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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT

AITAPE 1963/64

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-63/64	H.A. van Ruth	Aitape East Coast Inland C/D
2-63/64	H.A. van Ruth	Aitape West Coast Inland C/D
3-63/64	H.F. Sabben	Aitape Island Census Division
4-63/64	H.F. Sabben	Aitape East Coast and Inland C/Ds
8-63/64	H.F. Sabben	Aitape Islands Census Division
9-63/64	H.F. Sabben	Part Aitape East Coast



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEKIX Report No. AITAER.ER.1.07.1963/64

Patrol Conducted by T. A. VAN HOUTE Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled AITAER EAST COAST ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives None

Duration—From 22/7/1963 to 3/8/1963

Number of Days (17) SEVENTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23/10/1962

Medical 23/10/1962

Map Reference ARMY SERIES 2 5100 + 1 1000

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, BOATWIFE ADMINISTRATION, TAX COLLECTION
and COMMON ROLL COMPLETION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

29 18/1963.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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.....
.....

Popul

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Regular	Irregular	In *	
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67-3-1.

District Office,
Sepik District,
MORAB.

6th September, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
ATTAPU.

AWARD PATROL REPORT No.463/63.

Please thank Mr. Van Reth for his "easy reading" report.

I find it hard to believe that anyone would be kept waiting seven months on a station to pick up medical supplies.

I also find it hard to believe that because there are no people qualified to run a MIA Post, that the people (352) are deprived from having one.

In my way of thinking, where we are fostering economic development and the patrol does take mention of coffee, copra, pigs and gold, we should endeavour to foster local Government. Mention is made of distances, surely the distances are going to be no harder to get the crops out, than the Councillors in.

Regarding education, I do not know the answer. We can produce a councillor within a few months, economic crops in three and a half years, but teaching it as we never at least not enough to service isolated areas like this one. I fully agree on the tax move at Ukatapu, it has certainly not their fault that no taxes were collected.

I understand that a survey team is due to start on the coastal road from Gowan to Takamoui, and the cutting and clearing of the survey line will be done by contract.

The matter of unexploded bombs will be brought to the notice of the District Commissioner.

Thank you for the report.

(Signature)
J. S. Wainford,
District Officer - North South.

C.O. District Commissioner,
Native Affairs, Moraboba.

THE DIRECTOR

Read & acknowledged
H. H. H. H.
11/10/63

Village Population

Year 1963/64

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MORBIDITY		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 12		In *		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AFUA	23.5.63	1	1															
ASAPAS	27.7.63	1																
BALUP	25.7.63																	
CHAROK	20.5.63																	
CHINAPELLI	10.5.63	1				1								1				
DEIA	17.5.63																	1
LABUAIN	30.7.63	7	2											1	3			
LEMENG	9.5.63	2	1			1								2				2
MALIN	25.7.63																	
MATAPALI	24.7.63	4	5											2	3			20 4
MIHET	31.7.63	1						1										3 1
PAJP	25.5.63	3	2			1								1	2			
PRO	8.5.63	1												1				
SUDAIN No 1	16.5.63	1	3											1				
SUDAIN No 2	16.5.63	1	2			2												
DEAD No 1	19.5.63	4	3											1				1
DEAD No 2	18.5.63	2	2					1						2				2 1
VIKAU	8.5.63	3	1															
WALIHIGA	37.7.63	1	1															1 1
WOMISES	26.7.63	5	5			2		1										
YAKAMU No 1	22.5.63	5	3															2
YAKAMU No 2	21.5.63	9	5			1												1 1
Totals		50	37			3	5	3						5	14			10 17

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report.

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THE Director

Population Register

Area Patrolled: Atape, Goo, Coast and Island DIVISION No 10

13	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL		
		In *		Out *		Inside District		Outside District		Government		Mission		Males		Females		Program	Number of Inhabitants	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
														1	4	1	4	-	4	26	8	5	3	6	24	
														5	19	6	11	-	12	23	12	14	19	16	63	
														6	19	7	11	-	11	21	13	22	15	13	69	
														10	12	3	13	-	13	22	15	7	17	15	67	
1														18	43	6	27	2	28	23	37	20	41	36	156	
														9	25	8	19	1	19	20	15	14	24	18	87	
3														27	69	18	61	-	61	31	58	56	68	62	261	
2														23	57	12	46	1	47	21	32	51	66	57	258	
														6	16	5	8	4	9	20	9	13	13	13	57	
2														5	21	6	20	2	21	27	21	24	16	22	89	
														9	19	10	21	4	21	32	23	23	22	21	89	
2														31	76	24	82	6	82	22	77	80	87	104	385	
1														15	14	9	13	1	12	27	9	15	25	21	90	
1														13	65	16	46	5	47	32	30	38	71	63	265	
														14	30	9	25	1	28	20	28	24	38	37	135	
														28	84	30	85	1	85	23	89	90	90	105	399	
2														3	24	68	24	50	1	49	23	50	40	68	70	257
														20	32	19	32	3	33	18	24	25	40	44	149	
														10	26	6	17	4	17	26	16	20	25	20	84	
														19	53	19	44	6	45	38	47	38	56	43	205	
														17	69	18	48	1	49	20	45	43	40	52	238	
														41	122	37	87	3	88	20	78	69	98	102	455	
14														10	17	39	29	123	64	150	20	34	12	74	38	351
														9	63	29	77	46	78	73	129	94	260	3874		

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 47-1-1

Sul District Office,

AITAPE,

SEREI DISTRICT

8th August, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
Sul District Office,

AITAPE

AIRTE PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1963/64

Please find enclosed the original and two copies of the report covering the East Coast Inland area.

Area Patrolled : East Coast Inland Census Division

Period of Patrol : 22nd July to 3rd August, 1963.

Duration of Patrol : 13 days

Officer Conducting Patrol : N.A. Van Ruth, Patrol Officer

Personnel Accompanying : 2 members of the S.P. & N.G.C.
2 Agriculture Field Workers

Map Reference : Aitape Army series 1 inch x 2 miles

Correspondence arising from Patrol : 1. Report on Outboard Motor P.46 of S.S.67.
2. Letter to Medical Assistant, Dreikikir re Health Services, Vauiana, Wailiba villages -45-1-1 of S.S.67.
3. Letter to District Commissioner re Unexploded mortar bomb Wailiba basket 1-3-1 of S.S.67.

N.A. Van Ruth

N.A. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer

5

REPORT

of the

Proceedings of the

General Assembly of the

State of New York

for the year 1880

as passed by the

Senate and Assembly

at Albany, N. Y.

1881

Printed by

W. H. Burdett, Printer

Albany, N. Y.

1881

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Introduction

This report covers a recent patrol through the AITAPE East-Coast-Inland villages situated on the northern fall of the Torricelli Ranges.

The East Coast Census Division was patrolled in two stages, Patrol No. 6 of 1962/63 conducted by the Assistant District Officer covering the Coastal villages, and the present Patrol of the Inland area only.

GEOGRAPHY

Due to the rough nature of the terrain, it is easiest to follow the river courses to reach the villages. The area covered consisted of the higher foothills region of the Torricelli ranges, interspersed with large belts of forest, and arranged in the form of two major ridges at the foot of which the majority of the villages are situated. The area is divided by the DANOP and DANUL rivers. Although the patrol was somewhat delayed by rain and storm, the fall force of the wet season had not yet been felt, and the area was quite passable on foot.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General

The 917 inhabitants who comprise the Inland area of the East-Coast Census Division can be divided both geographically and naturally into two distinct groups. The geographic division is made by the DANOP river which bisects the area, leaving the villages WALIHUA, A-SAPAS, WOHISEE, LABUAIN and MIBET to the south, and those of MALUP, MALIH and MATAIAN to the northern side. The natural division is a linguistic one, and just as well defined as the geographic division. The people south of the DANOP river fall into the "DANOP" language group, and those villagers north of the river speaking the "TAUS" language of the Coastal people. It will be seen by this that the language difference is a distinct and effective barrier between the two groups, and that the people within the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division present a picture of contrasts in their characters, attitudes and cultural relations. Continual interchange of social and cultural relations however, is carried on between villages speaking the same language, but little is exchanged with people outside the linguistic division.

The Inland area is a pleasure to patrol. The villages are small and relatively isolated, and the patrol could not have had a better reception. It was obvious everywhere that the villages had not been hastily cleaned just for the Patrol's visit, they were naturally orderly and tidy. Villagers gave members of the Patrol gifts of fresh prawns, fruit and vegetables, and in any other ways the people expressed the feeling of good will in this area towards the Administration.

Very few disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol. People seem keen to do what is right, village life runs smoothly, and relationships between the villages scattered over this large area are harmonious. It is perhaps because of their isolation that the people tend to depend on one another, and they must be very industrious to obtain their daily food from the Coastal people.

In WOHISEE, all the children who were born between December 1961 and December 1962 died during 1963. It may be merely coincidence, but it was noticed during the Census check that those mothers who lost children in the first year after birth, were nearly all young girls having their first baby. The girls in the Inland region are married as soon as the age of puberty is reached, and it could well be that this is a contributory factor to the infant mortality rate. In discussions with some of the more influential elders in the area.

They stated that this custom had been introduced from the Dreikikir area, and has been brought about by the shortage of marriageable men. In the talks given to the people of all Inland villages, it was pointed out to them the advisability of letting young girls stay single for at least a year or two after reaching puberty, as it was felt that girls of this age have neither the physical development nor the mental capacity to give proper care to their infants.

Political Development:

Political development amongst the Inland people of this Census Division is virtually non-existent. However, with regard to the political awareness of these people it was rather gratifying to note that they were all genuinely interested and eager for an early introduction to Native Local Government. They offered two reasons for this attitude: 1) They were impressed by the emancipation of their neighbours in the Kaprik and Vevak Sub Districts, and they have seen and heard of the material and social advancement of the Kaprik and Vevak people, and want to emulate them. 2) They have heard that the Administration is sponsoring this movement in their own, and in the above named Sub-districts, and as they had benefited from previous innovations from this source, they expect this to be just as profitable for themselves. Whether these are the real reasons or not, I can't determine at this stage.

Later in the patrol, at LABUAIN, when I invited discussion on the matter of growing Coffee in the area, after explaining the system of growing cash crops, one of the older natives in the village stood up and delivered a long, prepared and sometimes prompted speech, in which he pointed out that their lack of having any prepared Coffee gardens was due to the absence of a Council in the area. He stated that he had seen the results obtained by the Kaprik Council in encouraging Coffee growing, and then he went on to give the forerunners of the above two reasons for wanting "a Council" in this area. It was explained to them that the KAPRIK people had been able to afford a Council before it was introduced, and that the people had proved to the Government that they were prepared to do some hard work towards economic development. However, it was obvious that there is a definite movement in favour of political development.

Health and Hygiene:

All the villages on the northern side of the BAROF river receive first aid from the Aid-Post at SHAIN NO.1, which is within a reasonable walking distance of WATAPAS, SALUP and VALIK.

The villages on the southern side of the BAROF river, are now receiving medical care from the Aid-Post formerly WIAH of NISST, who is supposed to operate an Aid-Post at LABUAIN. However, WIAH told me that for the last seven months he has been absent from the area. His story is that he was required to wait in DREIKIKIR and KAPRIK all this time, to obtain medical supplies and equipment. He says also that there are plans for him to operate a new Aid-Post, at present under construction at a place called AVIN, on the track leading from NISST to BANIK (DREIKIKIR) village.

In Mr. S. Walters' patrol report of November 1962, he mentions that the area since recently is medically supervised from DREIKIKIR, and that in addition to looking after the LABUAIN, NISST, VONISER, WAININGA and AMAPAS villages, the medical staff look after some DREIKIKIR villages as well. I fully agree with Mr. Walters that this arrangement is not satisfactory, and that as a result of this the VONISER

they stated that this custom had been introduced from the DREKIKIR area, and has been brought about by the shortage of marriageable girls. In the talks given to the people of all Island villages, it was pointed out to them the advisability of letting young girls stay single for at least a year or two after reaching puberty, as it was felt that girls of this age have neither the physical development nor the mental capacity to give proper care to their infants.

Political Development:

Political development amongst the Island people of this Census Division is virtually non-existent. However, with regard to the political awareness of these people it was rather gratifying to note that they were all genuinely interested and eager for an early introduction to Native Local Government. They offered two reasons for this attitude: 1) They were impressed by the emancipation of their neighbours in the Naprik and Vevak Sub Districts, and they have seen and heard of the material and social advancement of the Naprik and Vevak people, and want to emulate them. 2) They have heard that the Administration is sponsoring this movement in their own, and in the above named Sub-districts, and as they had benefited from previous innovations from this source, they expect this to be just as profitable for themselves. Whether these are the real reasons or not, I can't determine at this stage.

Later in the patrol, at IANUAIN, when I invited discussion on the matter of growing Coffee in the area, after explaining the system of growing cash crops, one of the older natives in the village stood up and delivered a long, prepared and sometimes prompted speech, in which he pointed out that their lack of having any prepared Coffee gardens was due to the absence of a Council in the area. He stated that he had seen the results obtained by the Naprik Council in encouraging Coffee growing, and then he went on to give the former of the above two reasons for wanting "a Council" in this area. It was explained to them that the NAPRIK people had been able to afford a Council before it was introduced, and that the people had proved to the Government that they were prepared to do some hard work towards economic development. However, it was obvious that there is a definite movement in favour of political development.

Health and Hygiene:

All the villages on the northern side of the BANOP river receive first aid from the Aid-Post at SHAIN No.1, which is within a reasonable walking distance of MATAPAU, BALOP and MALIN.

The villages on the southern side of the BANOP river, are now receiving medical care from the Aid-Post orderly WIAR of HINSE, who is supposed to operate an Aid-Post at IANUAIN. However, WIAR told me that for the last seven months he has been absent from the area. His story is that he was required to wait in DREKIKIR and NAPRIK all this time, to obtain medical supplies and equipment. He says also that there are plans for him to operate a new Aid-Post, at present under construction at a place called ANIN, on the track leading from HINSE to SANIK (DREKIKIR) village.

In Mr. V. Walters' patrol report of November 1962, he mentions that the area since recently is medically supervised from DREKIKIR, and that in addition to looking after the IANUAIN, HINSE, WONTSES, WALINIGA and AMAPAS villages, the medical ^{orderly} looks after some DREKIKIR villages as well. I fully agree with Mr. Walters that this arrangement is not satisfactory, and that as a result of this the WORKERS

WALINIGA and ASAPAS villagers are very hard pressed for Health Services. The new Aid-Post at present under construction is another 1 1/2 hours walking away from HINES, which means that when this Aid-Post is completed the WOMISES, WALINIGA and ASAPAS people will have to walk 2 hours over rough country to obtain medical treatment.

