recruitment of certain villages covered by the patrol under review. I am not in favour of the imposition of restrictions upon recruiting in respect to the villages concerned at this juncture. I am not satisfied that it is in the interests of the groups concerned at this stage, or that the restrictions would have the desired effect within a reasonable time. My comments on the subject of restrictions upon recruiting set out in my memorandum of 31st October 1955 covering Yangoru Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955-56 clarify my outlook herein.

The importance of copra to the agricultural and commercial development of the coastal and inland peoples cannot be too strongly stressed. It is firm District policy to develop groves in conjunction with other activities, and to this end two shipments of selected seed coconuts from Saibara Plantation, Milne Bay District, have been obtained and distributed from Newak to the various Sub-districts for native planting on properly spaced lines as a start to this development. More will be obtained at regular intervals.

Transportation of copra over may help

Transport on the far western coast of the Sepik District has presented a continuing difficulty post-war, as the various private vessels have never continued their planned and advertised operations for any length of time. However, in the interests of development, now that the District Trawler M.V. "THETIS" has returned from her lengthy re-fit in Port Moresby, it is planned at intervals upon return trips from supply runs to Vanimo, Aitape and Angoran, to collect and bring to Newak such copra as has not been collected by private

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PR 1/20/50

vessels in the interim. I am delighted to have received firm advices during my recent visit to Port Moresby of the fact that the Burns Philp (N.G.) Ltd. Branch now establishing itself at Wewak, will at an early date accept the Agency of the Copra Marketing Board at the Port of Wewak. The need for the operation of an Agency of the Copra Marketing Board at Wewak is both urgent and great, and every possible facility will be given here to speed its establishment. It means that practically for the first time the native producers on the off-shore islands and along the remote District coasts will be in a position to obtain full market value for their copra. With shipping difficulties overcome, and with the greatly increased incentive resulting from the availability of full market prices at the Wewak Copra Marketing Board Agency, there is no doubt that the natives of the islands and the coasts as well as the nearer hinterlands will be readily induced to produce copra to the fullest extent from their present groves, and at the same time to extend those groves upon a planned and sound basis to the benefit of their own and the District's economic progress.

Elliott Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

Copy:
 A.D.C. Aitape.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
RECEIVED
27 JUL 1955
NEWARK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PR 1/55-56

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-I-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District,
20th. July, 1955

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT : AITAPE No. 1/55-56.

The above-mentioned Patrol Report is attached hereto and forwarded for your information and further action, please.

Mr. W.M.Purdy has carried out a well conducted patrol and devoted considerable time to matters of Native Affairs and general Developmental Policy.

As stated by Mr. Purdy in his report, the cause for practically all disputes is 'woman trouble' and this I consider is due in almost all cases to the Marriage System, namely Sister Exchange, which is customary in the areas visited by the Patrol. The matter mentioned by Mr. Purdy concerning the native KAMENI of Sissano who has absconded with the female MAINTI, wife of Constable ONOLU of the Lae Police Detachment, to Hollandia is referred to you for your consideration and possible action. I am not clear on the Policy of the Administration as regards such a matter.

With regard to Copra development and production in the Aitape West Coast Division, I can only reiterate my remarks made in my Quarterly Report for May, 1955 and they are that it is the intention of this Office to encourage Copra Production as soon as the Aitape-Yalingi Road is completed, and such produce will, at least until the shipping position at Aitape improves, be sold to Mr. Parer who is willing to purchase it in any condition at 50/- per 150 lbs. At this price Mr. Parer supplies the Bags in which the Natives will bag their produce. The difficulty of hulling rice at present produced in this area has already been pointed out to you during your last visit to Aitape.

I concur with Mr. Purdy concerning his opinions expressed regarding the LUMI - AITAPE Road. From all reports and observations which have reached this office it appears to be more practicable to construct a road along the alternate route suggested by Mr. Purdy in his Report. Perhaps this matter could have been 'ironed out' had LUMI Office consulted this office before they commenced construction of the road from their end.

As will be seen from the Village Population Registers, many villages of the areas visited are at present over-recruited. As soon as time is available to allow statistics to be compiled these will be submitted through you with a recommendation that certain villages be closed to recruiting.

J. Williams
J. Williams
Actg. Asstt. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District of; Sepik, Aitape Sub-district. Report No. 1/55-56

Patrol Conducted by; W.M. Purdy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled; AITAPE WEST COAST and WEST COAST INLAND.

Patrol accompanied by; Europeans. Nil

Natives. 3 Consts R.F.&N.G.C.
1 Prob. N.M.O.

Duration; From 23/5/55 to 2/7/55.

Number of days. 32

Did Medical assistant accompany? No.

Last patrol to area by District Services. West Coast 4/1954.

West Coast Inland 2/1952

Medical. 10/1954.

Map reference. Aitape 2078 1/4 inch = 4 miles, and attached sketch map.

Objects of patrol. (1) Census revision.

(2) General administration.

DIARY.

- Monday, 23-5-55. Departed station at 9 o'clock using tractor and trailer as transport. Arrived Teles village at 10.25. Road fair although muddy in parts. Waited till rain had finished and then revised census of Teles and it's neighbouring village Lampu. Held a form of election at Lampu to select a candidate to be recommended as Tul-tul. One man sent to Aitape as a possible leper.
- Tuesday, 24-5-55. Carried out inspection of Teles and Lampu villages and moved on to Malol. Visited mission station en route and revised census of Aipukon and Aindin hamlets.
- Wednesday, 25-5-55. Revised census of Tainyapin hamlet and ~~revised~~ inspected the village. In the afternoon revised census of U-ian, Amsor and Mainyeu hamlets, and inspected the villages. Started all the able bodied men on building a large pig pen for the group as the three hamlets were over-run by pigs.
- Thursday, 26-5-55. Moved to Arop by large dug-out canoe along the Malol-Arop canal, taking 2½ hours for the trip. Carried out census revision and inspection of the Arop villages. Heard several disputes and one court case in the evening.
- Friday, 27-5-55. Compiled census figures and then left Arop at 10.30 to go to PO village. This took half an hour by canoe through a narrow channel through the mangroves and then 1½ hours walk. Revised census, inspected village, and returned to Arop.
- Saturday, 28-5-55. Crossed Sissano lagoon by dug-out canoe to Warepu village about a 2 hour trip. Carried out census revision and inspected village.
- Sunday, 29-5-55. At Warepu, compiled census figures.
- Monday, 30-5-55. To Sissano, ½ an hours walk. Carried out census revision and village inspections. Visited Sissano mission in the evening.
- Tuesday, 31-5-55. Returned to Warepu, then took canoes to the southern end of the lagoon, then ½ hours walk to Ramu village. Revised census and inspected village. Looked at rice plot, and was shown a communal bank-book and a list of subscribers to the "bisnis".
- Wednesday, 1-6-55. 2½ hours walk to SUMO village on the left bank of the Rhaimbrom river, which was crossed with difficulty as it was running high. Revised census and inspected village.
- Thursday, 2-6-55. To Mafoka, 1 hour. Revised census of Mafoka and then walked for two hours to Amsuku. Road partly through bush and partly along the river bed.
- Friday, 3-6-55. Completed census revision of Amsuku and inspected village. River running a banker in the morning but receded quickly, so departed at 1 O'clock and followed the river up to Kaiyei, walking in the water most of the way and crossing and recrossing the river. Arrived at 5 pm.
- Saturday, 4-6-55. Revised census of Kaiyei. A small village and as there were not sufficient men to carry all the cargo some from Amsuku had a second days carrying. The track follows the river but a fair attempt at making a track along the banks, where suitable, had been made by the natives. 4 hours to
- Sunday, 5-6-55. At Kaeu. KARAU

DIARY CONTINUED.

- Monday, 6-6-55. Left Karau and moved to Piako, 2 hours walk by a rough track. Revised census, inspected village, and moved to Gara, 1 hours walk. Revised census and inspected village.
- Tuesday, 7-6-55. 2½ hours to Kabori along reasonable track. The village site has recently been shifted and is still only partially complete. Inspected village and revised census and returned to Gara by another road- 2½ hours walk.
- Wednesday, 8-6-55. Left Gara and returned to Karau by way of Piako, then 1½ hours to Wantipi along a newly constructed track. An excellent village with grass (couch) growing in the village square instead of the usual bare ground. Revised census of Wantipi and Wugubli villages.
- Thursday, 9-6-55. 2½ hours walk to Karandu, through rough country- the track mostly follows the bed of small creeks. Revised census of Karandu then a further 2½ hours walk to Goiniri village. Received a note here that I was expected in Wewak as soon as possible for discussions on the coming examination for patrol officers. Revised census of Goiniri.
- Friday, 10-6-55. Departed Goiniri at 7.30 and proceeded to Walwali, 2½ hours walk following down the Pien river. Left patrol gear at Walwali and set off for Aitape, arriving at 7.45 pm.
- Saturday 11-6-55 to Sunday, 19-6-55. At Wewak and Aitape.
- Monday, 20-6-55. Departed Aitape and walked for 5½ hours to Siaute. Slept.
- Tuesday, 21-6-55. 4½ hours walk to Walwali.
- Wednesday, 22-6-55. Revised census of Walwali. Walked to Drome and Beride and revised census and inspected villages.
- Thursday, 23-6-55. Moved from Walwali to Mengian, 2 hours walk. Revised census and inspected village.
- Friday, 24-6-55. To Siaute, 2½ hours walk. Revised census of Lupai, Wauningi, and Siaute.
- Saturday, 25-6-55. To Marok, 1 hour. Revised census of Marok, Bes, and Aiterap. Inspected villages.
- Sunday, 26-6-55. At Marok.
- Monday, 27-6-55. Heavy rain all morning, road to Karaité said to be impassable owing to flooding of creeks. Remained at Marok.
- Tuesday, 28-6-55. 5 hours walk to Karaité. This track was used by pro-war patrols but is fairly hard going as it crosses a number of ridges.
- Wednesday, 29-6-55. Revised census of Karaité, Selyum, and Yongiti. Moved to KARA/AUSI, 2½ hours walk.

DIARY CONTINUED.

Thursday, 30-6-55. Revised census of Kare/Ausi and inspected village. Moved to Pai-swa, 2½ hours walk. Revised census and inspected village.

Friday, 1-7-55. Moved to Kapoem, 1½ hours. Census revised and village inspected. Village area damaged by pigs which are to be kept penned in future.

Saturday, 2-7-55. Returned to Aitape.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL.