As arranged prior to the departure of the Patrol party, the Medical Orderly of HIFET met the party at WOMISES, with no medical supplies or equipment (he stated that it was too far for him to carry his medical equipment from LAHUAIR) and he would have been unable to treat any of the people requiring medical care, if the Patrol party had not been equipped with some medical supplies from AITAPE. A total of 12 adults and 2 infants were sent for further treatment to AITAPE hospital, or the Seaside Colony clinic. Upon my return I took the matter up with the Medical Assistant at Aitape, who suggested that as there are no people at WOMISES, WALINIGA or ASAPAS with sufficient qualifications to become Medical Orderlies, and the total population (352) would not warrant the erection of yet another Aid-Post at WOMISES, to request that the three villages be included for Health services, by HAPNIK. The Island area has been recently included in the Malaria Control programme.

Education and Missions:

Education is completely in the hands of the Catholic Mission, which is the only Mission active in the area. Only 4 children of the Island villages were present at the time of the Census check, of these only one was at the Government school at Hualu, and the others at the Mission schools at AITAPE and HIRURU Island. These figures do not take into account those children from WATAPU, WOMISES and LAHUAIR, who receive a modicum of learning from various Catechists of the Catholic Mission - from 6 to 12 a.m. twice a week. The general attitude towards the Mission is quite friendly, although Christianity only appears to have made a superficial impact in the East Coast Island area, and many old beliefs and sanctions are still in existence. The only adverse comment heard, was at HETAPU, where the local natives informed us that there was some resentment against the Catholic Catechist who had Christianized the natives' eldest son in school, and since then had left the village. Father Red also tells me that this son will be replaced by a Catechist from the HIRURU village (HIRURU area).

At WOMISES and LAHUAIR I was approached by village elders, who asked me if the Government would consider establishing schools in their villages. They each owned a large block of ground in their respective areas, which they offered to the Government to enable a school to be established. They stated that in their opinion the Mission schools are inadequate and would be of little benefit to their children in the near future. The picture which now exists in the minds of these people has been created by the Administration. Over the last few years these people have been told about the advantages of education for their children. This has been done mainly by propaganda on posters, and since recently on radio HUALU. They hear of the number of children attending Government schools in other areas, and the advantages which can be gained through education. Also the people of WOMISES and LAHUAIR are very conscious of what the Government is providing for the villagers near Hapnik station in the field of education.

Their request was made in earnest, and it appears that they feel they are, through their comparative isolation, missing out on the Territory wide development in this field. Although an attempt was made to explain to these people the difficulties of fund and staff shortages faced by the Dept. of Education it is felt that it is very unfortunate that there is little chance of a school being established in their area. Especially because the request was made by the people themselves, and the results and good will it would create would be far greater than if a school had been established without the people requesting it.

Census, Tax Collection and Census Roll:

The revision of the Census proceeded smoothly, and there were very few absentees. The Census figures (attached) show a ratio of births to deaths 87 to 30. The ratio of migrations-in to migrations-out is 27 to 68.

Census Reconciliation

Total previous census	3,858
Births	87
Deaths	30
Natural Increase	57
Migrations Out	68
Migrations In	27
Decrease	41
Estimated present total (3858 + 57 - 41)	3,874
Actual Present total recorded 1963	3,874

The population of this Census Division has shown a natural increase of 14.8 per 1000 people, or 1.48% increase on the total figures recorded in 1962.

Indentured labour figures (see appendix A) tend to suggest that the situation regarding the Labour Potential in this Census Division is not satisfactory (see YAMAMU NO.1 and NO.2) but despite the fact that the number of those absent from the village at work, is far above the arbitrary 1/3 limit, no real hardship in village community life was apparent as a result of this.

Taxation

The Tax collection was made at the rate of 5/- per person where possible, with the exception of YAMAMU village, where the rate was 10/- per person. It was originally intended to collect Tax for two years in YAMAMU, as the people had not been taxed for a period of three years, but it soon became evident that the people could not afford to pay Tax at the rate of 10 per head. It was felt that it would have created some ill feeling if I had insisted on the 2 year tax rate, especially as it was not the fault of the YAMAMU people that Tax had not been collected for the last three years at their village.

Total Tax collections amounted to 650/5/- for the Island area. Fortytwo (42) males were fully exempted from paying tax, 13 of whom were village officials and medical assistants. The people who did pay showed no reluctance.

Common Roll:

In accordance with instructions received from both District Office and D.M.A. Headquarters prior to the patrol's departure, the Principal, First and Father's Names for the Common Roll were listed at each village. The Common Roll was compiled at the same time as the Census was revised, and the 1963 tax collected.

Villages and Housing:

The majority of villages were clean and tidy. They are mostly sited on river banks, and the average village is no more than one or two houses wide but may extend up to a quarter of a mile in length. The village sites were found to be well drained, and as the Patrol visited them just after recent heavy rains any faults in their drainage system would have been evident.

The houses are the usual Coastal-type house, with here and there a Huprik type tent-shaped house, which has been well described in previous reports.

Housing styles and standards are satisfactory. It was only necessary in a few villages to point out faults in construction. Clean villages and good housing are a normal facet of village community life. Coloured crotons, shrubs and flowers are planted in all inland villages and help to make them more attractive.

WATAPAU, although reasonable, was the most unimpressive village visited. Housing here, is only mediocre, and village surroundings receive scanty attention. However, it should be considered that this village was forgotten for about three years, and it is anticipated that future regular visits will result in improvement in all aspects of WATAPAU village life. Certainly the people welcome patrols visiting them.

From reading the former Village and Housing Comments in the WATAPAU village book it is evident that changes for the good, did occur before 1960, and since then the village matters have gradually been neglected. It is pleasing to report that a man named MARAI, a leading personality of the village, has constructed a brand new copra "Sacko" drier, which is capable of producing 6 bags of good quality copra in two days.

Some of the villagers of KAPAS were reluctant to leave their old village site and move to the new combined MALINTOK-KAPAS village site, as they were instructed in 1961.

The procedure adopted in this matter is that all people who have been, or will be notified to demolish their dilapidated houses at the old site, are to rebuild their new houses at the combined MALINTOK-KAPAS village site.

The only two houses which will remain at the old village site will be the house of the retired Luwai, and the house where the single men of the village congregate. This was decided with a view to having someone at the old site to look after the gardens and pigs, and because the two houses in question were only recently constructed. The villagers are happy with this solution, and the original instruction will be carried out over a period of time. Next patrolling Officers please follow up.

Village Officials:

The position of Village Officials has varied little from last year. Acting on the instructions of the Assistant District Officer, I investigated the situation of Village Officials at WOHISES and it was found that the Luwai of this village, who was appointed on probation during the previous patrol had to be replaced due to a fractured ankle, which received surgical treatment in Rabaul, and is held together with two silver pins.

The situation now at WOHIGES, is as follows:- the former Tultul, SAU'EN has been appointed Lulual and a young man named WEIRAK as Tultul, both appointments are on a probationary basis, and are subject to confirmation from Headquarters.

The Tultul of WALEHIGA was getting old, and in fairness to him and the people of the village, a change was made in favour of a younger, more able man named TEHA'AMIN, under the above conditions. All the officials are doing their jobs to the best of their ability, the best personalities being the officials of ASAPAS, MATAPAU and WALEHIGA.

The state of the villages usually reflects the leadership and effectiveness of the village officials. Generally it can be said that all were trying.

Rest Houses:

Instructions given on previous patrols have been carried out concerning Rest houses and Police barracks.

Instructions to build a new Rest house at LENIENG were issued on this patrol, with the stipulation that the building activities must wait until after the F.M. survey team had visited their village, and that the village officials are to report to the Sub District Office upon completion of the building. All the other village Rest Houses were found to be adequate.

Roads, Bridges and Airstrips:

The Coastal villages are linked by a good road from river to river. The grass cover has been cut by most villages, and only in isolated sections did the existing roads require cutting.

To obtain a good impression of the road network of the Inland villages, it is best to consult the attached map, which gives a clear picture of the situation to date. Most of the Inland tracks follow the river-beds, and in some sections they cut over the ranges.

Upon checking on a road link between LAUWAIN and MIRET along the hill tops, which was proposed to the people in 1961, it was found that the people were reluctant to carry on with the idea, due to a few large land-slides which occurred in 1962, and removed sections of the road on which work had already commenced.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Walters' comments in a previous report, that it would be very hard to maintain this particular type of mountain track because the population is limited, the terrain is rough and difficult, and it would be better for the Inland people to follow the river beds where possible.

I feel that it is a great pity that the well-known "C.S. Taylor Road" from MIRET to ULAU NO.2, which makes the Aitepe Coast accessible to the Naprik and Dreikikir people, is not being maintained. When walking over this road it is obvious that a great deal of work went into the establishment of it, and at places some dynamite must have been used to overcome steep mountain ridges. However, here again we are faced with the same problems, the population is small and scattered, the terrain is difficult, and there is a high annual rainfall in the mountains, which makes an onerous task of maintenance.

On my return trip through the various Coastal villages, I noticed that construction work on the bridges linking the Coastal road at the estuary of each intersecting river, was in full progress.

Airstrips:

Apart from the Airstrip at SUAIN the ULAU Airstrip is the only other operational Airstrip in the vicinity of the Inland area, and it has recently been opened to Cessna's only. The strip is well constructed and has a good drainage system. The Priest at the ULAU

Catholic Mission has been assisted in the construction by the BIAU natives.

Native Agriculture and Livestock:

Yams, taro and sweet potatoes are the staple foods for the inland people. Pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage and beans also play an important part in the people's diet.

To supplement the above diet, the people hunt game in the bush. They catch wild pigs, bandicoots, cassowary and wild fowl. They also catch prawns in the more isolated mountain creeks by using a mirror which reflects the light of the sun below water level, and in this way attracts the prawns from their hiding places. A very interesting process which was observed on Sunday 28.7.65 at WOHISEE and proved to be successful on that day.

Most villages have some domesticated pigs and some fowls. These are not used as a regular source of food, as the pig is either sold for commercial purposes or occasionally slaughtered for a feast or a sing-sing.

Law and Order:

Unlike the Coastal people, the inland villagers have very few complaints to air, or disputes to be settled. The few disputes brought to the notice of the Patrol were of a minor nature, and settled by arbitration.

The Court for Native Affairs was convened only once at LABEAIN, where one prosecution took place, for a failure to comply with Reg. 67(A) N.A.A.'s.

Village life seems to be happy, and petty hickering is practically non-existent. This does not only apply to relationships between the people of one village, but also between neighbouring village groups.

Economic Development:

The MATAPU people have extended their Coconut plantings by another 213 young coconut trees, and produced 6 bags of copra during May 1965, with their new copra drier. Despite the proximity of a vehicular road leading to Wewak, they prefer to come to ATRAPE by canoe to sell their copra to W. & S. Parer.

Villagers further inland are still being encouraged to plant Coffee. Two Agricultural field workers accompanied the patrol and inspected the shade gardens in preparation for future Coffee plantings. Advice and practical assistance was given in establishing and improving nursery techniques.

The people at MALUP have now 147 young Coffee trees and 70 seedlings at their Coffee nursery, and those at MALIN have 200 immature Coffee trees and 125 seedlings.

New shade gardens at WOHISEE, MALIBICA, LABEAIN and MIMET have been chosen and marked out for clearing purposes, under the supervision of the two Agric. field workers.

The people of MALUP and MALIN seemed to have difficulty in making nurseries which will produce lasting and healthy seedlings for planting out. Where the nurseries were considered beyond assistance and repair, new ones were created during the course of the patrol. As mentioned in previous reports other sources of income for inland people are the sale of Pigs to Wewak and Naprik, and Gold mining. Success in Coffee plantings would mean a lot, but they were urged not to do away with their pigs. Work on most of the shade gardens is only in the initial stages, and the people will be able to make such

more money by selling pigs and winning gold, than they will by selling Coffee for many years to come. No doubt there will be failures and a loss of enthusiasm from time to time in the Coffee planting process, but it is felt that this economic crop could be an eventual success for the Inland people.

Mining:

A total of 3 different gold mining groups are registered in the Waprik Sub-District from the ATTAPE Inland area, but the native miners of WALIHUA, ASAPAS and WOHISES are too casual in their attitude towards gold mining, and the production from this area is disappointing.

The gold bearing streams of the Inland area have very little fall and mining as practiced by the local indigines, is a hit or miss process. The gold appears to be concentrated on bedrock, and with the primitive methods employed, the richer concentrates are often bypassed.

Generally the indigines are loath to engage in the hard work necessary in digging a tail race of a proper grade down to bedrock, and even on the terraces, very few water courses have been constructed.

Explosives:

Unexploded mortar bombs approximately 200 yards from VALUH hamlet near WOHISES village, have still not been removed by the Bomb Disposal section of the Army, although the matter was brought to their notice in 1960. (see map).

Instructions were given to the natives in 1960, to fence the area, but today no evidence of this fence is to be found. On the contrary, children of the nearby hamlet were found playing freely in the vicinity of the large dump of mortar bombs. Judging by the appearance of some of the bombs, the shells of many now have nearly rusted through, and the danger is eminent.

It is intended to refer the matter to the District Commissioner as a matter of urgency.

Conclusion:

Apart from the few instances quoted above in the sections Health and Hygiene and Explosives, the situation in the area is quite satisfactory. Frequent patrols are appreciated by the people, and future patrols could not be asked to patrol a more pleasant area.

M. Van Ruth
M. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A

To SITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1967/68
EAST COAST AND INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

LABOUR POTENTIAL STATISTICS

VILLAGE	LABOUR POTENTIAL	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK	PRESENT AVAILABLE
AFUA	4	2	- 1
ASAPAS	19	2	4
BALUP	19	6	-
CHARON	12	7	- 3
ORIHAPSELLI	43	17	- 3
DELA	25	3	3
LASUAIN	69	12	11
LEMING	57	12	7
ELLIN	16	6	- 1
WATAPAU	21	6	1
MINST	19	-	6
PAUP	76	22	3
PRO	14	7	- 2
SUAIE NO.1	65	9	12
SUAIE NO.2	30	7	3
ULAU NO.1	84	19	9
ULAU NO.2	66	14	8
VOKAU	32	8	3
VALINIGA	26	3	5
VONIGES	55	10	8
YAKANUL NO.1	69	41	- 18
YAKANUL NO.2	122	60	- 20
TOTALS	943	273	41

N. K. [Signature]
 (Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX B

To AIRBORNE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1967-68
EAST COAST ISLAND CRUISE DIVISION

REPORT OF R.F.V.D.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

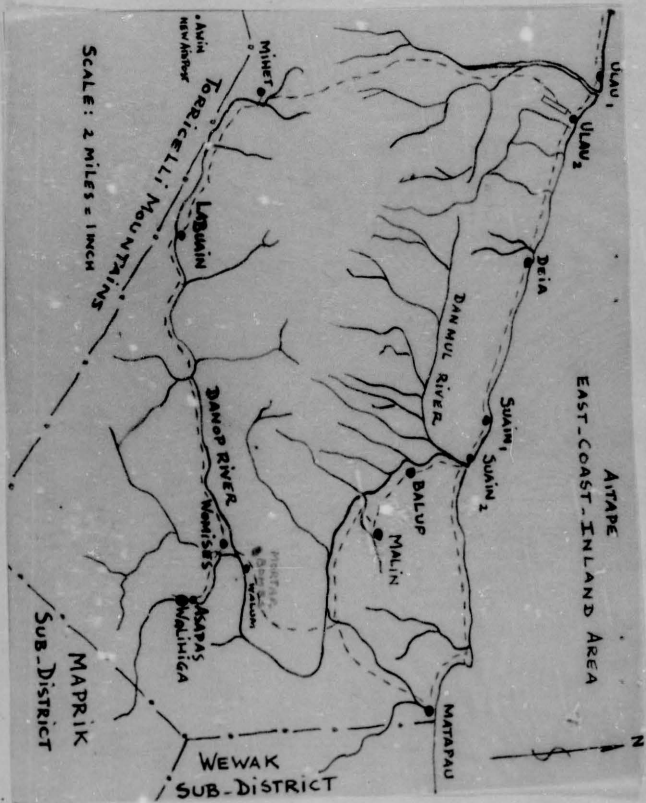
Both members of the escorting Police Squad performed their duties satisfactorily and efficiently.

No. 6645 Const. 1st Class SOVIKERR : A good R.F.C. who led the police work well, and was most courteous and efficient in his own duties.

No. 94-0 Const. 5th Year MASIVACA : A satisfactory worker who performed his tasks well.

N. A. Van Reth

N. A. Van Reth
Patrol Officer





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Copy
D.N.A. HQ.
EXTRA COPY OF
APPENDIX "F"
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
TALKS -

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 2 1963-64

Patrol Conducted by N.A. Van Ruth Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Each part 2 members R.P.N.G.C. 2 Agric. Field Workers

Part 1. 3.10.63 to 15.10.63

Duration—From/19..... to/19.....

Part 2. 20.10.63 to 11.11.63

Number of Days (36) THIRTYSIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/3/1963

Medical 30/5/1960

Map Reference 4 Milinch - Army series

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Routine Administration 3. Land Investigation 4. Electoral Education Programme House of Assembly

Elections 1964

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/1/1964

Chaxson
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

.....

.....

.....

67. 8 23
24



P. 46
40 Spencer Road,
CEBEMORNE,
N.S.W.
29th July 64

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KOYEDORU
PAPUA

Aitape-West-Coast-Inla. Census Division Patrol Report
No. 2 1967-64

Would you kindly forward a copy of the District Officer's comments on the above report, and also the subsequent comment made by Native Affairs Headquarters, as I have never received a copy from either of these offices.

Both comments are of particular interest to me since I have recently heard that there are plans to establish a Patrol Post in the vicinity of the area patrolled in the Aitape Sub-district.

N.A. Van Ruth

N.A. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer

Minute to:

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WENAK.

Will you please provide Mr. Van Ruth with copies of correspondence.

67-8-23
12/8/64

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

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MICRO
in
M F

67-8-23

10th March, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WERMAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1963/64 - AITAPE


Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I am inclined to agree with the remark contained in the second paragraph of your covering memorandum. The content of the report generally is well covered in the remarks by the Assistant District Officer at Aitape.

3. I am pleased to note that all 30 of the villages were visited. The content of the report reveals the thorough manner in which Mr. Van Ruth has conducted the patrol.

4. The people appear to be terrified of being included in the Council where they will be obliged to pay tax. I think they have good cause for this attitude considering the very limited field they have for economic expansion and the limited cash in the area.

5. Mr. Van Ruth has made a very good record of the political situation on pages 11 and 12.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-33

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-3-1
If calling ask for
Mr.



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

15th January, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOMODOBU.

ATAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1963-64

Attached is yet another good report submitted by Mr. Van Ruth. He has as usual done a thorough job.

I feel that we all realise how difficult it is to try and make clear to these people what the Assembly really is; however, I do feel that some of us are in for some shocks, as it is astounding how quickly some of the people have grasped the idea.

The Assistant District Officer has some determined views on the Council aspect, but I feel sure that we can persuade these people that Council administration is their best way of progressing.

The matter of Health work is now being taken up by the District Medical Officer, who seems not to agree with what has been previously laid on the 500 mark. His attitude is to "plug the holes" irrespective of numbers and this he will do.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

Encl.

for DNA.

67.1.2.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

3rd December, 1963.

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWAK.Aitape Patrol Report 2, 1963-64

Two copies of the above report with Field Journal and Camping Clin are enclosed.

Mr. Van Ruth has written an interesting and detailed report which indicates thoroughness and great interest in his work.

(1) Political Education. Appendix "F" The report on this indicates that Mr. Van Ruth has done a good job in explaining a difficult subject to a very unsophisticated people.

(2) Native Affairs. Council extension. It is intended to include some of these villages in the Siam Council, despite the fact that at the moment they are not very happy about the idea. The economic reason for opposition does not now hold water in the Bas, Aiterap, Marok and Siaute villages as the Aitape-Pea road is now open to traffic and these people can sell unlimited quantities of sago for consumption here and at Vanimo.

The dislike of the inland people to come into a Coastal Council which is well developed is understandable but is not a valid reason for an objection. There are already three inland villages from this Census division in the Council and they are more than happy with their lot. The distrust of Brere Awol the president, may or may not be warranted however there is no reason why he could not be replaced at an election - if not as a representative - but as president. It is intended that voting strength in the Council will be evenly distributed between the West Coast people and the new villages to be brought in i.e. the Islands, Lemleng and inlands.

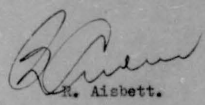
A point to remember is that the coastal people will be paying a higher tax rate than the inland people and in actual fact the coastal people will be subsidizing the inlanders.

I am quite convinced that the inland people will be far better off under Local Government Administration and that propaganda applied correctly will change their present state of mind.

(3) Villages The fringe villages of Nebike, Mumuru and Wantipi have been migrating backwards and forwards in this general area for many years. The Nebike are Bembu people and will probably eventually consolidate in the Bembu area now that the post at Imonda has been established near their territory.

(4) Health Whether this department agrees or not with the Public Health Department patrolling policy, it is obvious that European Medical patrols will become less and less. There is now no medical assistant stationed at Aitape. Instead we have a married woman doctor on part time supervision of the Hospital. The field medical work will be dependant on the efficiency and keenness of Aitape Orderlies and it is up to Officers of this Department to check and assist the orderlies in their work. There are six of these in the Census Division which has a population of 3098. If they do the job properly their numbers are adequate. I believe P.H.D. policy aims for where possible one aid post for 500 people. Whilst it is desirable to have an aid post at Savamui this would only ^{save} the Savamui, Muri, Mumuru and Nebike people, all small groups and it is doubtful on numbers alone if this is justified.

(5) Education The Catholic Mission has started to build a large boarding school at Pes. This will provide good facilities for all of the villages east of the Rhindron River. Villages further out will unfortunately be without schools for the foreseeable future.



R. Aisbett.
Assistant District Officer.

57 62

67-1-1

Sub District Office,

A I T A P E.

SEPIK DISTRICT

18th November, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,

A I T A P E

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1963/64

WEST COAST INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

Forwarded herewith are the original and two copies of the Report covering Aitape Patrol No.2 1963/64.

Officer Conducting : N.A. Van Ruth Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Aitape West Coast Inland Division

Personnel accompanying : Part 1 - Senior Constable RAMOI No. (Period Const.5th Yr. OIASIKA No.7168 3.10.63 to Agric.Field Asst. DAYENKI 15.10.63) Farmer Trainee KALU

Part 2 - Senior Constable ITUNGA No.6701 (period Const.5th Yr. AWASE No.6449 20.10.63 Agric.Field.Asst. DAYENKI to 11.11.63) Farmer Trainee KALU

Duration of Patrol : 3rd October 1963 to 15th October 1963. 20th October 1963 to 11th November, 1963.

Number of days : Thirtysix

Last D.N.A. Patrol to the area : March 1963 Duration 32 days

" Agric. " " " : September 1962 Duration 14 days

" Medical " " " : May 1960 Duration 16 days

Map reference : Army series Four Milinch and District Map.

- Objects of the Patrol :
1. Census revision
 2. Routine Administration
 3. Land investigation regarding Native Customary rights CHINAPPELLI.
 4. Electoral Education programme House of Assembly Elections 1964.

N.A. Van Ruth

(Patrol Officer)

76 27

Introduction:

This patrol had as its primary objectives, the Census Revision and routine administration of the West Coast Inland area, which lies at the foot of the northern falls of the FORICELLI and BEWANI mountain ranges, and covers a total area of 592 square miles. Other objectives were the Land Investigation in CHINAPELLI and the Electoral Education Programme. The entire Census division is traversed on foot the patrol party being transported by tractor and trailer, or 3 ton truck to and from the area. The patrol was conducted in two stages and all thirty villages were visited. The nature of the country makes it for the greater part easy for walking, consisting mainly of low undulating hills interspersed with large belts of lowland forest and sago swamps. The area is divided by the RAHBU, YALINGI, BIRI and PIVUNA rivers, and their many tributaries which are subject to heavy flooding during the N.W. season.

Comments:

Taking into consideration the comments made by Mr. N. Walters in the previous report on the weather conditions during the March-April period, and my own experiences during the months of October-November, it is recommended that in future the West Coast Inland area be patrolled during the months of May-June-July.

Diary:

2nd October, 1963: 0800-0930. Final preparation for Patrol No.2 1963/64. 0930-1130 travelled from AITAPE to MAROK per 3 ton truck, personnel accompanying:- Sen.Const. RAMOI, Const.OIASIKA, Agric. Field Asst. DAYENKI and KARLO. 1130-1230 settling in Rest house. 1230-1400 Lunch. 1400-1600 After preliminary talk Census revised of MAROK and AITEMAP people. 1600-1700 Village inspection. 1700-2000 Talk on House of Assembly. 2000-2100 Shower and dinner. 2100-2200 Continued talk on House of Assembly. 2200-2300 working on Census statistics. Night at MAROK.

4th October, 1963: 0700-0730 Walked to BES village for inspection. 0800-0830 returned to Rest house at MAROK. 0830-1100 Preliminary talk on economic development, revision of Census of BES people. 1100-1200 working on Census statistics. 1200-1400 Lunch. 1400-1600 Hearing of custody dispute. 1615-2015 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at MAROK.

5th October, 1963: 0745-0855 Walked from MAROK to SIAUTE. 0930-1100 After preliminary talk Census of SIAUTE people revised. 1100-1230 Settled dispute by arbitration. 1230-1330 Lunch. 1330-1630 Village inspection and minor disputes. 1630-1930 Talk on House of Assembly. 1930-2030 Dinner. 2030-2130 continued talk on House of Assembly. 2130-2230 Statistics. Night at SIAUTE.

6th October, 1963: 0930-1000 walked from SIAUTE to WAUNINGI. 1000-100 Village inspection. 1100-1330 Lunch and settling in Rest house. 1330-1830 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at WAUNINGI.

7th October, 1963: 0730-0830 After brief talk Census of WAUNINGI people revised. 0830-0930 Working on Census statistics. 0930-1100 Departed WAUNINGI for LUPAI. 1100-1230 Settling in Rest house. Lunch. 1230-1400. 1400-1500 Village inspection. 1500-1630 Brief talk on economic development and Housing. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Census revision of LUPAI. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2200 Census statistics. Night at LUPAI.

8th October 1963 : 0800-0900 Walked from LUPAI to YONGITE-SHIYUN. 0900-1000 Village inspection. 1000-1130 After short talk revised Census of both villages. 1130-1300 Lunch. 1300-1615 Settled dispute by arbitration. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and dinner. 2130-2230 Working on Census statistics. Night at YONGITE.

9th October, 1963 : 0830-1030 Walked from YONGITE to KARAITI. 1030-1130 Village inspection and settling in Rest House. 1130-1330 Lunch. 1330-1615 After short talk revised Census of KARAITI. Census statistics. 1615-2015 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at KARAITI.

10th October, 1963 : 0845-1115 Walked from KARIATE to KARA-AUSI. 1115-1330 settled in Rest house and Lunch. 1330-1430 Village inspection, talks with officials. 1430-1630 Census revision. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2300 Working on statistics. Night at KARA-AUSI.

11th October, 1963 : 0800-1100 Walked from KARA-AUSI to KIREAN (new PAIAWA) 1100-1200 Settled in Rest house. 1200-1330 Lunch. 1330-1430 Village inspection. 1430-1630 Revised Census. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2300 Statistics and talks with Village officials. Night at new PAIAWA.

12th October, 1963 : 0600-0700 Walked from PAIAWA to MAKALDEI. 0700-0800 Inspected MAKALDEI at the request of ex-Sgt. Major TAPI. 0800-0930 Walked from MAKALDEI to CHINAPELLI. 0930-1130 Settled in Rest house and held meeting. 1130-1230 Enquiries regarding Native Customary rights of the land known as YAWAGUL, CHINAPELLI. 1230-1300 Lunch. 1300-1830 Land investigation. 1830-200 Shower and Dinner. 2000-2100 Constable OIASIKA charged under Section 23(b). 2100-2200 Working on revised sketch plan of CHINAPELLI land. Night at CHINAPELLI.

13th October, 1963 : 0645)0820 Walked from CHINAPELLI to MAKALDEI. 0900-1300 Held talks for a combined gathering of CHINAPELLI and MAKALDEI people re House of Assembly and voting procedures. 1300-1330 Lunch. 1330-1400 Hearing of Complaint. 1400-1930 Walked from MAKALDEI to KOPOAN. Night at KOPOAN.

14th October, 1963 : 0830-0930 Village inspection of KOPOAN. 0930-1030 After brief talk Census revised. 1030-1130 Working on statistics. 1130-1430 Lunch. 1430-1606 Constable OIASIKA charged under Section 23(e). 1606-2010 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at KOPOAN.

15th October, 1963: 0530-0715 Walked from KOPOAN to AITAPE. 0730-0800 Police stood down, patrol equipment unloaded.

End of Part 1 of Patrol No.2 1963/64.

Diary Part 2 Patrol No. 2 1963/64

20th October, 1963 : 0800-0930 Packing patrol equipment. 0930-1030 Typing of Police Offence reports. 1030-1230 travelled per 3 ton truck to SIAUTE village. Accompanying personnel, Sen. Const. ITUNGA, Const. AWASE, and Agric. Field Workers DANYENKI and KALU. 1230-1400 Settling in Rest house and Lunch. 1400-1830 Held big meeting and gave SIAUTE people talk on House of Assembly. Night at SIAUTE.

21st October, 1963 : 0730-1010 Walked from SIAUTE via WAUNINGI to HENGIAN. 1010-1100 Settling in Rest house and talks with Village elders. 1100-1200 Village inspection and Coffee gardens. 1200-1330 Lunch. 1330-1430 Census revision and talk on economic development. 1430-1630 Settled complaint by arbitration. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2200 Working on Census Statistics. 2200-2315 Arbitrating minor disputes between HENGIAN and SIAUTE people. Night at HENGIAN.

22nd October, 1963 : 0630-0800 Walked from HENGIAN to GOINIRI. 0800-1030 Inspection of Aid Post, village houses and gardens. 1030-1215 Census revision and talk on economic development. 1215-1400 Lunch. 1400-1615 Settled land boundary dispute between GOINIRI and WALWALI people. 1615-2015 Talk on House of Assembly. 2015-2130 Dinner. 2130-2215 Census statistics. Night at GOINIRI.