The patrol was of a routine nature and covered an area from 18 miles south of Aitape in a direct line, then 40 miles west to Kabori village, then north-north-east to the coast near Sissano village, then east along the coast back to Aitape. A break was made in the patrol from the 11th June, to the 19th June, to enable the writer to visit Wawak for a discussion of examination projects for the forth-coming patrol officers' examination.

The West Coast area has a heavy population, and as the people are co-operative and friendly, and nearly all movement is done by canoe, this part of the patrol was very pleasant, although the heavy population made the compilation of census figures quite a task. On the other hand the Inland area has a very light population with long distances between villages and mostly poor tracks, the parts of the area which are not mountainous are swampy. The coastal plain which extends from the foothills of the Torricelli mountains to the coast is almost entirely a swamp, being apparently a raised littoral.

Although the patrol was carried out at a time of the year which is normally dry, rain fell on many days, making the crossing of some of the rivers difficult.

2. NATIVE SITUATION - COASTAL.

The population of the West Coast is grouped around a large lagoon (Sissano, Warapu, Arop,) and a swampy partial lagoon area (Malol). By native standards these areas are very heavily populated - Malol has nearly 1200 people not including Lampu and Teles which are former hamlets of Malol. The staple diet is sago obtained from the swampy areas inland, the sago grows "wild" and an ample supply of food is obtained in return for very little labour. Shell-fish, fish, and coconuts, complete the diet, but the mainstay of existence is sago.

The area is a rising littoral, and the villages are built on sand-bars thrown up by the sea. Malol consists of five hamlets built on former sand-bars at the mouth of the RIGER river, which drains a large area of swamps. It can easily be seen from the contours of the ground, which is really sand, that the villages are on an area which was beach not very long ago, but the sand has built up to such an extent that the sea has now receded. Tsinyapin hamlet

is built on a low island in the lagoon and is sometimes flooded at high tide. The natives plant coconuts very close together to consolidate and raise the island, and clean rubbish, such as coconut husks are thrown in the lower lying areas, also with the object of raising the level. Pigs have been causing damage here and the natives were instructed to build a pig pen in conjunction with the other Malol hamlets and to remove all pigs from the village areas.

Similarly, Arop is built right on the beach, but here the sea is eating into the beach and throwing the crest of the beach sand further inland with each storm. The houses are built on the back slope of the crest of sand, and as this moves back the houses either have to be shifted or else they may be invaded by the sand. The village coconut groves have suffered in this way, fully grown coconuts with more than half their trunks covered with sand can be seen. The encroaching sand has killed all the Arop coconuts except for those planted inland, which are not many. The natives say they will follow the crest of the sand as it retreats inland, until it reaches the other side of the lagoon, which is here very narrow. They will then have to build their village on stilts in the mangrove swamp. They have several canoes built in the mangroves to which the population retreats when there is any risk of the village being overwhelmed by the north-west season's storms. As a result of this the housing at Arop is not as good as at other villages, but in view of the difficulties nothing was said to the natives. They have done good work keeping the canal between Malol and Arop open and free from water-plants.

Warapu village is also situated on the beach, although formerly it was sited on the south side of the Sissano lagoon. Warapu people are said to have migrated from Dutch New Guinea many years ago. Remu village in the Aitape West Coast Inland area is an offshoot of Warapu, and these two villages have a common language which is not spoken by any other natives of this area. The Warapu village is sited on a narrow neck of sand near the western side of the mouth of the Sissano lagoon. There is a certain amount of dissension in the village, as two groups led by tul-tuls have been spending most of their time at sago-camps at the former village site. As a result of this their portion of the new village has become neglected. These two groups were addressed and told they must decide whether they would live in the mangroves or on the beach, but that wherever they chose a decent village would have to be constructed and maintained. It is much healthier for the children to be leaving on the ocean beach, and sanitation is better. The disadvantage is that the sago stands are on the other side of the lagoon and some labour is entailed in bringing the sago across by canoe. However the natives decided they would renovate their portion of the village at Warapu and work was commenced before the patrol left the area. The Warapua are a good type of native but the village is heavily over-recruited, and this position has been accentuated as a large number have been sent by the Mission as catechists to inland areas.

Sissano village has had long and close contact with the mission and the village and housing is good. There are four hamlets and each of these tend to be a separate identity; there is no over-all strong leader to promote community efforts. The Sissano airstrip is maintained by the natives for the use of the mission.

Very few complaints by the natives were brought to the attention of the patrol; these people are mostly extremely law-abiding and any minor disputes they may have are taken straight to the station at Aitape. The cause of nearly all disputes is woman trouble. As far as I can see the women have roving eyes and indulge their appetites freely whether married or not. The system of "sister-exchange" (instead of the more usual bride-price) which is the rule in this area, also leads to a certain amount of trouble, as girls who are exchanged for their brother's wife are frequently married to men whom they don't desire. A girl in such a position almost invariably takes a lover,

and the marriage is then broken up. When this happens the original marriage is often in danger as the woman is then considered not to have been paid for. This difficulty is often overcome by sending a female child of the marriage back to the mother's relatives. The only matter which was brought to the attention of the patrol which could not be settled was a complaint as follows: relatives of ONOLU, a policeman at present stationed at Lee, stated that a man named KAMENI of Sissano ran away during March this year with Meinti, wife of Onolu. Kameni is said to be now living with Meinti at Malay town in Hollandia. Kameni is said to have been in gaol twice for trouble with other women. It is suggested that application should be made to the Dutch authorities to have Kameni and Meinti extradited to face charges of adultery. This should prove a deterrent to any further wrong-doers heading for the border, if action is taken on a government level to have the two returned.

The village officials are well respected generally by the natives, and most of them work well. The Iuluai of Malol has considerable influence over the large Malol population. The village officials still require considerable backing from Government officers as many of them do not like to incur public disapproval of themselves by giving work orders to the natives on their own initiative, they prefer to have direct orders from a Government official so that the officials serve only to pass on orders. It would thus appear that the time is not yet ripe for any attempt to introduce village councils in the area, especially as the cash income of most of the villages is at present very low. Copra production has fallen away to practically nothing, mainly owing to shipping difficulties. However the Catholic mission ship "Morova" is now making regular 6 weekly visits to Aitape to collect copra produced by the three plantations in this area, and Mr. Parer of Tadjji plantation will buy any native copra produced and ship it by the Morova. If the production warranted it, a copra holding shed could be built at Aitape and a co-operative society formed to produce and market copra.

The plantation at Rhsimbrom, which is owned by the Government, was divided into three portions in 1952 by Mr. H.W. West s/ADO, and a portion allotted to each of three villages; Sissano, Werspu, and Arop. The basis of the agreement was that the natives were to clean and maintain the coconut groves in return for the produce, the plantation remaining the property of the Government and the agreement liable to termination by one months notice by either side. DS memorandum 17-1-1 (3) of 27th November, 1951 and Aitape letter 17-3-1 of 17th April, 1952 refer. The plantation has been neglected of late but the natives say they are still interested and will clean up the plantation. Other than the sale of "tembu" shell to the Administration there is no economic outlet for these people besides the production of copra, although the Malol group make a certain amount of money by the sale of native foods to Aitape.

3. NATIVE SITUATION - INLAND.

The West Coast Inland area is much larger than the West Coast area, but has a smaller population. At the present standard of living the area could support many times its present population. The population is more or less static at present, showing a slight increase over the previous figures. Some of the smaller villages are apparently doomed to extinction in a few generations because of a shortage of marriageable women; the young men of these villages have little hope of obtaining wives because they have no sisters to exchange for wives.

There have been very few visits from D.D.S. patrols to the Inland area since the war - office records show only ~~three~~ two, one in 1948 and one in 1952.

As a result of the lack of patrols the tracks between villages have been neglected in many cases. Improvements had been made in most cases shortly before the patrol's arrival.

The standard of housing throughout was surprisingly good, all houses being raised off the ground and built of good materials. Excellent houses can be built using local materials - "pungal" for walls (pungal is the stalk of the sago palm leaves and these can be fitted together to form an excellent weather-proof wall), flooring is obtained by splitting "limbom" palm trunks, and roofs are made of "morota" leaves held in layers by slivers of wood. The result is an airy house entirely suitable for the climate. Many of the men have been away to work and this is reflected in the inclusion of windows and verandahs in the houses, which are built much larger than is usually the case with inland natives. Most villages are well laid out and little improvement could be suggested in this direction, except that more villages should make use of couch grass, instead of bare ground, around the village areas.

Hygiene and sanitation are generally good- the villages are sited on rivers and all rubbish, night-soil etc. is disposed of in the rivers. Drinking water is drawn from small springs and streams so that there is no fear of pollution.

The natives live very peaceably together and no complaints of a serious nature were brought to the attention of the patrol. Many of the villages are so small that nearly everyone is related in one way or another so that they probably settle most of their disputes amongst themselves. The people are quite friendly and cooperative, but owing to the lack of regular patrols the influence of the village officials is not very great in some cases.

War damage payments have now been completed for both the West Coast and West Coast Inland areas, and no work of this nature was done by the patrol, except to make enquiries about natives who previously submitted claims, and whose whereabouts is now doubtful.

It is suggested that a redistribution of the sub-district boundary between Lumi and Aitape areas be made. The villages of Pisko, Gera, Wolmo, and Kabori are all four to five days walk from Aitape and it is considered that this area could be more effectively administered from Lumi. A village which is visited by officers from Lumi is very close to Pisko; this is Inebu where there is said to be an medical aid post operated by the mission at Lumi. There is intermarriage between the two villages. The rivers in this area all flow southward into the Sepik, therefore it is over the Torricelli divide from Aitape. These natives visit Aitape very rarely indeed and Lumi is much closer. From native reports there are four villages to the south-east of Kabori which were visited by a government officer in 1951 but have not been visited since. These villages apparently adjoin the Lumi area and could be visited from that station on the same patrol as visits the above-named villages, without taking the patrol too far away from Lumi. From native reports I would say that the villages which have not been visited since 1951 would have a population of 300 or perhaps more.

4. MISSIONS, SCHOOLS, ETC.

The Franciscan Mission based at Aitape operates throughout the area covered by this patrol, with most attention being paid to the coastal villages. There is a fairly large mission establishment at Sissano where two priests and three nuns are stationed. There is another smaller establishment at Malol, staffed by two priests. Schools are operated at Sissano, "arapu, and Malol, and another has been recently started at Pultalul, near Aitape. The schooling at these places is done in Pidgin English and for further schooling

the brighter pupils are sent to Seleco Island school, which is just off the coast from Aitape. From both areas there is only one boy at a Government school- he is at Dregerhaven.