23rd October, 1963 : 0830-0850 Walked from GOINIRI to WALWALI. 0850-1000 Settled in Rest house and talks with Village Officials. 1000-1145 Village inspection. 1145-1330 Lunch. 1330-1530 Census revision and talk on Economic Development. 1530-1630 Working on Census statistics. 1630-2000 Talk on House of Assembly. 2000-2100 Dinner and shower. Night at WALWALI.

24th October, 1963 : 0830-0930 Walked from WALWALI to BARIRA-DROME. 0930-1045 Settling in Rest House and talks with Village Officials. 1045-1245 Inspected villages. 1245-1400 Lunch. 1400-1630 After preliminary talk Census revised for both villages. 1630-1700 Checked shot-gun permits. 1700-2000 Talk on House of Assembly. 2000-2030 Dinner. 2030-2230 Continued talk on House of Assembly. 2230-2345 Working on Census statistics. Night at DROME.

25th October, 1963 : 0830-1010 Walked from BARIRA-DROME to RAMU village. 1010-1100 Settled in Rest house and talked with Village elders, and Councillor. 1100-1215 Inspected village and coffee gardens. 1215-1400 Lunch. 1400-1630 After preliminary talk Census revised. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2130-2245 Hearing complaint. (Case dismissed)
Night at RAMU.

26th October, 1963 : 0800-1000 Walked from RAMU to SUMO. 1000-1130 Settling in village Rest house and talks with Village elders and Councillor, who reported outbreak of whooping cough. 1130-1230 Called all parents to village community ground and compiled list of all children suffering from the Cough. Letter sent to A.D.O. requesting Medical assistance. 1230-1300 Lunch. 1300-1345 Village inspection. 1345-1400 Special Arms permits checked. 1400-1800 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at SUMO.

27th October, 1963 : 0800-0930 After preliminary talk Census revised. 0930-1230 Court for Native Affairs convened. Two prosecutions for failure to comply with Reg. 67(A)(c) N.A.R.'s. Two convictions. 1230-1330 Lunch. 1330-1730 Upon request of the people gave another talk on House of Assembly. 1730-2000 Shower and Dinner. 2000-2100 Working on Census statistics. Night at SUMO.

(35) (31)

28th October, 1963 : 0800-0830 Walked from SUMO to MAFOKA. 0830-1000 Village inspection and check on coffee plantings, and talks with Village Officials. 1000-1200 After preliminary talk on health and Economic development Census revised. 1200-1330 Lunch at MAFOKA. Received Medical supplies and instructions for administering same. 1330-1400 Walked back to SUMO. 1400-1600 Arranged Emergency Aid Post for whooping cough cases, and advised N.M.O.'s regarding treatment and dosage of Penicillin to be given. Organised 24 hour watch to be kept on serious cases. 1600-1630 Walked back to MAFOKA. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2245 Court for Native Affairs convened, one prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 114 convicted. Night at MAFOKA.

29th October, 1963 : 0630-0700 Walked from MAFOKA to SUMO. 0700-1030 Supervising further treatment to SUMO children suffering from whooping cough. 1030-1100 walked to MAFOKA collected Patrol gear. 1100-1235 walked to MORI No.1. 1235-1330 Settling in Rest house and Lunch. 1330-1430 Village inspection and talk with Village Officials. 1430-1530 After preliminary talk Census revised. 1530-1630 Working on Census Statistics. 1630-2000 Talk on House of Assembly. 2000-2130 Shower and Dinner. Night at MORI No.1.

30th October, 1963 : 0815-1015 Walked from MORI No.1 to SAVAMUI. 1015-1100 Settling in Rest house and talks with Village Officials of NEDIKE, MUMURU and SAVAMUI. 1100-1215 Village inspection and check on Coconut and Coffee plantings. 1215-1400 Lunch. 1400-1630 Long talk on health and economic development, and census revision. Settled a minor dispute. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2200 Census statistics. Night at SAVAMUI.

31st October, 1963 : 0600-1015 Walked from SAVAMUI to NEDIKE on route had 15 minutes rest. Managed to dodge fluctuating tides and thunderstorms. This area should not be patrolled in the N.W. season. 1015-1100 Settling in Rest House and talks with Officials and people. 1100-1215 Inspected village and gardens. 1215-1345 Lunch. 1345-1615 After talk on importance of planning food gardens ahead, and seeking medical treatment in the initial stages of an illness, revised Census. 1615-2015 Talk on House of Assembly. 2015-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2300 working on Census statistics and compiling lists of names of people who have migrated out of the area. Night at NEDIKE.

1st November, 1963 : 0800-1200 Court for Native Affairs convened. One prosecution for failure to comply with B.A.R.'s Reg. 92. One conviction. 1200-1300 Lunch. 1300-1430 Marked out new site for Kaukau and Taro gardens and altered site for village cemetery. 1430-1630 Held talks to large meeting regarding their request to move to old village site. 1630-1900 Writing up journal, shower and Dinner. Night at NEDIKE.

2nd November, 1963 : 0630-1045 Walked back from NEDIKE to SAVAMUI. Const. AWASE swept of his feet by heavy current, and sustained torn thigh muscle. 1045-1200 Settling in SAVAMUI Rest House. 1200-1400 Lunch. 1400-1700 Talk on House of Assembly. Night at SAVAMUI.

3rd November, 1963 : 0700-1045 Walked from SAVAMUI to MUMURU. 1045-1230. Payment of carriers, settling in Rest House and informal talks with people and Village Officials. 1230-1330 Lunch. 1330-1730 Talk on House of Assembly. 1730-2000 Shower and Dinner. 2000-2100 Balancing Patrol Advance with current expenditure and writing out Court cases on prescribed Court forms. Night at MUMURU.

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4th November, 1963 : 0830-1000 Village inspection and marking out of Kaulau, Taro and Banana gardens. 1000-1200 After preliminary talks on health and economic development revised Census. 1200-1345 Lunch. 1345-1530 Working on Census statistics. 1530-1700 Used the sunny afternoon to get clothes washed and dried. Night at HUHURU.

5th November, 1963 : Walked from HUHURU back to SAVANUI changed carriers and had a rest. 1015-1215 Walked from SAVANUI to MORI NO.1. 1215-1400 Lunch and change of carriers. 1400-1550 Walked from MORI NO.1 to MAFOKA. 1550-1630 Rest and settling in MAFOKA Rest House. 1630-1700 Walked to SUMO to check on situation with regard to Whooping cough. Situation improved, tremendously. 1830-1900 Returned to MAFOKA. Night at Rest House in MAFOKA.

6th November, 1963 : 0830-1030 Walked from MAFOKA to ANSUKU village. 1030-1155 Settling in Rest house and inspection of village. 1155-1330 Lunch. 1330-1535 After preliminary talk Census revised. 1535-1630 Working on Census statistics and giving instructions re road work to Village Officials. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Shower and Dinner. 2130-2230 Settling minor disputes and domestic complaints. Night at ANSUKU.

7th November, 1963 : 0815-1010 Walked from ANSUKU to KARANDU. 1010-1100 Talk with KARANDU officials and settling in Rest House. 1100-1230 Inspection of village and Coffee gardens. 1230-1400 Lunch. 1400-1630 Preliminary talk and Census revision. 1630-2030 Talk on House of Assembly. 2030-2130 Dinner. 2130-2245 Census statistics and settling marriage rights dispute. Night at KARANDU.

8th November, 1963 : 0815-0900 Wrote two letters to A.D.O. and Medical Officer concerning injury of Constable AWASE. Constable AWASE to be carried by stretcher to AITAPE due to swelling in groin and inability to walk. Reluctant to leave Patrol. 0900-0945 Walked from KARANDU to KAIYE-KALAU village site. 0945-1100 Talks with Village Officials of KAIYE-KALAU and WANTIPI. 1100-1215 Inspection of village and gardens. 1215-1400 Lunch. 1400-1615 After talk on health and economic development, census revised of 3 villages. 1615-1915 Talk on House of Assembly. 1915-2000 Shower and Dinner. 2000-2300 Continued talk on House of Assembly. Night at KAIYE-KALAU.

9th November, 1963 : 0600-0645 Walked from KAIYE-KALAU to KARANDU, picked up bulk of Patrol equipment and rations and new carriers and departed KARANDU for DRONE at 0700 hrs. Arrived at DRONE 1230 hrs (had two short rests of 15 mins. ea). 1230-1400 Lunch and talks with Village officials of KARANDU and BARIRA-DRONE regarding maintenance of road. 1400-1800 Talk on House of Assembly at request of BARIRA-DRONE people. 1800-1920 Walked from BARIRA-DRONE to GOINIRI. Night at GOINIRI.

10th November, 1963 : 0600-1400 Walked from GOINIRI to PULTULUL village, was held up for 25 minutes in HENGIAN by interview with Const. AWASE who had disobeyed orders to return to AITAPE. 1400-1430 Lunch. 1430-1830 Talk on House of Assembly. Camped the night in new Infant Welfare centre under construction by Catholic Mission.

11th November, 1963 : 0930-1030 Inspection of village houses and gardens. 1030-1200 After preliminary talk on trade and market products revised Census. 1200-1330 Lunch. 1330-1500 Working on Census statistics and settling dispute over exchange rights in marriage. Patrol equipment despatched with trailer and tractor and Police. 1500-1530 Met A.D.O. who came to inspect Infant Welfare Centre. 1530-1606 Returned to Aitape with A.D.O. Police stood down and cargo unloaded. End of Patrol.....

(d) Observations and Comments.

The standard of living in this Census Division is low. The majority of the natives use coconut shells as plates and bowls and very few kettles and saucopans were seen. Even knives and axes are scarce, and most of these have been brought back to the villages by repatriated labourers. With the exception of a few old men who wear nothing at all, most of the people wear laplaps, but many of the women do not have blouses, and a lot of the children have no clothes at all. The amount of cash held by the villagers is not high. The small village of MAROK was selected to see how much actual cash was held in the village. Thirtythree adult natives had £16/18/-, about 10/- per head, between them. From my observations at KOPAN and other villages this is typical. The earnings from the sale of vegetables and crops is hard to determine, because of the varying yield from different soils and different methods of cultivation used by the people. Another source of income for some of the villages near the LUMI Sub district boundaries, is the money derived from the sale of pigs. Here again there are no figures on which one can give an estimate of how much one man would earn in a year from selling pigs. At most of the villages the natives were asked how much they themselves thought they earned from selling pigs and the answer was almost invariably, "Our community sells about 4 or 5 pigs a year, and we get from £4 to £5 for each of them. This money is divided amongst us all." The KARA-AUSI people said they sold five pigs one year to buy one shot gun. This would be a fair indication of the income of these people - £20 to £25 per annum to a population of 45 adults present in the village.

In all villages the people expressed the opinion that their annual contributions (5/- School fees for the RAIHU Catholic Mission School; 5/- for a dairy cattle project of the Mission and 5/- for the annual Government Tax payments) had become a burden to their village communities over the last 2 or 3 years. When reminded that their contributions to the Catholic Mission could only be regarded as a voluntary effort, the reply of a spokesman for the KOPAN group expresses their general attitude - "It is true that we volunteered to pay these contributions to the Mission, but what else can we do? To our way of thinking it is much worse to go to Hell, than even to go to prison."

Without exception, the spokesmen of all the villages on the eastern side of the YALINGI river (see map) emphatically stated that they did not want to be included in the SIAU Council area because of the above mentioned financial commitments, and because their present progress of economic development would not allow higher tax rates. (These opinions and matters were brought to the notice of the Patrol quite inadvertently - refer section on Political Development and the Electoral Education Programme). These people were assured that when the time came for them to meet and determine a Council tax rule, the Government and the people themselves would have to take into account the earning capacity of the people. They would have to set their figure at a level which all the people could afford, but high enough to allow a progress programme to be implemented, and its wages bill paid.

Considering the above, in my opinion, these people could afford from 5/- to 10/- per adult male, but this could be raised should their income increase.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Reception of Patrol

I fully agree with Mr. H. Walters' comments in the previous report, that this Census Division is a pleasure to patrol. Everywhere the Patrol went, there were small gifts of food and fruit and other visible indications that the Patrol's visit was appreciated. Although the outward trimmings of welcome were present, the people, especially those of the villages east of the YALINGI river, remained reserved, and were reluctant to speak on any topics whatsoever during informal talks around the Rest house and in their villages. On the other hand once the people were gathered for a meeting, and they felt secure in numbers they were often quite frank in expressing their feelings and opinions, as can be noted under the heading of "Political Situation." It is thought that their reserved attitude and general reluctance to talk, was caused by a rumour which had spread through the area prior to the Patrol's arrival, that the Patrol would conduct elections for Councillors, and discuss the proposed extension of the SIAU Local Government Council to their area. How this rumour originated could not be satisfactorily explained by the people. In many villages it was necessary to convince the people that the talks planned for the various meetings were held with the view of explaining the forthcoming Elections of the House of Assembly and not for the election of Councillors.

Some disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol, mainly regarding exchange rights in marriage; adultery; and applications for custody of illegitimate children. All of these complaints were heard and settled by arbitration to the satisfaction of all litigants. The people of the West Coast Inland area, seem keen to do what is right. Village life runs smoothly and relationships between villages scattered over this very large Census Division are harmonious. It is perhaps because of their comparative isolation that they tend to depend on each other as neighbours, and through their difficult environmental conditions inclined to be far more industrious than the Coastal people.

VILLAGES

1) Standard and type of housing.

The housing styles and standards observed throughout the region varied considerably. The majority of houses are built according to the traditional coastal pattern with elevated flooring which has been well described in earlier reports. The highest standard of housing was seen at the ANSUKU, RANU, SIAUTE, GOINIRI, NENCIAN and BES villages. The most mediocre and rudimentary house construction was observed in the PULTULUL, LUPAI, NEBIKE, MUMURU, KARA-AUSI, PAIWA (KIRBAH), BARINA-DROME and SUMO. Generally it was found that the standard of housing was reflected in the leadership and effectiveness of the Village Officials.

11) Advantages and Disadvantages of Village sites.

The situation with regard to former sites of villages to new sites and their present locations, as mentioned in detail by Mr. H. Walters, has remained virtually the same with the exception of the WANTIPE and NEBIKE villages. I will therefore confine my comments to recent movements of these two villages, and to some of the advantages and disadvantages observed at other village sites. YONGITREI-SEIYUM village site: - This is a new site on which the former two separate villages have combined and established one large village in accordance with advice received from previous D.N.A. patrolling officers.