The inland area is not quite so well developed but there are catechists in nearly every village giving an elementary form of education. These catechists are nearly all from Warapu village as the Warapus have a good intelligence generally, and also having come from Dutch New Guinea some time ago they are not frightened of the local sorcery. Some have been sent as far as the Mai-Mai area on the southern boundary of the Aitape district, others are working in the Lumi area. A Father stationed in the Lumi area has had a small station built for himself at Wantipi and the natives say he plans to move in soon. Father Leo is at present building a very presentable station at Bes.

There is a good spirit of co-operation between the Franciscan Mission and the government in this area, each helping the other as much as possible.

5. AGRICULTURE.

As is usual in native societies, the agriculture of the area is almost entirely at a subsistence level. My impression was that the natives are rather lazy and would prefer to live on a diet of sago "sak-sak" rather than go to the trouble of clearing, fencing and maintaining gardens for sweet potatoes and other crops. Sago grows very easily and requires no attention while growing; the only labour that the men are called upon to do is to cut down the sago palm for the women to get out the centre, beat it, and then wash it and filter out the edible part. There are two methods of cooking the sago; one is to spread the raw sago thinly over an earthenware dish and to "fry" it over the fire. This produces a hard thin biscuit-like wafer. The other method is to mix the sago with water and leaves and boiling it to a jelly. Both forms are very unattractive looking but are eaten for every meal by the natives.

As mentioned above very little gardening is done- no attempt is made to confine domestic pigs, and the area also abounds with wild pigs. Wild pigs form the main source of protein for the inland natives, while the coastal natives have fish and shell-fish.

Rice is being grown in small plots at several villages, and there are 10 bags of rice at Aitape awaiting hulling. Native affairs staff at this office do not have the time available to devote to hulling this rice. Rice production could be increased if staff was available to encourage the natives and to organise the milling and marketing of the product. There is a large motor-driven rice huller at Aitape but this has not been used for some time. The present small crops will be only sufficient to provide the natives with a small quantity of rice for their own consumption. A few bags of peanuts have been grown for marketing, but this has been discouraged in view of the present market conditions.

Copra is the best cash crop for the coastal area, and rice for the inland, but this could not be properly put into effect without either an agricultural officer or else another native affairs officer being stationed at Aitape.

In the Kaposm and Gara/Ausi areas there are wild cattle and caribou. These formerly belonged to the mission and plantations at Aitape, but they went wild during the war. The animals are very shy but the natives say they are very fat and thriving. Some time ago several calves were captured by the natives and sold to the mission at Aitape, which now has a large herd of cows.

*See copy of
Mission
to
Kaposm
to
Gara/Ausi*

6. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the past year a road programme has been implemented in the area covered by this patrol. The object is to have a system of motor-roads throughout the district, mainly with the idea of fostering economic development, and also to improve communications within the district. The best progress has been made on the road from Aitape along the West Coast to the Yalingi river; this road is now open to motor traffic and involved the construction of a wooden pile bridge across the Waipo river. This work was carried out by voluntary native labour. There is no real need for the road to be continued past the Yalingi river, as this river would require a large bridge, and about half a mile further on at Malol the way is blocked by swamps and lagoons. From Malol to Arop, Werapu and Sissano there are connecting waters navigable by canoe or small pinnace, so the road past Malol could not be built and is unnecessary anyhow.

Another road has been planned to run from Aitape to Lumi. This road was started from the Lumi end and it is planned to enter the Aitape area in the Wugubli-Wentipi area. The Lumi side must be slight as the road is said to have been nearly completed, but this corner of the Aitape area is difficult terrain and the difficulties of constructing a motor-road from Wentipi to Wauningi appear to me to be insuperable. The native tracks between the villages often follow narrow water-courses with precipitous ridges on either side. The country is of the folded foot-hill and ridge nature and to build any sort of a motor road would require a very large labour force, and would also require constant maintenance. The native population of the area is very light - the surrounding villages of the road route have a total population of only 886, so the necessary labour force is not available. The proposed route would also involve the bridging of three rivers, two of them being fair sized streams and the third, the Yalingi, is a large river running between very low banks over flat ground, subject to heavy flooding. This river is liable to change course overnight and to bridge it or to build a causeway would be a major engineering task.

My opinion is that the present planned route is impractical from the Aitape end, and that an alternative route which apparently offers a much better chance of success would be to branch off south at Wauningi, before crossing the Yalingi river, along flat ground to the base of Mt. Sumoro, then to go up or around Mt. Sumoro to the mission station at Fatima, in the Lumi area. The natives say there is a road under construction from Fatima to Lumi, so that it appears quite practicable from the Lumi side. From the Aitape end the only difficulty would appear to be crossing a swamp near Pultalul village and the ascent of Mt. Sumoro. There would be no major rivers to cross and the swamp at Pultalul has to be crossed anyhow before any road can be built inland. The natives of Pultalul say they can drain the swamp and have requested 50 empty oil drums to use as a pipe to carry away the water.

It is recommended that the route of the road should be altered as outlined above.

Another motor-road is under construction from Tedji plantation to Epossa village. Good progress has been made on this road, about three miles having been cut and work is proceeding. However this road will be of little use until a bridge is built across the Raihu river.

Nearly every village visited by the patrol is working on a road at one place or another. This work is being done voluntarily by the natives. I received several requests for wheel barrows to expedite the work, the natives saying they are willing to buy them with their own money. However I feel the Government should

supply wheel-barrow on loan to the natives while they are doing road-work.

7. CENSUS.

Census figures show an increase in the coastal population of 91 since May, 1954; the population is increasing quite rapidly. One's first impression of most of the coastal villages is of the number of children running around. The people are quite prolific and health being good and food (sago) being ample, there is every prospect of a continued increase.

The number of men away from the village is far too high, a total of 342 are away at work, mostly outside the district. The labour potential is 810, and it will be recommended that the area be closed to recruiting, particularly in view of the road work and other improvements remaining to be done. A rate of 5.5% for infant mortality up to the age of 1 year is good for a native community.

The West Coast Inland is also showing an increase, although the birth rate there is not nearly as high as that on the coast. The total number of births recorded over three years is only 206. There are 257 men away at work out of a labour potential of 973. This means that the area is over-recruited, and in view of the large amount of road-work which the inland natives are doing, it is also recommended that the inland area be closed to recruitment.

8. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health generally was found to be very good, particularly in the coastal villages. The N.M.As at the various villages are mostly doing a good job, although some of the inland ones who are stationed at their own villages sometimes tend to forget to visit nearby villages which are in their area. The coastal men make the better N.M.A.s. One case of an N.H.A. was found who had been neglecting his job, and this was reported to the Medical Assistant at Aitape.

Tinea imbricata ("grille") is common and about 70 people were sent to Aitape for treatment. However the condition is so wide-spread that it would take a full scale campaign to eliminate it. The condition does not worry the natives unduly, although they do not like close contact with anyone who has it. Very few cases of yaws were found- this disease seems to have been practically eradicated.

A leproserium been opened by the Franciscan Mission at Aitape, and about 20 lepers were found by the patrol and sent in for admission. There was no difficulty about getting them to go in- they are medicine conscious and realise the object of the leproserium is to look after them and to cure them if possible.

Sanitation throughout the area is good- much use is made of the rivers and the sea for the disposal of rubbish etc.

9. CONCLUSION.

The patrol found the area quiet and peaceful, although there has been no inland patrol for three years. The natives have a high respect for the government and are eager for development, but realise that roads are necessary first.

W. M. Purdy
W. M. PURDY, P.O.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 6561 Const. MAIAU.

An excellent patrol policeman who acted as N.C.O. for the patrol. Quiet and unassuming but is reliable and efficient.

Reg. No. 8080 Const MASA.

Worked well, quite satisfactory.

Reg.No. 8977 Const MORUMA.

A Highlands man, this was his first patrol. He worked energetically and has a good grasp of his duties. Is not over-awed by the more sophisticated natives of this area.

W.M. Parry
OFFICER OF R.P. & G.C.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1955.....

AITAPE WEST COAST.

Govt. Form - 111/1/11

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)		GRAND TOTAL														
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Average Size of Family		Child		Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
Brought forward		7	9	5	1	1	1	2	9	-	2	-	2	20	22	1	4	9	2	15	52	11	24	6			8	42	71	70	9	22	1	33	2	58	12	48	6	48	20	69	68	68	35	77	
AMS/R	30-5-55	5	3				1						1									25	3						6	5	6	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	3	1	88		
NIMAS	"	7	4		1								1				1					2	1	4	2			1	13	4	5	1	5	6	4	5	2	3	5	5	5	6	6	4	2	4	4
TOTAL		9	12	5	2	1	1	3	9	-	2	-	2	21	23	1	4	10	2	15	54	11	27	11			9	42	9	12	38	3	38	7	62	3	59	1	37	6	97	5	4	0	9		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955..... AITAPE WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS DISTRICT.

Govt. Pop. - 3111/51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	METHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK STUDENTS						LABOUR POTENTIAL			FEMALES Pregnant Number of Inhabitants Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		4-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females			Child	Adults	M+F		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F					M	F
		10-16	16-45	45-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Inhabitants	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M		F	M	F		
PO	27-5-55	6	3	1							2	1			1				3								2	30	3	21	-	20	1.9	20	22	29	28	102	
RAMU	31-5-55	13	8	1			1	1	1		4	2				1	1		22				2			18	74	22	61	4	58	2.1	68	62	74	76	305		
SUMO	1-6-55	7	5					1			2	2			2	1	2	2	8							14	39	13	37	1	35	2.1	39	36	40	45	172		
MAFOKA	2-6-55	2	1								1				5	9	1		5							6	25	7	19	2	16	2.2	13	15	20	20	71		
AMSUKU	3-6-55	2					2				2	4			5	9	1	1	9	1						7	27	7	20	3	19	1.9	17	17	21	21	88		
KAIWEI	4-6-55	1	2								1				2	1			11							7	25	4	19	1	17		2.0	10	15	18	21	75	
KALAU	4-6-55	2									1	1			11	5			3			1				4	16	1	6	-	5	2.0	9	5	16	11	45		
PIAKO	6-6-55	8	2	1	1		1				2				4	1			10							8	36	2	28	3	26	2.2	27	17	30	32	116		
GARA	6-6-55	3	5								1	3			1				9							14	29	6	19	1	18	2.4	30	18	26	23	106		
MOLMO	7-6-55	7	1	1			1				5				1				5							11	43	5	35	7	33	2.2	38	26	38	31	138		
KABORI	7-6-55	12	5	1	1		1	1		1	2	1			2				8			8				12	57	5	42	2	40	2.3	32	22	50	45	165		
WANTIPI	8-6-55	1	1	1							3				1	12	5		7			2				3	20	2	14	1	13	2.0	5	7	13	14	48		
WUGUBLI	8-6-55	3	1	1							6	3			2				15							2	1	5	27	11	20	1	19	2.3	15	19	14	23	89
KARANDU	9-6-55	4	2		1						2				1	2			2							10	28	6	23	4	21	2.4	31	19	28	29	109		
GOINIRI	9-6-55	3	4				1								1	2	2		2			1				4	39	4	39	2	37	1.7	25	18	37	41	126		
PULTAJUL	20-6-55	2	2												3	3			2							8	14	5	11	1	112	4	15	18	11	13	60		
WAIWALI	22-6-55	3	5								3	1			1	1			5							3	27	2	26	-	251	6	13	16	24	27	85		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1955..... AITAPE WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS DISTRICT.