One of the advantages of the present site is that it is situated on a high plateau and consequently provides the people with a good drainage system, and their houses are well protected from the ever-changing course of the VALINCE river, and cannot be flooded as was the case on many previous occasions. On the other hand, nothing will grow on the rocky sandy soil of the plateau, or anywhere in the vicinity, and the people, particularly the women, have bitterly complained that they have no coconuts, no kaukau or Taro, and only a few bananas to feed their young children. Although an effort was made by the two accompanying Agriculture Field workers, to find some suitable soil for gardens in the direction of the LUPAI village grounds, all efforts were unavailing. It is considered that this problem requires the attention and the technical knowledge of an Agriculture Officer. The previous Agriculture Officer who patrolled the area in September 1961, seemed to have been mainly concerned with encouraging the people to grow coffee, and when he also was unable to locate some fertile soil for this purpose, it appears that the whole idea was dropped, and it was left to the individual to plant coffee if he so desired. With the result that some of the village men found themselves with about 100 holes dug for prospective coffee plantings (but no shade trees to cover these holes, as even the shade trees failed to grow) and a hungry wife and children at home. The situation requires investigation as a matter of urgency, as the same soil conditions and disadvantages apply to the location of village sites of KARAITI, KARA-AUSI, NEW PAIWA (KIREAU), MORI NO.1, MUMUETU and TEBIKE. No European conducted Agriculture patrol has ever visited the latter ~~three~~ villages. (See map). Should there be absolutely no fertile soil in the vicinity of the above villages, then a new village site should be decided upon between Agriculture and D.N.A. patrolling officers.

NEBIKE village:- Since December 1961 a total of 55 males and 32 females have already returned to their former home village grounds at TAMINA NO.2 (NEBIKE) of the BENBI Census Division INONDA. The remaining population (Total 68 only, Nov. '63) of the present NEBIKE village is squatting on SAVANUI land, and has been living on the Sago stands of the SAVANUI people. The Sago stands are nearly finished and the NEBIKE people have a hard time finding their daily food. They are not industrious people and they didn't feel like cultivating new gardens of Kaukau and Taro while there was sufficient Sago to keep them going. It is reported that the people who have returned to their old home village site, have re-settled at a river crossing of the FINEA and GENU rivers, and it is alleged that some of the people who, originally, did not come down to the present village site in the AITAPE sub district, have not been contacted by D.N.A. patrols since 1956. The remaining people at the present village site have asked if they may return en masse to their former home village grounds. They have been told that their request to move the whole village population out to INONDA will be discussed with the A.D.O.'s AITAPE and AWANAB (INONDA) upon my return. The place these people have chosen for re-establishment of their old home-village site is at the point where the Sub-district boundaries of AITAPE, VANINO, LUMI and AWANAB (INONDA) meet, and consequently everyone thinks that they are being administered and looked after by one of the other Sub-districts. The result is that these people have developed into a group of roving nomads, who, as soon as their own food supply runs out, conduct raids on the gardens of the more industrious villages further down the river FIVUNA and the coast.

Should no firm stand be taken by either of the above Sub district headquarters, as to the future of these people and by whom they will be administered in their entire village identity, these people will be dealt with in no uncertain terms by the SAVANUI, WORI and the Coastal people, on whose grounds the NEBIYEs have allegedly carried out their hunger raids.

The alleged ring leader of these raids, Tultu NAGO, at present serving a gaol sentence in AITAPE, told the previous patrolling officer that the Rest House at NEBIKE was being rebuilt, and for that reason he (NAGO) had ordered the whole village population, including women and children of all ages, down to SAVANUI (4 hours solid river walking) to have them censused there. This was reported to be untrue by other villagers who said that NAGO had killed the Officer to conceal the facts of the unnatural death of male ANUWAF, and the mysterious disappearance of male YAKAWUS from the village, not long before the previous patrol arrived in the area.

The facts seem to be that ANUWAF died suddenly, and in the Witch hunt which followed, YAKAWUS (a frail old man) accused of having killed him by SANGUMA, panicked and fled, presumably to commit suicide, although his body was searched for unavailingly. The village could do with some special attention.

In view of the above and the people's request that they be transferred in their entire former village identity to their fathers' home grounds, two extra copies of Appendix "A" which shows names and particulars of people who have already returned to their home grounds at IMONDA, have been attached to the office copy of this report for checking purposes with the O.I.C. at IMONDA.

WANTIPI village :- A similar set of circumstances and conditions apply to the WANTIPI people, who have requested that they be transferred administratively, in their entire village identity, to the LUMI sub district where their old home grounds are situated and where they are in the process of re-establishing themselves at a site called KIARALE (new WANTIPI). Both Village Officials are very anxious (as were the officials of NEBIKE) to maintain the entire village identity, and went to great lengths to keep the village records together, when on a recent occasion the names of about 15 men were included by the A.D.O. LUMI into the WUGUBLI register. They managed to convince the A.D.O. LUMI that although they did want to be transferred to LUMI they wanted to go as an entire village. Consequently the names of the fifteen men concerned were deleted from the WUGUBLI register, and according to the instructions of the A.D.O. LUMI a note to re-iterate this decision was made in the WANTIPI village book. Almost all the WANTIPI people, including the above fifteen men were present at the Census at the KAIYE-KALAU site during this Patrol's visit, with the request for an official transfer to the LUMI Sub district. They have demolished all their homes at the KAIYE-KALAU (Aitape) village site (since March 1963) and have started to build new houses at the KIARALE (new WANTIPI) site (see map), which, according to LUMI reports already has a Church building, a Rest House and a Police house.

It is submitted that any further delay in transferring these people to LUMI, would tend to lead to unrest and social instability of village affairs, not only of the WANTIPI people, but also among the KAIYE-KALAU villagers. The KAIYE-KALAU are already thoroughly disgruntled with the WANTIPIs and it is recommended that a firm stand be taken should any of the WANTIPI want to squat on the KAIYE-KALAU land again.

Villages

(iii) Water supply:- Nearly all villages of this area are sited on river banks and obtain their drinking and cooking water from crystal clear mountain creeks or small tributaries of the main streams. The villages not so fortunate with their natural water supply conditions are MAROK, KARATE, NEW PAIAWA (KIRBAU) and RAMU, and it has been recommended to the village leaders that they should make inquiries into the possibility of having water tanks or water wells installed under the Environmental Sanitation scheme of the Dept. of Public Health. If this is not possible then they should collect sufficient money to buy a few sheets of iron and build a small roof for catchment purposes.

The RAMU Councillor in particular should expedite this matter as the people obtain their drinking water from an adjacent swamp creek (for figures regarding mortality rate refer Health Section). RAMU is already part of the BIAU Council area, and should be eligible to apply for financial assistance under the above scheme, especially if it is pointed out that many ward patients from surrounding villages are required to stay for varying lengths of time at the RAMU Aid Post and do consume a lot of fresh water.

In all villages the importance of boiling river water before consumption was stressed in meeting talks.

(iv) Cleanliness - Hygiene and sanitation:- The majority of the villages were clean and tidy. The most neglected and dirty places were WAUNINGI, PULTULUL, HARIRA-DROME, SUMO and KARANDU. As a rule clean and well maintained village surroundings are a normal facet of village community life in this Census Division. New latrines were installed during the Patrol's visit at the WAUNINGI, RAMU, SUMO and NEW PAIAWA (KIRBAU) villages, but otherwise the sanitation and hygiene aspects of these villages is satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Reference is made to the comments of Mr. M. Walters regarding the many elderly Village Officials in this Census Division. Many of these older Lulusais approached this Patrol again with the request to be permitted to retire. In all fairness to these old Officials and the people of the villages concerned, a change was made in favour of a younger, physically more capable man, all appointments being on a probationary basis and subject to confirmation from Native Affairs Headquarters (see Appendix B for particulars).

On the whole the Village Officials are doing their work to the best of their ability, the weakest personalities being the Lulusais of KARANDU, WAUNINGI, and HEBIKE villages, who are far less easily influenced by the likes and dislikes of the village communities to be good leaders.

With the assistance of Senior Constable IFUNGA it was endeavoured to give all newly appointed Officials some idea of what their job entailed, and as it is the habit of these people to follow the Patrol party to the next few neighbouring villages, some of the instructions were given with as many as eight to ten officials present. This should have results, as it would tend to lead to uniformity. One of the main points stressed to Officials was the necessity to discuss problems brought to them by the people among themselves and the Patrolling officers, rather than taking sides with any of the parties involved.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION

Political development amongst the West Coast Inland people is in the embryo stage. In contrast to the East Coast Inland people, whose political awareness has been awakened by the emancipation of their immediate neighbours in the MAPRIK and WEWAK Sub-districts, West Coast Inland people are only aware of the fact that they do not want an early introduction to Native Local Government.

This attitude was brought to the notice of the Patrol inadvertently, at the time meetings were called at all the villages with a view to giving them some talks on the Electoral Education programme of the House of Assembly. In MAROK, BES, SIAUTE, and KOPCAN the people were reluctant to come to the meetings in the initial stages, and it was found that the majority of the people had already formed fixed ideas about the talks that were to be given, and had made up their minds that they were not going to take part in any meetings in which their prospective Councillors would be elected. That they did eventually come, was merely occasioned by their curiosity, as I had arranged for the "Flip chart" to be prominently displayed and an imitation Ballot-box to be manufactured, and these items intrigued them tremendously. During the later stages of these meetings it became evident why these people had such a definite anti-Council attitude. They offered the following main reasons:-

- 1) They do not consider themselves sufficiently advanced economically to be able to pay any increased Tax rates. (None of their Cash-crops have yet reached the bearing stage.)
- 2) To their way of thinking, the voluntary contributions made to the Catholic Mission of 10/- per annum are, as far as they are concerned, on a permanent basis. If they don't contribute it towards a Dairy cattle project or for schools, they will give it to the Mission for other purposes. They have stated that these contributions, in addition to the annual Tax payments of 5/- per head, are becoming a burden to their present village income.
- 3) They consider themselves geographically at a disadvantage their gardens being perpetually ruined by flooded rivers, large tracts of infertile soil, and having only a primitive road network and bridges which are continuously being swept away by strong currents.
- 4) They do not like to be included with the Coastal people, whom they described as "big heads" and expressed an intense dislike for BREERE AWOL the Council president.

In a most heated anti-SIAU Council speech at SIAUTE village, the speaker, SIFOKAI WARPU, likened the said president to a snake. When I asked the man what he meant by this comparison, his reply was, "I mean a constrictor, not a poisonous snake, he gently applies the pressure until it is too late to do anything about it." When asked to elucidate further, the man's reply implied that what he said had been for the benefit of the meeting and the words could be construed in any way the people liked. The subject raised comments from all sections of the meeting, and every speaker emphatically agreed that they did not want to be included into the SIAU Local Government Council.

During the various stages of all meetings held in the region on the eastern side of the YALINGI river and west of all the villages on the western side (excluding villages from HANU to HEBIKE) the attitude was clearly one of distrust of the motives of the SIAU Council, and from the emphatic manner in which the Inland people

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spoke on the subject of the extension of the Council area into the Inland area, it would appear that the prestige feelings and traditional hatreds occupy a prominent place in native thought throughout this Census Division.

In my opinion the majority of the Inland speakers who took this stand were an unconsciously rationalising fears of being subjected to the powerful wills of the better educated and wealthier Coastal people. The effect of the proposed extension of the SIAU Council into this area may be even more traumatic than the axe blows suffered from a traditional foe.

It is certain that the subject is discussed among the people at greater length and more frequently than is generally thought by Administration Officers.

Relationships with adjacent groups:

The "big man" organising activities in connection with initiation and WANI cults have particularly close relationships with the leaders of adjacent villages or hamlets. The whole network of ceremonial exchanges is exceedingly complex if account should be taken of every individual, but should attention be directed to the major exchanges conducted by the important men it would be found that the adjacent villages are connected by relationships of ceremonial partnership. In general conversation it was noted that villages are frequently linked in pairs. This would point to the concept of villages as corporate groups irrespective of the linguistic divisions *between* them and to the leaders as representatives of these groups.

The population is fairly evenly distributed throughout the region visited, and the natives do seem to have a unity of outlook as far as their groups are concerned. Although they consider and refer to themselves as men of, say, three or four large agnatic groups of the Inland foothills, rather than as people of the general West Coast Inland area.

It was endeavoured on this patrol to explain the need for a much broader outlook and it was stressed that they must forget the traditional feuds of their forefathers with the Coastal people. They were reminded that they are living in a modern time in which they should learn to regard themselves as people of one country rather than a particular Inland region.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The native food situation in all villages, apart from those described under the heading "Disadvantages of Village Sites" is satisfactory.

The situation regarding these more unfortunate villages was reported and discussed with the Agriculture Officer immediately upon return to AITAPE. He stated that he would do his best to assist these people, but he had not received any patrol funds for some time and hence was handicapped in his field work.

The people of the WAPOKA, MORI NO.1, SAVANUI, RUMURU and NERIE villages have never been visited by a European Agric. Officer (see Map) a fact which, when confirmed by old and new Village books was found to be almost unbelievable considering the urbanised state of affairs in the Aitape Sub district. The harvesting of the YAM and WANI was in process in some villages, and it was with evident pride that the Patrol was invited to inspect the harvest yield stacked in the food houses. Some of the Yams were as large as any I have seen in PAPRIK.

The main food crops planted by all villages, with the exception of MUMURU and NEBIKE (which will be discussed further on) are: - MANI, YAMS, TARO, KAUKAU, CORN, SUGARCANE, BANANA and PAPPAW. Tree crops are Coconut, Sago, Breadfruit and Betel nut. Although the villagers are not as yet selling any of the food crops at the recently organised native market in AITAPE, they would appear to have sufficient surplus of these crops to be able to do so in future.

The only cash crops planted are sweet potatoes and some European type vegetables such as cucumbers, tomatoes, shallots, pine-apples, beans and cabbage. Coffee is in the beginning stage (see Appendix C) and none of the villages has any trees of bearing age. In fact a lot of the people have not even started to transplant Coffee seedlings from the nursery to the main block, and are waiting the signal to go ahead from the Agriculture Officer. It was noticed on the patrol that in most of the villages, the natives work their economic projects in the form of a large plot, marked off into individual garden sections, by lengths of barbac or cane. An endeavour was made to encourage the people to make their own Coffee gardens on their own individual land.

In NEBIKE and MUMURU, the people's only food crop is Sago. In both villages the patrol spent an extra day in order to give the accompanying Agric. Field workers the opportunity to find suitable land and help the people in establishing Kaukau, Taro and Banana gardens. When asked why they hadn't started these gardens a long time ago, they answered that they didn't consider it worthwhile as there were too many wild pigs in the area. Left instructions to have family gardens fenced in, and where possible, deep drains to be dug.

Domestic livestock is restricted, as in many other places, to pigs, fowls and ducks. To supplement their diet, villagers hunt possums, cassowary, wild fowl and wild pig. They also kill and eat wild birds of any description, and net a few fish and prawns in the rivers between floods.

One or two pigs is the average domestic stock for one family, a larger number is considered a burden, as they cause inter-village strife over destruction of cultivated gardens. Only in the villages towards the LUMI and FUKU sub district boundaries does livestock figure in the local subsistence economy. (refer section Comments and Observations). Otherwise in other villages domestic pigs and poultry are kept mainly for ceremonial occasions, and in some instances, they are kept merely for prestige.

Generally pigs in the Inland area are of a poor quality, they are fed irregularly, and only a few days before the slaughter do people finally condescend to give the pigs a decent meal.