Page. 2.

Govt. Form 434/1954

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS ⁹⁸		GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females	Programs	Average Size of Family	[Excluding Absentees]							
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M		F	M	F			
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45								
DROME	22-6-55	4	2					1						1					1	5									5	25	3	14	-	13	1.9	16	13	20	20	75
BARIRA	22-6-55	5	2					2	1			1	1		2	2				1					1			18	27	6	22	1	20	2.0	27	16	28	25	90	
NENGLAN	23-6-55	1	2										2	2			1		6	1					1			4	31	2	18	2	17	1.8	10	15	25	21	79	
SIAUPEI	24-6-55	5	6		1								5	3	1	3	3	7	1	10	1						5	62	4	45	-	43	2.0	23	35	44	46	167		
WAUNINGI	24-6-55	1	1									1			1	1			4	1						6	16	3	14	-	13	2.2	11	12	14	15	57			
LIPAI	24-6-55	1	2	1	1									1					2					1			2	11	5	7	-	7	2.0	5	8	10	10	36		
MAROK	25-6-55	1						1						1	2	6	1	1	3	2	4						3	22	1	20	-	20	2.1	8	15	14	61			
BES	25-6-55	10	2					1				1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	13						2	42	1	34	-	33	2.0	22	24	28	33	125		
AITERAP	25-6-55	1	3											1	2		1		5		1						7	26	3	15	-	14	2.0	15	11	21	16	69		
SEIYUM	25-6-55	2	2			1	1					1	1				1	1	4	1	2						1	16	-	12	1	12	1.5	8	5	13	13	46		
KARAITE	29-6-55	2	3					1						3	2	2	2	7	7	4	8						3	28	4	17	1	16	1.9	14	15	15	16	79		
YONGITEI	29-6-55	2												1			2	3		1					1	1	7	-	8	-	8	1.9	4	6	7	8	27			
BARA/AUSI	30-6-55	3	4	1	1	1			1				1	3	1	3			12	4	7						8	36	5	21	-	19	2.2	21	15	19	20	98		
PAI-AWA	30-6-55	3	5		2									2	1		1	4		8						4	36	4	23	4	22	2.6	33	28	29	27	129			
KAPOAM	1-7-55	2	3							2		2	4		3		1	3	1	3						3	32	4	18	-	17	2.1	21	18	28	22	96			
TOTAL.		41	39	1	3	3	1	3	5	2		4	3	22	13	7	23	7	19	45	14	79	3	1	4	72	417	45	288	2.0	238	236	306	124	2					
INCL Previous Page		116	90	8	6	3	1	5	8	5	3	4	4	57	32	1	26	54	24	46	52	172	05	4	1	-	20	1	208	150	973	7284	268	72.1	645	805	806	3142		



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK ADIABE SUB-DISTRICT Report No. 255/56

Patrol Conducted by MURRY JO

Area Patrolled AITAPE ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 D.E. AND 1 C.

Duration—From 5/9 /1955 to 10 / 9 /1955

Number of Days SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 2 / 1954

Medical ... / 2 / 1955

Map Reference AITAPE ARMY SHEET 2072 (miles to 1 inch)

Objects of Patrol (a) Census revision.

(b) General administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11 / 11 1955.

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

11/11

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COPY

file with P/R

30-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

19th September, 1955.

District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAL.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1955/56.

Attached hereto please find the above-mentioned
Patrol Report which is forwarded for your information and further
action.

This patrol was carried out by Patrol Officer Mr.
W. N. Purdy.

With reference to paragraph 3 on page 3 of the Report,
I do not know whether the Mission of the Divine Word at Newal is
still the Title Holder of the land referred to on Tumleo Island
or whether Colyer Watson (N.G.) Limited is still the Title Holder
of the land referred to on Seleo Island. However if these two
bodies still hold title to the lands in question and are not,
as at present, utilising them, then it is suggested that steps
be taken by the Administration to reclaim such lands.

(sgd.) J. C. Williams

Actg. Assistant District Officer.

P.N. Aitape No. 2 of 1955-56

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
NEWAL 9th November, 1955.

Minutes
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

The above routine patrol report is forwarded, please.
In order to enable the Assistant District Officer's recommendation contained
in the final paragraph above to be considered fully, I should be grateful
if you would request the Director of Lands to provide me with full details
of the present position, ownership and tenure of all alienated lands
in the Islands group under review.

*Consult Correspondence See
File 34-2-6*

(S. BLUNDY-SMITH)
District Commissioner

→ S.F.O. Aitape.

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MIG

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LP.2316.
(13124)

LNC/BB

29th November, 1955.

A/Director of Native Affairs,
PORT KERRY.

TUMLEO, SELEO, ANGEL AND ALI ISLANDS
SEPIK DISTRICT.

Your minute on BA.30/11/56 of 24th November, 1955 and your file returned herewith refers.

2. It is not possible to supply a map of the islands but the following information is submitted.

3. Claim made by Roman Catholic Mission of Divine Word for 8.79 Hectares on the south-east coast of Ali Island - Ground Book B/H 1/4 - no order made.

4. Claim made by Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word and Mission of the Holy Ghost for 27.7450 Hectares on the south-east coast of Tumleo Island comprising:-

- Tumleo 1 approximately 4 Hectares.
- Tumleo 2 approximately 12 Hectares.
- Tumleo 3 approximately 12 Hectares.

Ground Book B/H 1/19 - no orders made.

5. Claim by (a) R.A. Colyer
(b) Custodian

for 58.0459 Hectares in the south-east part of Seleo Island - Draft C/T published 15/8/28 - Title C/T Volume 12 Folio 66 with the Custodian then as the registered owner. Referred to as Portion 80, Sepik. Ground Book BH 1/15 - Provisional Order issued on 2nd May 1953 in favour of R.A. Colyer and objection lodged by Custodian on 31st August 1953. The Director of District Services and Native Affairs (now Director of Native Affairs) has already claimed encumbrances for water holes and building and the use of native houses by the natives of Angel Village.

6. Claim by Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word for Lemang Trading Station on the north-east coast but south-east of Atape - 3.19 Hectares. If there is a native reserve in this vicinity no claim has been made under the name of Lemang.

7. The above information will now form the basis of re-issuement of records of these properties and any further

(Handwritten initials)

information that the District Commissioner Wewak obtains would be appreciated.

D. N. Macinnis
(D. N. Macinnis)
DIRECTOR OF LANDS,
SURVEYS AND MINES.

Minute ; The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

HA. 30-11-3
20/12/55.

Forwarded, please, in reply to your P/R 2 - 55/56
(Aitape).

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

30-1-1 /

Sub-district Office ,
AITAPE ,
Sepik District .

30 th January , 1956 .

The District Officer ,
Sepik District ,
District Headquarters ,
W E W A K .

Tumleo , Seleco , Angel and Ali Islands.

Your memorandum PR.2/55-56/1735 , Aitape , of 29th
December , 1955 refers .

The matter was investigated on a recent visit to the
Islands and the following is forwarded for your information ,
please :-

Tumleo Island .

The claim by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word
is not disputed , however , the Prefecture of Aitape is now
administered by the Franciscan Mission and as soon as title is
established it will be transferred to the Franciscan Mission .
Monsignor Doggett has advised me that he does not require 27.2150
Hectares on Tumleo and when the title is transferred and when
he has delineated his requirements , approximately the same area
as a Mission Lease , he proposes to return the remainder to the
natives after payment of a token sum .

Tumleo natives also have land ownership rights on the
mainland near the Raihu River and near the village of Yakoi .

Their land problems are not acute .

Seleco Island.

The greater portion of Seleco Island is the portion claim
ed by R.A.Colyer and the Custodian . Seleco natives reside on an
extremely small section on the North-western end of the island.

Should Colyer's claim be recognized 25 acres of this lan
will be transferred to the Franciscan Mission . I understand that
the Mission , when negotiating with Colyer's , attempted to obtain
all the alienated land on the island but were unsuccessful . It
seems unlikely that Colyer's would be prepared to dispose of the
land if they gain title .

The natives of Angel previously resided on Seleco Island
and still have reef rights there . They now live on Angel Island
and garden on the mainland near Lemieng . No space is available
on the island for cultivation - the islands being approximately
11 acres in area .

Both Seleco and Angel natives have ownership rights
on the mainland but the extent of these is disputed by Lemieng
natives who are said to have migrated to the area some five
generations ago .

The dispute was investigated by Mr.P.O.Purdy some time

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1953

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but was not finalized . Until this is done I cannot opine on land availability .

As the Seleo and Angel natives are dependant on the mainland ground for vegetable produce and building materials settlement is a matter of urgency and will be undertaken as soon as possible .

Well water is no longer used on Seleo . Water is collected from corrugated iron catchments in galvanized fuel drums and is ample for normal conditions . Well water may be required in unusually dry seasons.

Ali Island .

The claim by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word is recognized .

In addition to land on the island Ali natives have ownership rights on the mainland . Their land problems are not acute .

Native Reserve, Lemleng .

A native reserve exists at Lemleng but I have insufficient detail at the moment .

The reserve abuts Tadji Plantation and comprises the foreshore to a depth of 1,500 metres from Lemleng village eastward to the coast road at the Eastern boundary of Tadji plantation .

It is possible that when title was established to Tadji Plantation the coastal strip was presumed to be native land . This could possibly be verified from the ground plan of Tadji Plantation .

Further details will be forwarded when available.

W.T. Brown . a/ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District of: SEPIK, AITAPE SUB-DISTRICT. Report No. 2 55/56

Patrol Conducted By: W.M. PURDY, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: AITAPE ISLANDS.

Patrol Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.

Native^s - 3 R.P.M.G.C.

Duration: From 5/9/55 to 10/9/55.

Number of days: 6.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany. No.

Last Patrol to Area. Bixixiat Sar Native Affairs. 9/54

Medical. 2/55

Map Reference. Aitape Army Sheet 2078 1" = 4 miles.

Objects of Patrol.

- (a) Census revision.
- (b) General administration.

W. M. Purdy - P.O.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

NA. 20/11/6

To: Director of Land From: D.N.A

Subject: Land - Tumbo Island Date: 22/11/55

Forwarded, please for your
advice and comment as
requested by the D.C. memo

J. MacCarthy Esq
A/secretary

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten note]

25/11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/61 ✓

2-55/56



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-I-I

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
Sepik District.

19th. September, 1955.



District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1955/56.

Attached hereto please find the above-mentioned Patrol Report which is forwarded for your information and further action.

This patrol was carried out by Patrol Officer Mr. W.N. Purdy.

With reference to paragraph 3 on page 3 of the Report, I do not know whether the Mission of the Divine Word at Wewak is still the title Holder of the land referred to on Tumie Island or whether Celyer Watson (N.G.) Limited is still the title Holder of the land referred to on Seleo Island. However if these two Bodies still hold title to the lands in question and are not, as at present, utilising them, then it is suggested that steps be taken by the Administration to reclaim such lands.

J.C. Williams

J.C. Williams
Actg. Assistant District Officer.

P.R. Aitape No. 2 of 1955-56

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK. 9th November, 1955.

Minute:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above routine patrol report is forwarded, please. In order to enable the Assistant District Officer's recommendation contained in the final paragraph above, to be considered fully, I should be grateful if you would request the Director of Lands to provide me with full details of the present position, ownership and tenure of all alienated lands in the Islands group under review.

S. Elliott-Smith

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)
District Commissioner.

Copy - A.D.O. Aitape.

INTRODUCTION.

This was a routine patrol conducted for the purposes of census revision and general administration. The Aitape Islands lie close to Aitape and lie in a East North East direction from the station. The closest, Tumlao, is about two miles away, and the furthest, Seleco, is ten miles away. There is also a hamlet of Tumlao at Yakoi, on the mainland near the Government Station. Most of the travelling on the patrol was done in the Franciscan Mission's pinnace, which was kindly made available when-ever required.

2. DIARY.

Monday,
5th September, 1955. Departed Aitape at 6.30 am using the mission pinnace, and two Tumlao canoes to carry the patrol gear. Arrived at Tumlao at 9 o'clock. People assembled and census revised. Inspected all housing and walked around island.

Tuesday,
6th September, 1955. Departed Tumlao at 7.0 am for Ali by native canoe. Failed three-quarters of the way to Ali when the wind changed to dead ahead. After making several tacks out to sea we were no nearer the island as the native canoes have no keel or centre-board, and it was found necessary for the crew to paddle. Revised census of Ali, heard complaints, and visited Mission station.

Wednesday,
7th September, 1955. Inspected all Ali hamlets. Travelled by pinnace to the Mission station on Seleco. Revised census of Seleco and inspected island.

Thursday,
8th September, 1955. Revised census and inspected Angel Island. Received complaint from combined populations of Seleco and Angel about a land dispute between the Seleco and Lemanga on the mainland.

Friday,
9th September, 1955. Returned to Aitape by pinnace.

Saturday,
10th September, 1955. Visited Yakoi village by motorbike. Revised census and inspected village.

3. NATIVE SITUATION.

The native situation in the islands is good, the Alii in particular are a virile group who are anxious to improve themselves. The Tumlao are rather lethargic and have made little effort to replant the islands coconut groves which were devastated during the war. They have a small plantation producing coconuts on the mainland but at present 80% most of them still have adequate balances in their pass-books from war damage payments, and so do not yet feel the need for cash income. The desirability of extending their coconut plantings was pointed out to all the island people, and it was suggested that make use of the Saibera-aga coconuts provided by the government for re-planting.

The islanders are friendly by nature and live very peacefully; they live in an excellent environment. The only drawback of the situation is that the coral and sand formation of the islands make it almost impossible to grow vegetables or root crops.

They are not self-supporting in foodstuffs and rely on trading during the South-East or "RAI" season, when the sea is calm, to either sufficient supplies of eggs to last them over the North-East "TALIO" season when the sea is usually too rough to permit them to leave their islands. Fishing is impossible during the North-East season. Eggs, unlike most native foods, can be stored for many months, provided it is kept either perfectly dry or else wet, keeping it more or less under water. Tumlao is the only island where the soil is good enough to permit gardening on a small scale.

A dispute over the ownership of some land bearing sago was brought to the attention of the patrol by the combined populations of Angel and Seleco. On Monday, the 12/9/55 I went to the land involved, accompanied by Lemlieng natives and the Angels and Selecos, and the investigation revealed that a decision had been given pre-war on the matter by Mr. Milligan, who was apparently A.D.C. here immediately prior to the outbreak of the last war. This decision was that the land in question belonged to the Lemliengs. At one time a large area of then un-occupied land was set aside by Mr. Melrose for the use of the Alii, Seleco, and Angels on the mainland. This was primarily a beach-front for the purpose of planting coconuts, but the Alii and Angels moved inland and planted sago. The Seleco area was close to Lemlieng and they relied on the good-will of the Lemliengs to get sago. A Seleco man cut down some sago palms without first getting the permission of the Lemliengs, and so caused the present dispute. The natives were informed that the pre-war decision on the matter would have to be adhered to - this means that the Selecos will have to plant their own sago at in the bush to which the islanders' claims are not contested. These main-land gardens will become of increasing importance to the islanders as they will eventually make them self-supporting in food-stuffs and no longer reliant on trading.

The Catholic Mission owns fairly large blocks on each island, with the exception of Angel which is just big enough to accommodate the village and cemetery. Between a quarter and a third of Tumlao is mission owned land, marked by surveyors pegs. The natives are allowed the use of the land by the mission, however they are not satisfied and desire to re-purchase the land from the mission. On Alii Island the mission owns a fairly large block of ground which is planted with coconuts. Practically the whole of Seleco Island was a plantation pre-war owned by Colyer Watsons. They apparently still have title to the ground, of which the Franciscan Mission have purchased twenty-five acres for their training school. The natives apparently own only some six acres, but here again they have the use of the land.

6. VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The housing on the islands is generally excellent, many European style houses having been built, mostly using native materials. However there are a few poor houses on Alii which were built shortly after the war and instructions were given to have these replaced, or the materials gathered, before the North-West season sets in. As all building materials have to be brought from the main-land, and some-times purchased, the construction of new houses is quite a job. However most of the houses are very good and there is no reason why the others should not be of the same standard.

The buildings on Tumlao are of good standard, although scattered. The rest-house is not as good as one usually finds in similar advanced communities.

The village officials - 4 luluia and 2 tul-tula - are of very good standard. In three cases they are the true leaders of

their people, but the Iulusi of Seleo takes second place to the "Councillor" "TANAF". The tul-tuls both recognise that they are subservient to the Iulusi and that their job is to assist him. There are unOfficial councillors on Ali and Seleo; these are the heads of clan groups and also work to assist the Iulusi. This really means that the Iulusi has several unofficial tul-tuls, but nothing but good comes from this as it puts all the leaders on the side of the government.

4. AGRICULTURE.

As already mentioned, very little food-stuffs can be grown on the islands owing to their sand and coral structure. However coconuts grow well and the Alis have completely re-planted their island, except for the block of land owned by the mission. The Tumleo have done practically no re-planting on the island but still have stands at Yekol on the main-land. The Alis, Seleos, and Angels all have strips of beach frontage on the main-land planted with coconuts. Copra is produced and sun dried, mostly being sold to itinerant traders or else to Tadjil plantation.

The staple food, sago, is obtained by trading. The main items of trade are clay pots, dried fish, and in the case of the Alis, canoes. Tumleo is the main source of clay pots, the Alis specialise in canoes, and the Angels manufacture fish-nets. Canoes are sailed long distances and are sold as far away as Wogeo Island off Newk.

The desirability of expanding their coconut plantings was pointed out to the inhabitants of each island, preferably using the seed coconuts from Esibere supplied by the administration.

5. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads and bridges in the Islands area, although there are a few well maintained walking tracks around each island.

6. CENSUS.

The census was revised and the population shows an increase of eighteen since last year. Births exceed deaths by eighteen so that the increase is natural. The population of Ali increased by eleven, and that of Tumleo by seven. Angel showed a slight decrease. To ensure that all the natives knew a census revision was to be under-taken, it was necessary to send out word as far as Matapan and Sissano so that the islanders would return from their trading expeditions. However three Ali canoes had set out for Wallie Island to buy a "garasit" (large wooden drum) and these had had no word of the patrol and were therefore absent from the census. Otherwise all the people were seen.

A total of one hundred and sixteen men are away from the village at work, with thirty-five women also away, mostly accompanying their husbands. Many of the men are crew members on local small ships, mainly on a casual basis i.e., without agreements. The islands are over-recruited as the labour potential is two hundred and seventy six adult males. It is thought that the number away is not particularly harmful as it eases the problem of finding food for the people.

7. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health on the islands is excellent- there are two aid-posts staffed by M.A.s on the islands, and the itape hospital is handy. Sea bathing is a popular pastime and as a result no cases of tinea imbricata were seen.

W. M. Purdy. P.O.
W.M. MURDY.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

This was a very short patrol and there was little opportunity for the members to show their worth.

Reg. No. 8399 Const IAGUMAEI. This was his first patrol but his general bearing does not impress.

Reg. No. 6481 Const DEWARI. An experienced constable who works well.

Reg. No. 6114 Const KAINENE. Fair only.