FORESTRY

A recent Forestry survey was carried out by Mr. W. Jenkin, who started from VANIRO and included only the MUMURU, SA'AHUI, MORI NO.1 and MAFOKA villages. All village officials from these places indicated to Mr. Jenkin their willingness to let the Administration have the timber rights to their traditional home grounds. According to Mr. Jenkin's remarks in the Village books the area's potential is considerable.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The only present form of commercial activity is that of Copra marketed through W. & R. Parer Ltd. Independent sales to the Administration and Bannside Colony of Kaukau, Taro and Sago amount to an irregular income for the people, and these activities can be expected to bring in quite a reasonable amount of money to the natives, as they

are nowhere near their maximum effort. There is no European commercial activity in the area.

Apart from the villages BES, AITENAP, PULTULUL, MAROK, PAIWA, and KOPOAM there are no other villages which produce Copra in sufficiently large quantities to derive an income from it. As can be seen from Appendix "C", the largest number of new Coconut plantings were made by these communities. When the road from AITAPE to these villages is completed, and a bridge is built across the RAIHU river, it is anticipated that this will boost enthusiasm and interest in Copra production, which at present leaves a lot to be desired.

Another small source of income is gained through indentured labourers. However, as soon as a man returns to his village in this area, the village people usually decide to buy a shotgun with his savings, and after two or three cartons of cartridges have been used, the shotgun is carried over the shoulder purely as an ornament, because there is no more money to buy ammunition.

Very few technically skilled natives are in this area. Some are working for the Mission as Carpenters, or Drivers for the Administration, but these are only a handful.

Although the markets for Copra appear to be much more stable than those for Coffee these days, I would agree with Mr. Walters that the Coffee production is the most logical solution for the people of this area, by virtue of their geographical location and transportation difficulties at the present time.

An alternative commodity, which could easily boost economy over night, would be their considerable Timber potential. The YALINGI, RAIHU and HIRI rivers would form a suitable means of transportation during the "wet" season. With a million and a half feet of timber being exported to Japan from Rabaul each month, the Timber organizations will soon have to start looking for new potential areas.

LAND

Apart from the land investigation regarding Native Customary Rights (see Appendix "BE") at CHINAPELLI, one minor dispute regarding a Land mark, between the GOINIRI and WALWALI people, was brought to the notice of the Patrol. The matter concerned a former Landmark which had been broken off by one of the GOINIRI men, and was replaced by the people themselves.

COMPLAINTS

The majority of complaints and disputes heard and settled by arbitration during this patrol were concerned with domestic quarrels, exchange rights in marriage, applications for the custody of illegitimate children. (for further remarks see Section "Native Affairs")

COURTS - LAW AND JUSTICE

The Court for Native Affairs was convened on four occasions, and the cases dealt with were :- Two prosecutions for failure to comply with Reg. 67A(1) - two convictions. - SUWO village. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 114 - MAPOEA village. One conviction. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg. 92 - one conviction BEIKE village.

Both Constable AWASE and Constable OIASIMA who accompanied the Patrol during different stages, were charged with disciplinary offences under Section 23(b) R.P. & S.C.C. Ord. 1955-56. The penalties recommended were returned as confirmed by the Commissioner of Police.

Overall the population was found to be remarkably law abiding.

Rest Houses:-

For walking distances between locations of Rest Houses in this Census Division refer Diary.

With the exception of the Rest Houses at New PAJAWA (KIREAM), FARANDU, and HEBIKE, all Rest houses were found to be adequate. The best one being in ANSUKU village.

The Lulusis of the above three villages were instructed to build new Rest Houses and Police Barracks, and demolish the old ones. They have been told to report to the Office in Aitape upon completion of the work, and have a period of 6 months to carry out their instructions.

Carriers:-

Some of the carriers reported to the Sub District Office in AITAPE, when they heard of the Patrol's impending departure, and did the complete rounds with the Patrol Party. They were paid 1/- per hour in addition to daily rations. In many of the more isolated villages the carriers said that they preferred to be paid with tobacco, but unfortunately there wasn't sufficient tobacco available in AITAPE Bulk store, to be able to do this.

I had the impression that many of the young men liked coming along with the Patrol party, and from the usual total number of 16 carriers, there were sometimes as many as seven who stayed with the Patrol for several days. In the early morning hours on the track to MUMURU I was lucky enough to shoot a small wild pig, which was slaughtered and promptly roasted on a spit on arrival at MUMURU that afternoon. None of the carriers showed the slightest trace of tiredness from the solid walk, and they danced till the early morning hours at an impromptu Singing given by the MUMURU's to celebrate the event.

Three men made the complete rounds, and these were of the opinion that they were earning better money than if they had been employed in AITAPE as day labourers. I fail to see this, as in AITAPE they are paid money in lieu of rations, but it could be that with the exorbitant store prices on this station, they would be better off if they had rations.

HEALTH

To obtain an objective impression of the health condition of the natives of this Census Division, it would be best to consult the attached map, which, together with the ensuing discussion gives a clearer picture of the situation to date.

The health condition of the natives seen during the Census check in all villages, apart from those in the section enclosed by a red circle, is satisfactory.

As can be seen from the map, the villages enclosed by the red circle, have no Aid Post, and the five villages from WAPORA to HEBIKE have never been visited by an European Medical patrol. The remaining villages, from SUMO to KAIYE-KALAU were last visited by a European Medical Assistant in May 1960.

Many people seen in the "encircled" region were found to be suffering from Whooping cough, dysentery, Malaria, Leprosy or had neglected tropical ulcers. A total of 23 males and 19 females were sent for medical attention to the AITAPE hospital or the Hansende Colony clinic.

The death rate of the "encircled" region over the last two Census recordings, is exceptionally high, being 5.5% or 55 deaths per 1,000 people. This becomes painfully evident when the unusually low natural increase of the total population of the Census Division is examined (.35% or 3.5 per 1,000 people).

Dysentery was rife in the "encircled" area, and it is believed that as a consequence the death rate is so high.

There was an outbreak of Whooping cough in SUGO. When the Patrol arrived, there had been two deaths (infants) within a week. There were 21 severe cases and 44 seemed to be affected to a lesser degree. Medical assistance was requested from AITAPE, an emergency Aid Post set up, and quarantine restrictions were given. A Medical orderly with supplies of penicillin arrived within two days and the outbreak was soon under control.

A MAPOKA man who had successfully concealed his wife (an infectious leper) from the Census recordings for five consecutive years, was prosecuted in the Court for Native Affairs. Hospital authorities state that the condition of the woman's leg is such, that it will have to be amputated.

As suggested in the previous report, an Aid Post at SAVAMUI is long overdue, and one at KAIYE-KALAU desirable, and regular patrols by a qualified Medical Assistant are essential.

There are three Aid Posts, RAHU, MARIRA, and GOINIRI within three hours walking distance of each other (see map) but not one to the west of them. The situation becomes absurd when the distribution of population of the two relevant regions is compared.

As far as the rest of the Census Division is concerned, there is little I could add to Mr. Walters' detailed description of March 1963, with which I wholeheartedly concur.

Nothing has been done regarding the movement of the PAIAWA Aid Post, as suggested by Mr. Walters. However, considering the comparatively short period between the two patrol visits, the people were given an extension of time to carry out the existing instructions and it is likely that the supervision of the newly appointed Lulual might make the required difference.

The new Aid Post between AITERAP and BES is almost completed and the Medical Orderly MAINA (of ALI Island) is doing a good job. He seems to have the confidence of the men of the Inland area, but the women still prefer to go to the Catholic Mission for treatment at this stage, which will no doubt change in due course.

All Orderlies were reminded to patrol their areas as often as possible, and their medical stores were checked at several places. It was found that they keep their medical supplies well stocked and all Aid Posts were well maintained and cared for. The Aid Posts providing health facilities and services for the West Coast Inland area are situated as follows:- AITERAP (new Post) SIAUTE, PAIAWA, MARIRA, GOINIRI and RAHU.

It is recommended that the area be included in the Malaria Control programme with some priority.

Health of Patrol personnel and carriers:-

During some solid river walking from NESIKE village, the tide rose about an hour earlier than was expected, and as a result Constable WASE was swept off his feet in heavy currents. He tore a muscle in his upper thigh, and the injury developed into a large abscess which impeded his walking. Consequently he was carried on a stretcher to AITAPE hospital. Apart from this incident the health of the Patrol personnel and the carriers was good.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

The main instrument of Education which reaches the majority of the people of this Census Division, is the village Mission teacher. A few of them can speak halting English, but they haven't a very high level of learning themselves. Education is almost completely in the hands of the Franciscan Mission of AITAPE, which apart from one "Solomon's S.D.A." worker in WAUNINCI, is the only Mission in the area.

The situation becomes somewhat different in the vicinity of the AITAPE station and the RAINU Hansenside Colony, where large numbers of children from the SIAUTE, PALAWA, PULTULUL, KOPCAR and BES, AITEREAP and MAROK villages attend either the Government schools at AITAPE or YALINGI, or the Mission schools at BES and RAINU.

Until the end of 1962, the Catholic Mission also had a small school at CHINAPELLI and at DROME, and from these two villages supplied a modicum of learning to the neighbouring villages. They were not full time schools however, and those who attended the classes received only half a day per week of scholastic instruction.

There is no priest at CHINAPELLI or DROME at present, and so no schooling at all is carried out, in these remoter sections. The people of KARANDU, ANSUKU, KAIYE-KALAU, GOINIRI, BENGIAN and HARIRA-DROME had arranged to have their catechists compile a list of all the young children in the area. These lists, all written in Pidgin English were submitted to me so that I should be able to provide the Administrator with the latest data on the total number of children of school age in their area. It is felt that these lists have been compiled with a genuine concern for the progress of their children, and that they feel they are, through their comparative isolation, missing out on the Territory-wide development in this field.

Although an attempt was made to explain to these people, the difficulties of funds and staff shortages faced by the Dept. of Education, I consider it most unfortunate that there is hardly any chance of a school being established in their area. Upon my return to AITAPE I approached Father Benedict O'Donaghue about the matter. He assured me that the DROME Mission station will soon be occupied again, which is a step in the right direction.

The general attitude to the Catholic Mission is quite friendly. The only adverse comment heard, was at WAUNINGI where the adherents of the S.D.A. worker (a Solomons islander) objected to the language used by the Priest of BES, when referring to the Solomon islander and the S.D.A. religion, during his services.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The inland villages of this area are linked by a potential road network which is split at WAUNINGI village. To gain a good impression of the various categories of roads, please consult the attached map, which gives a clear picture of the situation.

The grass cover had been cut by most villages and only in isolated sections, from WAUNINGI to HARIRA-DROME and YONGITEI to KARA-AUSI did the existing road require draining. The Village Officials of the BENGIAN, WAUNINGI, GOINIRI, WALMALI, HARIRA-DROME and YONGITEI KARAITI and KARA-AUSI villages were advised to re-cut several sections of the existing road, and to remove the heavy overhanging bush growth to allow the ground to dry out in swampy patches. On my return trip passing through the above villages, such activity was noticed, and the constructional work of digging drains was in full progress everywhere.

En route from ANSUKU to KARANDU, the Village officials of ANSUKU who accompanied the Patrol, were instructed to re-cut a walking road further along the bank of a tributary (TIKUN creek) of the BIRI river to eliminate all but two of the numerous creek crossings.

On my return trip from KARANDU to HARIRA-DROME I walked over an old bush track from German times (see map) and afterwards discussed the importance of re-opening and maintaining this track, with the Village Officials concerned.

(10) 9

They agreed that it would be a good idea to have the track re-opened because it would make the HARIRA Aid Post more accessible to the people of the KAIYE-KALAU, ANSUKU and KARANDU region. The present condition of the track leaves a lot to be desired, and according to the Village Officials concerned, it would take their people the best part of six months to complete the initial clearing activities, and they agreed that from then on, it should be maintained from both sides once every month. It is suggested that until P.H.D. establish Aid Posts in the "encircled" region, the Officials of the KARANDU and HARIRA-DROFE villages be given encouragement in expediting the above road construction work.

BRIDGES

Many of the bridges and culverts built across creek crossings and swampy patches were found to be in good order. Where they were found to be slippery, or consisted of flimsy bush timber, they were replaced immediately, and most of them had been completed by the time the Patrol returned to AITAPE.

New bridges are being constructed across the WAUPELI river near MAUWINGI village, and across the MAURA and SAUMO creeks towards DROFE village.

A survey of the proposed site for the bridge across the RAIHU river has been completed by representatives of Public Works, and it is hoped that the bridge building activities will commence in the near future.

AIR STRIPS

The Airstrip at DROFE is the only existing Airstrip in this Census Division. It is open to Cessna's only. The Airstrip is well constructed and the drainage system appeared to be adequate. At present there is no Priest living at DROFE but the people have done a good job in maintaining and cutting the grass of the Airstrip.

CENSUS AND LABOUR

The Census figures attached herewith show a ratio of births to deaths of 57 to 46.

The ratio of migrations-in to migrations-out, is 39 to 33. The migrations-in are mainly 32 new names.

Of the total number of deaths (46) in the whole Census Division thirty occurred in the "encircled" region, discussed under the heading "Health".

The Village Officials of MUMURU and ANSUKU told the Patrol that there were several families hiding in the bush whose names were not recorded by previous patrols. The names of these people were noted, and the Officials told to bring the families to the AITAPE office for a talk when they were contacted. Since then the MUMURU people have reported to the office, and their names included in the Total Census figure recorded for November, 1963.

One other person not seen at the Census by the Patrol is male SAFA-DEIGU, who was born in MATOKA, but is married and registered in ANSUKU. SAFA is reported to go into hiding in the bush as soon as he hears that a Patrol will be visiting the area, and according to Officials, has been doing so for the last three years, for no apparent reason. All attempts to date, from the ANSUKU Tuitul to locate SAFA, and bring him to the Office for a talk have failed.

The Patrol had twentyone requests from SUMO people during the Census revision, who wished to migrate out. SUMO is the village where an outbreak of Whooping cough occurred, and as a result of this and an earlier outbreak of dysentery, five people died recently.

The SUMO people now desirous of leaving the village to settle elsewhere, claim that because of a recent murder committed by the former Head Mission Worker of their village, God has placed a black mark against the SUMO village, and has sent these diseases to the village to punish them. It was explained to them that these diseases had not only occurred in SUMO, but were occurring in many other places at the same time, and that because of the existing quarantine restrictions, their requests to migrate-out, could not be considered for the time being. Perhaps by the time the quarantine is lifted they will have changed their minds and settled down.

The patrol spent three days and two nights at SUMO, during which several meetings and informal talks were held with the people. After the crisis of the Whooping cough had been reached and the outbreak under control, the people displayed a great deal of gratitude to the members of the Patrol party, and it became evident that they are a likeable group of people.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Grand Total previous Census March 1963.....	3081
Births	57
Deaths	<u>46</u>
Natural increase	11
Migrations IN	39
Migrations OUT	<u>33</u>
Excess	6
Estimated present total (3081 + 17)	3098
Actual present total recorded November 1963	3098

The population of this Census Division has shown a natural increase of 3.5 per 1,000 people, or .35% on the total figures recorded in March 1963.

LABOUR

Indentured labour figures (see Appendix "D") reveal that the situation on the whole is satisfactory, and the number of those absent from the villages with the exception of MUMURU, WANTIPI and KAIYE, is within the arbitrary 1/5 limit. No hardship in community life of the above three villages was apparent because of the number of workers outside the Census Division.

TAXATION

Personal tax for 1963 had been collected by the previous patrol through the area.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY - ELECTIONS 1964.

The comments dealing with the above subject were made available in the form of an Appendix with an extra copy for Headquarters Native Affairs, as was requested by the Chief Electoral Officer, Konedobu. ... See Appendix "F".

CONCLUSION:

To sum up, the people do not seem to look forward to an early introduction of an extended SIAU Local Government Council into their area.

(8)

There is doubt in my mind as to whether they are ready for it because of the low standard of living, low degree of literacy, lack of skilled workers and shortage of cash and cash crops. This is a series of factors which could well be resolved in time, but could prejudice the success of the Local Government venture now in this Census Division, when a little patience could see some, if not all, of these difficulties removed.

Apart from the few instances quoted above in the sections, "Health", "Agriculture", and "Disadvantages to Village Sites", and the native villages of NEDIKE and WANTIPI, the situation in the area is satisfactory.

During this patrol it was endeavoured to assess and report the reactions, attitudes, situations and thoughts of the West Coast Inland people as faithfully and objectively as possible. Whenever comments or recommendations were made, they were made in accordance with the available facts, pertaining to the situation, and to the best of my ability.

N. Van Ruth

N. Van Ruth
(Patrol Officer)

(7)

APPENDIX "A" to ATTAPE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1963-64

NERIKE people who migrated out to FINAE river and SENU river
 (formerly known as TAMINA NO.2 (NERIKI))
 and have allegedly not been contacted by D.N.A. Patrols, since 1956

FIMI YIFANE	Male	1915	Mod.T.T.
ANOMO YEPOI	Female	1924	1st wife
SOVINEI KWANO	"	1916	2nd wife
SIVOI AGA	Male	1943	(Related to FIMI)
NWAS KIKIRI	Female	1920	Formerly married to ONA
WARIE ONA	Male	1951	
OYA YONI	Female	1924	Formerly 3rd wife of ONA
NOMO POIA	"	Aged	Mother of ONA
SO ANOSEI	"	1953	Adopted child of NOMO
SIVUP WARFO	Male	1919	
WAIMI FOFO	Female	1924	1st wife of SIVUP
YEGWIS SIVUP	Male	1948	Son of SIVUP
WAI BUR SIVUP	"	1956	Son of SIVUP
KAI-SI SIVUP	Female	1953	Daughter of SIVUP
PRIGAROKA SIVUP	"	1952	" " "
WIAP ATTINO	Male	1955	Related to "
BWON YIPIANE	Male	1911	
FO BWON	"	1944	Son of BWON
YEFI BWON	"	1949	" " "
SAWA BWON	"	1950	" " "
HOGOK BWON	"	1952	" " "
WOVNI WANO	"	1947	Son of WANO and KU
UKO WANO	"	1956	" " " " "
TEVIA KHWAF	"	1910	
ANIWA MARGBR	"	1929	
AWU UKAWAF	"	1909	
FUCOWA PUWAGA	Female	1919	Wife of AWU
KAIYA AWU	Male	1947	Son of AWU
SIWAF AWU	"	1942	" " "
FUKO AWU	"	1939	" " "
TIBUMAF AWU	"	1948	" " "
APOYA AWU	"	1959	" " "
YARANAO AWU	Female	1955	Daughter of AWU
SIGITI UFUEA	Male	1921	
WASKA MAUWA	Female	Adult	Wife of SIGITA
WEWIK SIGITI	Male	1960	Son " "
KARFUOI YSPOI	Male	1917	
KOMO YAKUWAS	Female	1926	Wife of KARFUOI
WASA KARFUOI	Male	1948	Son of "
PITAP KARFUOI	Female	1951	Daughter of KARFUOI
NOI WAPIA	Female	1911	Widow
YIPIAE BRASSIA	"	1949	Daughter of NOI
KANA BRASSIA	Male	1960	Son of NOI
WAPI OUI	Male	1926	
KUPIA PEPE	Female	1953	Wife of WAPI
KAWAGI WAGI	Male	1951	Son of WAPI
SIA WAPI	"	1961	" " "
YUWA WAPI	Female	1956	Daughter of WAPI
OPWAI OUI	Male	1922	Brother of WAPI

Page 2 APPENDIX "A" TO AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1963-64

KAIWA TUKU	Male	1932	
WIPA YAWANI	Female	1924	wife of KAIWA
YOWONOI	Male	1903	
SONU	Female	1914	wife of YOWONOI
PAIFA YOWONOI	Male	1940	Son of "
WIPA YOWONOI	Female	1942	Daughter of YOWONOI
HEPWAI YOWONOI	"	1945	" " "
HOWA YOWONOI	Male	1949	Son of "
KRIGA YOWONOI	"	1955	" " "
KARAU KDIYRE	Male	1929	
WASU WOLKE	Female	Adult	Wife of KARAU
HWIKI YAKAWUS	Male	1946	
HOWO YAIL	Male	1919	
DUMARI WAPIA	Female	1923	Wife of HOWO
HAI-YE HOWO	Male	1945	Son of "
SOWOI HOWO	"	1946	" " "
ABOI HOWO	Female	1947	Daughter of HOWO
DEWARE HOWO	"	1951	" " "
MARGU HOWO	Male	1951	Son of HOWO
SIVO SIVAK	Male	1926	
PITVI WAIWU	Female	1934	Wife of SIVO
WARI-AE SIVO	Male	1952	Son " "
KUMAI SIVO	Female	1953	Daughter of SIVO
MUT YAWAIRE	Male	1937	
WAIWAK OUI	Male	1937	
HOWAI WAFIA	Female	1916	Widow
BROI-YAN BRIGATA	"	1951	Daughter of HOWAI

APPENDIX "B" OF AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1963-64

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
AITERAP	WAWO	TULTUL
AWSUKU	SUAKR	LULUAI
"	AKAU	TULTUL
HARIBA	SANCA	LULUAI
BES	TEPU	LULUAI
DROME	ANBON (appointed on probation)	LULUAI (Replaces father SINAUVE, retired old age Oct. '63)
GOINIRI	LASE	LULUAI
KAIYEI	OIRE	LULUAI
KALAU	ANIS	LULUAI
KARA-AUSI	KAIWO (appointed on probation)	LULUAI (Replaces father MINDRI MIBES RETIRE DUE OLD AGE, Oct. '63)
"	SALWALE	TULTUL
"	MAINI	LULUAI
KARANDU	KUDEI	LULUAI
KARAITI	KAIWE	LULUAI
"	TUTU	TULTUL
KOPOAN	IWON	LULUAI
LUPAI	ULIPAU	LULUAI
MAPOIA	SEPHIA (appointed on probation)	LULUAI (Replaces old Luluai PESA who wishes to retire due old age Oct. '63)
"	UMBI	TULTUL
MAROE	KARWAN	LULUAI
MORI NO.1	SORORO (AKASI)	LULUAI
"	AREME	TULTUL
HENGIAN	WEIRO	LULUAI
PAIAWA (KINEMA)	SEMBER (appointed on probation)	LULUAI (Replaces Luluai ITOWA who wishes to retire due ill health, Oct. '63)
PULTULUL	DUROR	LULUAI
RAMU	PAPAPE	COUNCILLOR
SAVAFUI	WARPO	LULUAI
SEIYU	SALIMUR	LULUAI
SIAUTE	ATUNNI	LULUAI
SURO	NAPE	COUNCILLOR
VALALI	KARUP	LULUAI
WANTIPI	ANGU	LULUAI
"	SVEI	TULTUL
WAUNINGI	KESINE	LULUAI
YONGITAI	-	-
HUMURU	SAGO (appointed on probation)	LULUAI (Replaces Luluai KENAI

 2 Councillors - 7 Tultuls - 26 Lulusis - 30 Villages.

(4)

APPENDIX "C" of AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1962-62

Village	Coffee shade in Nursery preparation	Young coconuts seedlings Planted 1962	Young Coconuts Planted 1962	Young Coffee trees Planted 1962
AITERAP	1	-	154	326
ANSUKU	1	653	248	4
BARIRA	-	29	179	169
BES	-	-	304	259
* CHINAPELLI	1	-	10	192
DROME	-	82	186	158
GOINIRI	-	78	6	-
KAIYRI-KALAU	-	131	43	73
KARA AUSI	-	-	37	-
KARATE	-	-	-	-
KARADU	-	890	39	53
KOPOAN	-	-	-	155
LUPAI	1	-	-	-
MAFOKA	-	369	49	75
* MAKALDEI (Ex Sgt. Major TAPI)	130	-	585	890
MAROK	1	-	-	191
MORI NO.1	1	150	46	-
NEUCIAN	1	100	120	52
PAIANA	1	10	297	339
PULTULUL	2	-	224	246
RANU	3	100	65	70
SAVANUI	1	43	14	-
SEIYU	-	-	-	-
SILAUTE	2	123	648	794
SUNO	3	574	37	-
VALVALI	-	100	46	10
WAUINGI	1	78	98	329
YONGITE	-	-	-	-
HURURU	-	-	-	-
HE IKE	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	20	3636	3435	4385

* These villages do not belong to the West Coast Inland Census Division, but new plantings were checked and recorded on the request of the Village leaders, and included for comparison purposes.

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APPENDIX "D" of AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1965-64

<u>Village</u>	<u>Labour Potential</u>	<u>Absent from Village at Work</u>	<u>Present Available</u>
AITBERAP	24	5	3
A MBUKU	34	3	8
BARIRA	34	6	5
BES	30	3	7
DRONE	23	4	3
GOINIRI	34	8	3
KAIYEI	27	13	-4
KALAU	20	10	-3
KARA AUSI	36	13	-1
KARAITI	21	9	-2
KARAKDU	21	4	3
KOPCAR	28	4	5
LUPAI	10	3	-
MAFOKA	21	4	3
MAROK	21	3	4
MOHI NO.1	23	6	1
MENGIAN	26	10	-1
PAIAMA	40	6	7
PULTULUL	23	3	4
RANU	72	25	-1
SAYANUI	12	1	3
SRIYUN	14	3	1
SIAUTE	52	9	8
SUNO	38	16	-4
VALWALI	25	4	4
WANTUPI	19	13	-7
WAUNINGI	17	3	3
YONGITWI	17	6	-
MUNURU	37	21	-9
HEBIEK	25	4	4
TOTALS	624	222	47

APPENDIX "C"

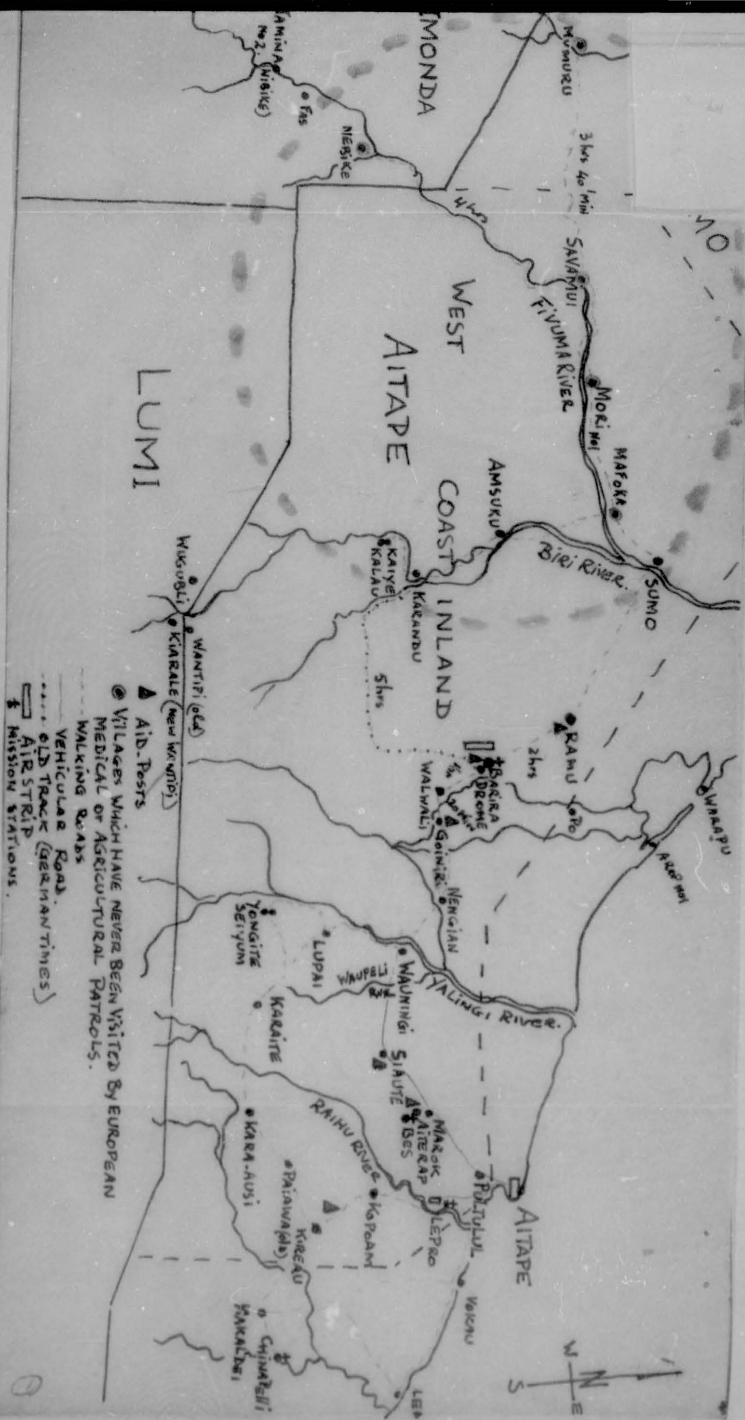
AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1963-64

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.C.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL

- No. 6141 Sen. Const. RAHOI : A satisfactory N.C.C. who led the detachment well during the first part of the Patrol, but who openly considers himself too high in rank to do any routine patrolling.
- No. 6701 Sen. Const. ITUNGA : A good N.C.C. who was in charge of the detachment during the second part of the Patrol, and carried out his duties courteously and efficiently.
- No. 7186 Const. OIASIKA : Only with the patrol for thirteen days before he was charged twice under Sect. 23(b) and (e) of the R.P. & N.C.C. Ord. and was detached from the patrol at Aitape; however, he did a fair job while he was with the patrol.
- No. 6449 Const. AWASW : Although very helpful in routine matters, member is not reliable in dealing with natives of his local environment. Towards later stages of Patrol charged under Sect. 23(b) of R.P. & N.C.C. Ord.

N. Van Buren

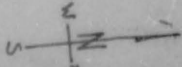
(Patrol Officer)



LUMI

WEST COAST INLAND
AITAPE

- ▲ Aid Posts
- Villages which have never been visited by European
- Medical or Agricultural Patrols
- Walking Roads
- ==== VEHICULAR ROAD
- OLD TRACK (GERMAN TIMES)
- ▬ AIR STRIP
- ✠ MISSION STATIONS





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No...AITAPE NO. 3 - 63/64.....