W. M. Purdy
-----P.O.
OFFICER OF R.F. & G.C.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955

Govt. Print—1591/18.22

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS A (Excluding Absentees)		GRAND TOTAL				
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant Women in Child or Infant age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F
		10-16		16-43		10-16		16-43																														
TULLEO	5/9/55	6	5	1						1	1			2	1	1	3	4	17	1	6					30	66	17	53	3	472.2	60	62	61	57	271		
ALI	6/9/55	8	8			1	1			1	2	3		4		12	13	49	7	1					26	29	24	101	3	942.5	93	78	88	21	475			
SELBO	7/9/55	1	1			2	2			1	1					2		11	6						4	24	1	17	1	152.2	15	17	16	15	30			
ANGEL	8/9/55	1	2			2	1									2	1	4	1						5	28	7	14	-	132.7	13	18	28	21	86			
YAKOI	10/9/55	3	1					1								2	1	4	2	2					17	28	0	25	-	232.8	32	25	24	24	116			
TOTALS		19	17	1		3	2	1		3	3	5		6	1	4	31	18	85	17	9				82	75	59	210	7	1922.3	213	200	217	238	1028			



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK AITAK
Report No. 3 of 1955/56
 Patrol Conducted by W. T. BROWN PD.
 Area Patrolled AITAK EAST COAST & INLAND ANAK ISLANDS.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 4 CORP. MA. 1st.
 Natives 5
 Duration - From 25/10/1955 to 29/3/1956
 Number of Days 42
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES 9/5
 Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 18/1954
 Medical ... 1/19
 Map Reference WEWAK 4 miles limit.
 Objects of Patrol SUB - DISTRICT FAMILIARIZATION CENSUS
REVISION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

PP WEW 3-55/56

28th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERWAK.

PATROL REPORT ATTAPE NO. 3 OF 1955/56.

What is now the position with the copra plantation on Seleo Island owned by Colyer Watson? It was destroyed during the war and if there is no re-development, you might care to make a recommendation.

I have asked for advice on what stage has been reached in the consideration of appointment of an instructor in mining methods. An approach was made to the Public Service Commissioner last June.

Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director. *JSM*

A.D.O.
Attape

For your information
and further advice to me in respect
to Seleo

Overhead

30/1/1-98

Sub - district Office ,
MIAPE ,
Sepik District .
22nd June , 1956 .

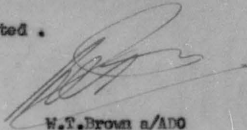
The District Officer ,
Sepik District ,
District Headquarters ,
MEWAK .

Patrol Report No. 3 of 1955 / 56 .

The above report and sketch map are forwarded
herewith .

The report has been completed for some
considerable time but was apparently overlooked in
the hand-over/take-over period .

The delay is regretted .



W.T. Brown a/ADO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

PATROL REPORT - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56

PATROL CONDUCTED BY ; W.T. Brown P.O.

AREA PATROLLED ; Aitape East Coast and Inland
to Maprik and Aitape Islands.

OBJECTS OF PATROL ; 1. Sub-district Familiarization.
2. Census revision Aitape East
Coast and Inland.
3. Routine Administration and
road survey .

DURATION OF PATROL ; 25th October, 1955 - 4th November
1955 .
14th January, 1956 - 20 th Jan-
uary, 1956 .
1st March, 1956 - 29th March 1956

NUMBER OF DAYS ; Forty two

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING ; Mr. Medast CARRA , Part time
Police ; 1 Sergeant Major p/t
5 Constables
N. M. O. 1
Carriers ; village to village.

LAST PATROL TO AREA ; Aitape East Coast and Inland 8/54
Aiatap Islands 9/54

APPENDICES ; Report on Police
Village Officials
Local Government
Sketch Map .



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/57

959
[Signature]
DISTRICT OFFICER

In Reply
Please Quote

No. NEW.P.R.No.3/55-56/1010

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

3rd July, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT AITAPE No.3-55/56.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Yakumul people have always been difficult, and require constant attention. These people must be subject to constant supervision.

The Suain-Matauan people are showing satisfactory response to administration recommendations. The Seleco/Angel - Lemieng land dispute is only one of many between the Island people and the mainland people in this area. The Officer has been instructed to make an entry of the decision in the Village Book and also to record it at the Sub District Office. Further effort must be made to ensure the planting up of further areas of coconuts. This can be done in conjunction with the general economic development and through the means of Area Councils. The attitude of the natives towards planted up permanent crops must be considered satisfactory.

Gold production could be improved if some progress can be made in obtaining tuition for the natives from experienced gold miners. I understand that some difficulty has been met by a local miner who is prepared to tutor the natives. He has been informed he must join the Public Service as a full time employee before he can be employed in tutoring natives.

Housing shows a definite trend at improved types.

ROADS and BRIDGES

The bridging of the Coastal road is not something for the immediate future. The remarks on the road from Aitape to the inland are of interest and will be followed up with the development of Area Councils.

[Signature]
(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 4 of 1955/56.Introduction:

The area patrolled comprises the littoral to the east of Aitape stretching to the Wewak Sub-district boundary, the inland foothills to the south of Matapau and Uluu, and the Aitape Islands.

To examine native gold mining activities in the headwaters of the Atob River it was necessary to ascend to the crest of the Torricelli divide and from there the patrol proceeded to Maprik, some five hours walk.

The patrol commenced in October 1955 shortly after I assumed control of the Sub-district with the objectives of the census revision of the Aitape East Coast and Inland division and general sub-district familiarization. Unfortunately the patrol was interrupted by the opening of Vanimo hospital, the Local Examinations, the D.O.A. inspection of Aitape airstrip, the Assistant Administrator's visit and finally the sub-district handover.

After Mr. Patrol Officer Purdy's resignation until Mr. Assistant District Officer Carey's arrival the station was unmanned during my absence.

DIARY:

Tuesday, October 25, 1955.

Departed Aitape by Motor bike, accompanied by Mr. Medical Assistant Garra, - proceeded Tadjl Plantation, Tadjl Airstrip, thence to LEMIENG village.

Census revision Lemieng and village inspection.

Wednesday, October 26, 1955.

Visited VOKAU and PRO villages from LEMIENG.

Census revision and village inspections.

Thursday, October 27, 1955.

Departed along the coast road - proceeded PAUP.

Census revision and village inspection.

Friday, October 28, 1955.

Departed Paup - proceeded YAKAMUL. 3½ Hours walk.

Mr. Garra to Aitape by motor bike.

Saturday, October 29, 1955.

- At YAKAMUL, Census revision, native affairs and village inspection.

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1956 / 56 .

Friday , March 2 , 1956 .

At LEMIENG - land dispute LEMIENG v SELEO and ANCEL Islanders .

Saturday , March 3 , 1956 .

At LEMIENG - to land dispute .

Sunday , March 4 , 1956 .

Observed at LEMIENG .

Monday , March 5 , 1956 .

To completion survey LEMIENG - SELEO/ANGEL land boundary .

Tuesday , March 6 , 1956 .

Departed LEMIENG - proceeded CHINAPELI . 4 ½ Hours .

Village inspection and census revision .

Wednesday , March 7 , 1956 .

At CHINAPELI - native affairs - construction police barracks .

Thursday , March 8 , 1956 .

Departed CHINAPELI , returned to coast , proceeded PAUP . 5 Hours

Friday , March 9 , 1956 .

Departed PAUP -proceeded YAKAMUL . Native affairs .

Departed YAKAMUL proceeded ULAU . 1 ½ Hours .

Saturday , March 10 , 1956 .

Departed ULAU No.1 - proceeded ULAU No.2 . 1 Hour .

Departed ULAU No.2 - proceeded DEIA . 1 Hour .

Village inspection and census revision .

Departed DEIA - proceeded SUAIN . 2 ½ Hours .

Sunday , March 11 , 1956 .

At SUAIN . Village inspection and census revision .

Monday , March 12 , 1956 .

Departed SUAIN - proceeded MATAPAU .

Census revision and village inspection .

Tuesday , March 13 , 1956 .

Departed MATAPAU - proceeded across a small divide to the headwaters of MALIN Creek thence followed MALIN Creek downstream to MALIN Village . Walking time 2 Hours .

Census and village inspection .

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. F of 1955 / 56 .Sunday , October 30 , 1955 .

Observed at YAKAMUL - native affairs .

Monday , October 31 , 1955 .

At YAKAMUL - road and bridge delineation .

Tuesday , November 1 , 1955 .

Departed YAKAMUL and proceeded along the beach to ULAU .

Wednesday , November 2 , 1955 .

At ULAU - village inspection and census revision .

Thursday , November 3 , 1955 .

Departed ULAU - returned YAKAMUL .

Friday , November 4 , 1955 .

Departed YAKAMUL by canoe . Proceeded Aitape - 8 hours .

Saturday , January 14 , 1956 .

Departed Aitape by Franciscan Mission pinnace - proceeded SELEO Island .

Sunday , January 15 , 1956 .

Observed at SELEO .

Monday , January 16 , 1956 .

Proceeded ANGEL Island - returned SELEO .

Tuesday , January 17 , 1956 .

Proceeded ALI Island .

Wednesday , January 18 , 1956 .

At ALI Island . Native affairs - village , land and coconut grove inspection .

Thursday , January 19 , 1956 .

Returned to SELEO . Native affairs - fishing industry discussion .

Friday , January 20 , 1956 .

Returned to Aitape for Assistant Administrator's visit .

Thursday , March 1 , 1956 .

Departed Aitape by motor bike . Village inspections VOKAU , PRO and LEMIENG .

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56.

Wednesday, March 14, 1956 .

Departed MALIN and followed up the bed of the DAMAP River to its confluence with the ATOB River, thence followed up the ATOB River to MIDAL Creek and WOMISIS Village. 4 Hours .

Census revision and village inspection .

Thursday, March 15, 1956 .

Departed WOMISIS and returned down ATOB river to its confluence with the DAMARAP River thence proceeded up the DAMARAP to ASIPAS . 1 1/2 Hours .

Census revision and village inspection .

Departed ASIPAS and returned downstream to the ATOB River and proceeded upstream to WOLIHIGA .

Friday, March 16, 1956 .

Departed WOLIHIGA and proceeded to the headwaters of the ATOB River to examine native gold workings . Continued to the TORRICELLI Divide and then descended to the Screw River and followed it to MAPRIK . 10 Hours .

Saturday, March 17 - Wednesday, March 21, 1956 .

At Maprik .

Thursday, March 22, 1956 .

Departed MAPRIK by Land Rover - proceeded SUPARI . Departed SUPARI, ascended divide and descended to WOLIHIGA . Walking time 5 Hours .

Friday, March 23, 1956 .

Departed WOLIHIGA returned WOMISIS .

Saturday, March 24, 1956 .

Departed WOMISIS and followed up MIDAL Creek to its source thence ascended slight divide between the MIDAL and the DAMAP and followed up the DAMAP to ARUK . 2 1/2 Hours .

Census revision and village inspection .

Departed ARUK and continued upstream to LABUAIN . 1 1/2 Hours .

Village inspection .

Sunday, March 25, 1956 .

Observed at LABUAIN . Census revision .

Roads in the area have been considerably improved and small barrow and bridges have been constructed over the majority of the small streams . Unfortunately some of the bridges constructed were damaged by floods in December and January .

In the SHAIN - WAKIPAT area the people are showing a healthy interest in community projects and only need to have their efforts channelled into feasible projects . Much of their interest has apparently been inspired by Mr. Douglas H. ... and by the Dugan Rural Progress Society .

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56

Monday, March 26, 1956.

Departed LAJUAIN and followed up the DAMAP River to MIHET. 2 Hrs.
Census revision and village inspection.

Tuesday, March 27, 1956.

Departed MIHET and followed semi-graded track across the divide and descended to MEIYIM River. Followed down the s toney bed of the MEIYIM to ULAU Mission thence proceeded ULAU.

Wednesday, March 28, 1956.

Taking advantage of the low tide and good moon departed ULAU at 2 a.m. and proceeded along the beach to PAUP. 5 1/2 Hours

Thursday, March 29, 1956.

Departed PAUP - proceeded AITAPE.

ooo000ooo

Native Affairs :

The native situation in the area patrolled is generally satisfactory although considerable progress is required.

The situation at YAKAMUL at the time of the patrol's first visit was far from satisfactory. Little if any attention had been paid to village housing or sanitation, and a general air of apathy and disregard was apparent; civic pride seemed non-existent.

I feel that much of the attitude of the YAKAMUL people can be related to the influence exercised by three prominent and numerous minor sorcerers and, in part, to the influence of thirteen ex-war criminals now returned to the village. Another factor, the unavoidable lack of patrols, cannot be disregarded.

Despite the onslaught of the wet season the Yakamul people made pleasing progress during the interval between my two visits. Houses generally have been rehovated and a number of new dwellings have been erected.

Roads in the area have been considerably improved and small Marsden mat bridges have been constructed over the majority of the small streams. Unfortunately many of the bridges constructed were damaged by floods in December and January.

In the SUAIN - MATAPAU area the people are showing a healthy interest in community projects and only need to have their efforts channeled into feasible projects. Much of their interest has apparently been imbued by Mr. Simogun M.L.C. and by the Dagua Rural Progress Society.

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56 .

Sister exchange is still a problem in the coastal area although there are very clear indications that the custom is dying out . The growing independence and the "emancipation" of the young women in the community can only speed the change .

A simple bride price system would be a desirable replacement for sister exchange, but unfortunately the transition is hampered in the area by a lack of monetary wealth and by the abandonment of native currency.

The Seleco/Angel - Lemieng land dispute was decided in the Court for Native Affairs (P.R. No 2 of 1955 / 56). This dispute originated during the period immediately prior to the Japanese invasion, and as a result, the dispute was settled in haste and no clear ownership boundaries were delineated . Mr. Purdy , in September 1955 , again investigated the dispute and confirmed the pre-war decision but failed to delineate the land boundaries . For this reason both the pre-war decision and Mr. Purdy's investigation were unsatisfactory to the parties concerned .

The boundary has now been cut and marked at reasonable intervals with Palpal trees . Surprisingly enough both parties to the dispute are happy with the boundary decided upon .

The islanders land problems have been discussed in previous patrol reports and in recent correspondence . The settlement of the mainland land dispute has alleviated the problem somewhat but the land available to the islanders for gardening is still insufficient .

Sufficient timber and building materials are now available to the islanders as a result of permission to gather on Lemieng ground being granted by the Lemieng natives. This arrangement is dependant on good relations being maintained between the two groups. The position will be materially improved if the islanders succeed in their efforts to improve their economic position .

It cannot be too greatly stressed that all efforts should be made to obtain back all land possible on Seleco Island .

Native Economic Development ;

Seleco , Angel , Ali and Tumbleo Islands :

The activities of the ALI , SELECO and ANGEL peoples are governed by their reliance on trading for subsistence food stuffs . This, together with the shortage of arable ground , has limited agricultural economic development .

The islanders have coconut groves on the mainland and these have been worked sporadically for copra production . The land dispute already discussed placed these groves in je

An difficulty of marketing copra has been a major factor in the declining activities in the past but the villagers are now realizing that production may still be of considerable benefit in later years .

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56.

placed the future ownership of these groves in jeopardy and interest in copra production over the past twelve months lapsed. Enthusiasm has been revitalized, but little production can be expected as only a small area of beach frontage is available.

Seleo and Angel people have few coconut palms on their respective islands but these are used exclusively for food.

The ALL islanders have replanted a number of palms but as yet these are immature. Approximately 1500 palms are now bearing and coconuts from these are used for copra and food production.

The natives of SELEO and ANGEL approached the patrol at Seleo and expressed their desire to sell smoked fish to the Administration and private interests at Aitape. A small quantity of fish has now been supplied.

The scheme provides opportunity for the islanders to develop a cash industry and will place them in a more secure position for mainland trading. At the moment their activities are limited to bartering fish and selling chances on a limited market.

The scheme, a community one, presents few difficulties in the division of proceeds as no initial capital is required. Moreover, the islanders have a sound leader in Luluai BUN of Angel, have a keen appreciation of finance and also have three definite objectives; - the purchase of a fishing net, the construction of water catchment and storage tanks and the purchase of a launch to assist fishing operations.

The small quantity of fish recently purchased proved quite palatable and was well received by station personnel. However, the islanders anticipate salting as well as smoking future consignments - a process, the producers claim, which enhances the product immeasurably.

The collection and sale of trochus and giri-giri shell provides a small cash return but supplies are severely limited.

Aitape East Coast;

Activity on the east coast is now confined to copra production and the planting of coconuts. Planting activities have been sporadic but pleasing progress has been made in the Lemiang and Matapau areas.

The economic progress of these people is dependant on the construction of the coast road and some progress has been made in construction. The exposed coastline effectively prevents the shipping of produce by sea.

The difficulty of marketing copra has been a major deterrent to planting activities in the past but the villagers are now realising that planting now will be of considerable benefit in later years.

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56.

No more rice is being grown by the East Coast people as the difficulties of shipping produce are at present too great .

In past years some rice has been grown and eventually shipped to Dagua by canoes chartered from the Islands , by pinnace or by carrying overland for four days . All these methods have been far from successful .

The following rice is now held in the native rice store at SUAIN . If possible it will be hand hulled and consumed locally .

Suain village	-	24	bags.
Deia village	-	8	bags.
Ulaui village	-	8	bags.
Tawak village	-	2	bags.
Faup village	-	2	bags.
Yakumul village	-	3	bags.

The proceeds of previous crops are said to have been deposited with the Dagua Rural Progress Society and no records are available locally .

No salt has been produced by the Matapua villagers since the disastrous explosion of a Bangalore torpedo in 1954 .

Aitape East Coast Inland .

The population of the Aitape East Coast Inland is scattered in the foothills of the Damap River system . The terrain does not lend itself to the growing or marketing of agricultural produce .

Economic production has been limited to the small scale alluvial mining of gold in the headwaters of the ATOB River .

Mining is carried out principally by natives of WOLIHIGA village with some activity by natives of the Maprik Sub-district . As all gold mined is disposed of through Wewak no financial records of production are available . Proceeds are said to have been deposited with the Dagua Rural Progress Society . It is difficult to understand what benefits the inland villagers receive from such deposits .

From my observations of the villagers working methods it would seem that they are not recovering a great deal of gold and their working methods could be greatly improved .

Little use is made of water to remove overburden and when the overburden is removed manually this is liberally scattered over the adjacent surface . In many cases after the overburden has been removed the wash is only superficially boxed and seldom worked to a bottom . Cleaning up is also superficial and I suspect much gold is lost at this stage .

The gold is separated from magnetite sands with

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 /56 .

a magnet .

A crude system of amalgamating and retorting as advocated in Wewak memorandum WEW 34-Y / 42 of 6th July , 1955 , would probably increase recovery and mercury will be sought for this purpose . At the moment , however , it is more important that these miners improve their methods of setting up boxes and constructing tail- races and concentrate greater attention on cleaning up .

Villages and Housing .

The standard of cleanliness and housing in the area is generally satisfactory . At YAKAMUL , and in isolated cases elsewhere , some houses were insanitary and beyond repair and these were ordered to be destroyed, while instructions were given in other cases for necessary repairs to be made .

The interrupted nature of the patrol made it possible to observe and check how instructions were carried out.

Housing on ALI Island is excellent ; considerable use is being made of sawn timber in frame construction, and constructions are generally of a satisfactory and lasting design . The villagers and village leaders are to be congratulated on the villages and housing .

Housing in the inland area is quite satisfactory and with the exception of the small hamlet of Labuain is much after the style of coastal dwellings . The houses of the Labuain hamlet are similar in construction to those of the Meprik Sub-district and resemble temporary lean-tos more than permanent abodes .

Previous officers have commented adversely on the practice of the inland villagers living in the bush and in their gardens but this custom now appears to be dying out . The necessity to construct gardens at considerable distances from the village will no doubt influence the people to build temporary dwellings in the gardens, but if these are temporary there can be little objection . Any increase in the construction of gardens must be encouraged if only to speed the transition from the deficient sago diet .

The temporary barracks maintained for the use of patrol police were , in most cases , aged and delapidated and for this reason unsatisfactory . The majority have now been reconstructed .

With the construction of a new rest house at Yakamul all rest houses are satisfactory . They are maintained at ; Tumeo , Ali , Vokau , Lemiang , Paup , Chinapeli , Yakamul 1 , Yakamul 2 , Charok , Ulau 1 , Ulau 2 , Deia , Suain 1 , Suain 2 , Matapau , Malin , Womisis , Asispas , Wolihiga , Aruk , Labuain and Minet .

Health ;

Health in the area is generally good .

Village Aid Posts are maintained at Yakamul ,

Patrol Report - AITAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56.

Suin, and Labuain and are satisfactory. The Aid Post Orderly at Labuain is performing excellent service in the relatively isolated inland areas. Natives from this area frequently seek medical treatment at Maprik and Dreikikir, as these stations are more readily accessible to them than Aitape.

There are still several cases of Hansen's disease awaiting hospitalization but no accommodation is at present available at the Hansenide Colony.

Tinea imbrocata and flies are prevalent in the inland areas.

Missions:

With the exception of Wolihiga village which is served by the South Seas Evangelical Mission from Supari in the Maprik Sub-district, activity is confined to the Catholic faith.

The Franciscan Mission at Aitape have priests stationed at Sa'eo Island, Ali Island, Lemiang and Takamul and until recently a priest of the Society of the Divine Word was stationed at ULAU. It now appears that the Franciscan Mission will assume the responsibility of the whole of the Aitape Sub-district.

The relations between missions and villagers are very satisfactory and some appreciation is shown for the work being done.

Roads and Bridges:

The vehicular road between Aitape and the Raihu River, and between the Raihu River and Lemiang is in good condition, but from Lemiang to Natapau only a semblance of the old Army road exists. There are no vehicular bridges between Aitape and Natapau on the coast road.

The east coast villagers are now engaged spasmodically in clearing the old German road which parallels the coast some two miles inland. The difficulties associated with clearing the road are few, but for the road to be trafficable major bridges will have to be constructed over the Raihu, Sigis 1 and Sigis 2, the Drinlumar, the Harech, the Dendriwad, the Dendamin, and the Damap; minor bridges will be required for some twenty five smaller streams.

The eight listed rivers are all sizeable streams in normal seasons but in the wet are raging torrents and are subject to frequent changes of course; bridging will be neither inexpensive nor an easy task.

From Natapau inland the patrol route follows the beds of the Damap River systems and the possibilities of road access are scant.

The Atob River is followed upstream from Wolihiga for approximately nine miles then a short climb brings one to the crest of the Torricelli Divide. From the divide the Surue River is followed for some fifteen miles to Maprik.

Patrol Report - ATTAPE No. 3 of 1955 / 56 .

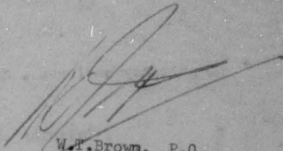
From Woliha a second route over the divide leads to SUPARE Village and the South Seas Evangelical Mission on a branch of the Dreikikir Road . The route , approximately fifteen miles , is comparatively easy going and does not involve following up the gravelly river beds .

The semi-graded road leading from MIHET across the coastal divide between the headwaters of the Damap River and the sea has now fallen into disrepair in several sections. The route still provides reasonable access from Mihet to Ulau , about five hours walk , but from Ulau to Mihet would be an extremely long and arduous climb . The available population is insufficient to regularly maintenance the road .

Police :

A report on police is appended .

A total of nine police accompanied the patrol for varying periods to enable me to acquaint myself with them . All performed their duties satisfactorily .



W.F. Brown. P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA .

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Report on Police .

1892 Sergeant Major UBUM .

Accompanied the patrol part-time . An enthusiastic bush worker .
Conscientious and tactful .

2259 Lance Corporal KUNDIKIKNAE .

Satisfactory but does not show great promise as an N.C.O. A
tireless walker .

5159 B Constable MINAGARU .

An efficient constable with long service - promotion will be
recommended .

3237 Constable API .

Satisfactory but a poor walker and becoming too slow for bush
work .

6528 Constable ANSIM .

Satisfactory .

8080 Constable MASA .

Satisfactory but somewhat harsh . Requires watching .

8236 Constable BARY .

Satisfactory . Potential N.C.O. material .

8399 Constable IAGUMANI .


Satisfactory .

8968 Constable IAKO .

Satisfactory . A Chimbu native who has failed to acclimatize
to coastal conditions and transfer may be necessary .

6111 Constable KAINENE .

Satisfactory .


W. E. Brown .

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>LULUAI.</u>	<u>TULTUL.</u>
ASAPAS	SIMAN	
BALUP		SAUNI
LABUAIN	KEIRIK	TOSEL
		MUNGULIP
		APWAIYANG
MALIN		NASINIA
MIHET	MALIO	
WOLIHIGA	WARIOISIN	KARAIANG
WOMISIS	UNARU	WAIPIFIL
TUMLEO	ALAI	AWEI
YAGOI	ARAKOL	WALIP
SELEO	AIN	
ANGEL	BUB	
VOKAU	MAMBIET	PIKAI
PRO	MARAN	KAI-ILAU
LEMIENG	TIMAI	PELIWEI
CHINAPELI	SIO	
PAUP	TAPAL	TAIIO
APUA	MANEL	
YAKAMUL (1)	MERU	RAMORIENG
YAKAMUL (1)	MUNGATO	SAUM-LAL
CHAROK	MANAHEM	TALAL
ULAU (1)	SANAU	ANOMAU
ULAU (1)	"	YOSEP
SUAIN (1)		HARON
SUAIN (1)	KAMIES	
DBIA	NIAMUH	
MATAPAU	ANCHANG	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Appendix

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Native Local Government Potential

Mewak memorandum 14-15/245 of 9th February, 1956, refers.

(1) Structure and Size of Unit

(a) Total population involved ;

Aitape East Coast Census Division	2638
Aitape East Coast Inland Census Division	773
Aitape Islands Census Division	1028

44:29

(b) Population Distribution ;

The population of the Aitape East Coast Census Division is distributed along the coastline for 43 miles to the East of Aitape .

Population concentrations occur at LEMIENG (Lemiang, Vokau and Pro), 421, 6 miles east of Aitape , at PAUF, 324, 18 miles east of Aitape , at YAKAMUL (Yakamul 1 & 2), 615, 26 miles east of Aitape , at ULAU (Ulan 1 & 2), 554, 32 miles east of Aitape , and at SUAIN (Suain 1 & 2), 233, 44 miles east of Aitape .

The population of the Aitape East Coast Inland Census Division is dispersed in the foothills of the DAMAP River system, the most inland village being some ten miles from the coast .

LABUAIN, 241, represents the largest village in the area .

The population on the Aitape Islands Census Division is located on Tumele Island, 271, Seleo Island, 86, Angel Island, 86, Ali Island, 475, and at IAKOI, 116, 2 miles west of Aitape .

(c) A total of 22 village groups are represented, (Aitape East Coast 10, Aitape East Coast Inland 7, Aitape Islands 5.)

(d) Social groupage ; Village, Clan (Patrilineal) or lineage, extended family and individual family (Patrilocal) .

(e) Within the village there is a fair degree of social cohesion and unity of outlook . Outside the village adjacent villages may have some cohesion due to intermarriage and may have some unity of outlook but this is not common as a whole . All villages are greatly interested in economic development .

The island peoples tend to identify themselves as islanders when negotiating or having litigation with peoples from the mainland and present an allied front but this unity immediately breaks down when intra-island disputes arise .

(f) The social organization of the group is mainly restricted to intra village organizations consisting of those based on blood and marriage relationships .

In the Aitape East Coast Census Division the peoples

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA .

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Of the villages east of YAKAMUL tend to identify themselves with the DAGUA Rural Progress Society and have money deposited in that Society .

The coastal linguistic boundary (of sketch map) lies between Matapua and Suain .

The peoples of the Aitape East Coast Inland group with the exception of Mihet all fall within the Dagua linguistic group which extends into the Naprik Sub-district. The near -astal villagers tend to identify themselves with the Dagua Rural Progress Society while the more inland people have shown interest in the Supari society .

The Aitape Islanders are dependant on their mainland trading activities for food supplies and have trading relationships with Lemiang , Paup , Yakamul and Warapu; some intermarriage has resulted . The group also have trading relations with the peoples of Wallis , Tarawain and Wokeo Islands but whether the association extends beyond commercial activity is doubtful .

Linguistic boundaries have been defined on the attached sketch map .

2. Geographical and Organizational Factors .

(a) Topography of the area ;

The topography of the area can be broadly sub-divided thus ; the Aitape Islands , the littoral coastal plain and the Torricealli foothills . The geographical divisions generally conform to the census divisions .

Villages of the Aitape East Coast C/Division are situated along the coastal plain between the sea and the inland sago swamps . The area is flat , swampy and generally well timbered . Some twenty five minor streams and eight major rivers flow through the area .

The inland group are located in the foothills along the DAMAP River system . The area consists of narrow river vallies divided by steep timbered ridges and mountain spurs ; soils generally are good .

Communications throughout the coastal and inland coastal area are virtually non-existent . The people have an extremely scant knowledge of seamanship and no knowledge of canoe construction while the numerous rivers prevent any use being made of the old Army road .

There are no coastal anchorages in the Sub-district to the east of Aitape .

Canoes maintain satisfactory communications between the islands and Aitape .

Prominent natives and natural leaders ;

Tiwai of Lemiang (Luluai)	IYARI of Ali Island (Luluai)
Bun of Angel Island (Luluai)	WARIGISIN of WOLHIGA
Alai of Tuleo	ARAFOL of IAKOI
Tapu (ex S/Major) of Chinapelli	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA .

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(f) The natives of the area have no knowledge of Local Government and consequently have no opinions on the matter .

(3) Economic and Social Advancement .

The present form of economic production in the area is the small scale processing of the individuals copra by the village group with proceeds divided among the growers on a production basis .

No copra is produced in the Aitape East Coast Inland Census Division but small scale alluvial gold mining is carried on in the area .

The Aitape Islanders are engaged in the commercial marketing of smoked fish and also sell some giri-giri and trochus shell . The sale of fish is restricted by supply due to uneconomic catching methods but should be increased after a fish net is obtained . Shell sales are also severely restricted ; giri giri by demand and trochus by supply .

The production of copra will be considerably increased in the ensuing years as new plantings come into production but the marketing of copra from the coastal areas will present a considerable problem until road communications are established . The completion of the Raihu River Bridge, now under construction , will be the first step in this direction .

The present standard of living is at the village level - sago is the staple crop in most areas .

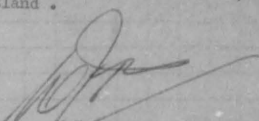
There are very few literate natives in the area .

The technically skilled workers , mainly from the YAKAMUL group , were trained while serving sentences of imprisonment as a result of war crimes . The majority are absent from the area .

MALKAIS of CHINAPELLI , previously employed by the Department of Agricultural Department might prove a satisfactory Council Clerk .

TADJI Plantation, leased by Mr. W.H. Parer , is the only European enterprise in the area .

Catholic Mission stations are established at Lemieng , Yakumul , Seleo Island and Ali Island .


A.J. Brown .