Patrol Conducted by.....H. F. SABREN..... P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....AITAPE ISLANDS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

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

Duration—From.....13./1./19.64.....to.....16./1./1964.....

Number of Days.....~~THREE~~ Five.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....NO.....

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

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

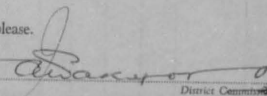
Map Reference.....ARMY SERIES 2 MILES = 1 INCH.....

Objects of Patrol.....ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION - POLITICAL EDUCATION,.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30 11. 1964


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 £.....

67-8-33

6th March, 1964.


District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WENAI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-62/64 - AITAPE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged, with thanks.

I am gratified to note that the people were instructed in their obligations as well as their rights during the political education course.

I agree that it was wise to confine the talks to main points only.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67-8-33

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-1

If calling ask for

Mr.



District Office,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

31st January, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

ATIAPÉ PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1963/64

Attached please find the abovementioned
patrol report.

The main objective was talks on the
coming election and although difficulty was experienced,
which is to be expected, Mr. Sabben seems to have "got
it over".

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

Encl.

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67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
Aitape.

18.1.64

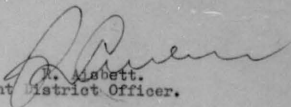
The District Officer,
North Sepik,
WERWAK.

Aitape Patrol Report No. 3 1963-64.

Two copies of the above report compiled by Mr.
H.F. Sabben P.O, together with camping allowance claim are
enclosed.

The main object of the patrol was the continuance
of the Political Education programme. The report indicates that
there was a fairly good response and interest shown.

Encl.


R. Abbott.
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67 -1 -1

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Post and Telegraphs.

Sub District Office,

AITAPE.

17th January 1964

Assistant District Officer,

AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT 3 - 63/64 - Aitape Off Shore Islands.

Please find attached original and two copies of Patrol report 3 - 63/64.

Area Patrolled Aitape Off - shore islands.


Duration of Patrol... 3 days.

Officer Conducting... H.F.Sabben P.O.

Accompanying Personnel.. ~~Wise~~

1 constable R.P.& N.G.C.

Map Reference..... Army Series 1 inch to 2 miles.


(H.F.Sabben)
P.O.

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PATROL REPORT 3 - 53/64

DIARY

13th Jan. 1964

Departed Aitape Sub District Office 1400 hrs for TUMLEO IS. per outboard motor powered canoe, arrived same 1445 hrs. Talk on 1964 House Of Assembly elections 1545 to 1700 hrs. Film strip and Political Education talk 2000 hrs to 2100 hrs.

Slept TUMLEO.

xx

14th Jan. 1964

Dept. TUMLEO per canoe for ALL IS. 0900 hrs. Talk given 1200 to 1330 hrs. Film strip and talk cancelled that evening owing to rain.

Slept ALLI.

15th Jan. 1964

Film strip and talk 0900 to 1010 hrs. Dept. 1100 hrs for SELEO, gathered all adults in canoes and towed them to ANGEI. Talk on Political Education with board pictures followed by film strip & slides, began 1300 hrs, completed 1540 hrs. Dept ANGEI IS 1600 hrs returning to ALLI via SELEO IS arriving 1720 hrs.

Slept ALLI.

16th Jan. 1964

Dept. ALLI 0930 hrs per canoe for AITAPE Sub District Office arriving 1130 hrs.

End of patrol.

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As mentioned here, particular attention was given to the collection of statistical procedures, filling in the Health Paper and the giving of priority of thought to the various candidates. This is part of the initial in setting, was accompanied and coordinated. Particular attention was also given to a list of the names of the candidates to be left with the respective Districts.

The patrol party was a combination of 12 members of the patrol party and the patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January. The patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January. The patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January.

The patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January. The patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January. The patrol party was the 12th and 13th of January.

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AIM OF PATROL

- (1) Routine Administration.
- (2) Political Education - Talks on the forthcoming House Of Assembly Elections.

NATIVE SITUATION

In all four villages visited housing was found to be good, village areas clean and health appeared excellent. Cooperation was sought and found in all communities.

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The rest house latrine on ALI was found to be unhygienic, the four gallon drum being used was burned and buried and orders left for another, this time 44 gallon drum, to be correctly placed. The Lulual was also told to urge his people to use the available latrines as a number of instances of human excreta were noticed along the beach and above the high water mark. This was also noticed on SELEO IS. and the Lulual of this island likewise urged to have his people use the latrines available.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The main aim of this patrol was to enlighten the indigenous peoples of the area of the significance, reasons for and working of, the forthcoming elections. Particular attention being given to them on their individual responsibilities, IE thought on candidates, procedure in voting and the correct filling in of the Ballot Paper.

In all cases difficulty was encountered in getting an understanding of the portion of the talks not directly concerned with the group being talked to. IE The comprehensiveness of the elections in being Territory wide, the writ, procedure to become a candidate and the system of two electorates of differing sizes and different candidates. In the opinion of the lecturer these aspects were not fully comprehended, the standard answer to the question of understanding was, "We understand a little only." Further elucidation on these points was avoided on the grounds that it was probable that the issue would become more confused and even those points of which they were sure would become muddled.

As mentioned above, particular attention was given to instructions on electoral procedure, filling in the Ballot Paper and the giving of plenty of thought to the relevant candidates. This, I have no hesitation in saying, was comprehended and appreciated, particularly as requests were made for a list of the names of the candidates to be left with the respective Luluals.

The general result was a comprehension of important procedural points and the responsibilities of the individual in the forthcoming elections. The more involved and less personal aspects of the elections seem to have had limited comprehension from the audiences. Whether interest waned or the issue became confused through the talks is uncertain however the above I believe to be the true results.

EDUCATION AIDS.

Cards, film strip and slides were shown in each village, of these the slides seemed to give the best impression and gained most response. Enthusiasm was shown early for the film strip but I feel that the cards with identical pictures had better results, my reasons being that it was easier to flip back to another picture for

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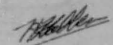
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(2)
CONTINGENCIES

clarification and one need not walk backward and forward as is required in the film strip for pointing out particulars for comment.

Two further cards would, I feel, aid this program, one being a map of T.P.N.G. with the relevant electorates boundaries shown in rough, "open" in one colour and "special" in another. This for the getting across of full Territory participation and just how an individual group is involved and the part it plays. The other, a completely filled in Ballot Paper as shown in slide No. 9, this to ensure the correct filling in of the form to minimise informal votes. Both these were attempted in rough on the back of the available cards, the former had limited success but the latter seemed to have convinced the audience on that particular aspect of the procedural talks.



(H.F. Sabben)

P.O.

CONTINGENCIES
(GENERAL EXPENSES)

Departmental
Reference No.

Dr. to: **TAROW OF TULELO**

AITAPE SUB DISTRICT.

Cash Office
Registration No.

Cash Office
Consecutive No.

Date of Supply or Period of Service	Particulars	Order No.	Rate	Amount		
				£	s.	d.
12 noon 13/1/64 to 12 noon 16/1/64	Hire of Outboard motor powered canoe for patrol 3-5/1/64, Political education patrol of offshore islands 3 days @ £5 per day = £15		3 days £5	15	0	0
TOTAL						
Shillings						
Pence						
TOTAL £				15	0	0

Claimant's
Reference

Signature of Claimant

Date

16th Jan. 1964

FOR
DEPARTMENTAL
USE ONLY

TO BE COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT

Reqn. No. Div. Subdiv. Item Amount

Reqn. No. Div. Subdiv. Item Amount

DATE CLAIM
RECEIVED BY D.F.O.

vote 11 - 2 - 5

REGISTERED

NOT PREV. PAID.

EXAMINED

FOR STORES.—I certify that the stores included in
this account have been received and taken on charge and
that the account is correct as regards rates of charge and
the faithful performance of the services charged.

OTHER CASES.—I certify that this account is
correct as regards rates of charge and the faithful per-
formance of the services charged.

Person Incurring Expense

Person Incurring Expense

Date

Date

A D O

CERTIFYING OFFICER.—I certify that this account is correct
within the meaning of Section 56 of the Treasury Ordinance 1951-1960.

RECEIVED this 16-1-1964 day of 19

the sum of 16 January 64

fifteen shillings Pence

Certifying Officer

Signature of Recipient

Witness

Cheque No.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AITAPE 4 - 63/64

Patrol Conducted by H.F. SABEN P.O.

Area Patrolled AITAPE EAST COAST & INLAND CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives THREE

Duration—From 22/1/1964 to 31/1/1964

Number of Days TEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/7/1963

Medical 23/10/1962

Map Reference ARMY SERIES 2 MILES = 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol PRE ELECTION TALKS.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/3/1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

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67-8-40

7th April, 1964.


District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-63/64 - AITAPE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I note from your comments that you are taking necessary action where required.

Political education will be a continuing function of this Department.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

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67-3-1

67-1-1
Sub-District Office,
SEPIK DISTRICT

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th March, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 63/64

Please thank Mr. Sabben for his report.

I am rather disturbed over the carrier situation, if true, but seeing that gentleman's name mentioned I now have my doubts, however I can safely leave friend MARAU to you.

It might be as well to make some enquiries on the rates that this survey team are paying. I refuse to believe that any previous officer would pay double, unless of course he was a malaria control person.

I have passed on to the District Commissioner about the dump.

It is going to be interesting to see just how right or how wrong some of us are going to be with our comments on lack of understanding by the native people on political awareness. I feel there may be a number of very red faces.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu

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Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

10th March, 1964.

The District Officer,
North Sepik,

WEWAK.

Aitape Patrol Report No. 4/63-64.

Two copies of the above report compiled by Mr. H.P. Sabben, Patrol Officer, together with camping allowance claim are enclosed.

The main object of this patrol was the continuance of the Political Education programme and familiarisation of routes by this officer for the actual elections. The report indicates fairly good response and interest.

The problem re carriers for malaria sprayteams is not pertaining only to this area. Further education of the people as to purposes and benefits of this work will only overcome this problem. I have sent out for Marau for an interview.

Could the report of the location of another explosive dump at Malin be brought to the notice of the District Commissioner.

Forwarded for your information.

L. Bridges
L. BRIDGES.
MAAO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Sub District Office,
AITAPE.

Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT 4 - 63/64 AITAPE EAST COAST, INLAND

Please find attached an original and two copies of patrol report 4 - 63/64 of the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census division.

(H.F. Sabben)
P.O.

DIARY.

Wednesday 22nd January

Departed AITAPE 0930 hrs per L/Rover, walked from RAIHU river to VOKAU arriving 1100 hrs, election talk given, dept for PRO 1245 hrs arriving same 1315 hrs, on completion of talks walked to LEMLENG 1525 to 1630 hrs. Talk given 2000 hrs to 2135 hrs. Slept LEMLENG.

Thursday 23rd

Dept LEMLENG 0845 hrs for PAUP arriving same 1315 hrs, election talk given 2000 hrs to 2130 hrs - awaited arrival of APUA village members. Slept PAUP.

Friday 24th

Dept PAUP 0830 hrs arriving YAKAMUL (1) 1100 hrs, talk given, investigation of land carried out, dept for YAKAMUL (2) 1300 hrs arriving 1400 hrs, talk given 1415 to 1500 hrs. Dept 1505 hrs for ULAU (1) arriving same 1705 hrs. Slept ULAU.

Saturday 25th

Talk given to ULAU (1) 0900 hrs to 1000 hrs, dept 1010 hrs for ULAU (2) arriving 1110 hrs, dept same 1330 hrs arriving ULAU (3) 1425 hrs, dept after talks 1530 hrs arriving SUAIN 1700 hrs. Slept SUAIN. Talks given 2000 to 2145 hrs.

Sunday 26th

Observed. Slept SUAIN.

Monday 27th

Dept SUAIN 0910 hrs arriving BALUP 1050 hrs, talk given, malaria control team sprayed village, dept walking 1300 hrs arriving MALIN 1430 hrs, talk given 2000 to 2140 hrs. New explosives dump located and fenced off. Slept MALIN.

Tuesday 28th

Dept MALIN 0810 hrs arriving WOMSIS 1240 hrs,
election talk given 2000hrs to 2200 hrs. Slept WOMSIS.

Wednesday 29th

Dept 0830 hrs from WOMSIS arriving Labuain 1345
hrs, slept 1415 hrs to 1800 hrs, talk given 1820 hrs to 2000
hrs and again 2100 to 2200 hrs. Slept LABUAIN.

Thursday 30th

Dept LABUAIN 0720 hrs arriving MIHET 0855 hrs,
talk given, dept MIHET 1115 hrs arriving ULAU (1) 1720 hrs.
Slept ULAU (1).

Friday 31st

Dept ULAU (1) walking 0700 hrs arriving AITAPE
1745 hrs. Patrol equipment followed under R.P.N.G.C. N.C.O.
Slept AITAPE.

END OF PATROL

[Handwritten signature]
(H.F.Sabben)

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

AITAPE EAST COAST AND INLAND DIVISION.

AIM

To carry out pre election talks in all communities within this census division.

NATIVE SITUATION

All villages visited appeared clean and tidy, the people themselves being cooperative and at no time were carriers or food difficult to obtain.

Along the coast it was noticed that all new houses were of the newer, more European type construction - higher walls, off the ground and with better ventilation, this follows Mr Aisbett's edict of some months ago. The inland villages have been slower in this change though there is evidence of it. The new settlement of ASPAS - WALLHIGA has been completed per Mr N. Van Ruth's (P.O.) orders. Four of the six houses ordered demolished at MIHET are still standing, a further two months was given to complete this job, apparently considerable effort has been channelled in the past few months to preparing a coffee plantation.

A report by the Area Supervisor of Malaria Eradication program Mr D. McDonald that his field officer Andrew Pia'atu, a Papuan 3rd Division Admin. Servant, had experienced difficulty in obtaining carriers and paying correct rates, was followed up as far as possible. Most trouble occurred in the Wewak Sub District at the villages of KAWK and SOWEN, in this Sub District difficulty was encountered at MATAPAU village where an individual named MARAU/KALALUP had sworn, abused and even threatened the officer and demanded 5/- per carrier for the three hour walk to SUAIN. This man was questioned but denied it all, he was warned as were all SUAIN and MATAPAU villagers attending the election talks, that any further occurrence would be severely dealt with, with no exception - this talk was given intermittently along the inland route also. I expect no further trouble of this nature along the Aitape East Coast and Inland. This character MARAU needs watching, he apparently "talks for" the Luluai who is aged, has a commanding manner for a native (natural leader type) and also the tentative backing of the village - tentative in that if he gets what he wants for long enough the backing could become full support. In defence of his claim for 5/- per carrier is: 1) that a previous officer from Wewak had paid almost double, and, 2) that a private enterprise survey team is stationed at MATAPAU and seems to be paying higher for work performed. At this time also the SUAIN people came forward and claimed that they had not been paid for carrying for the last Malarial Officer in the area, their story being that he paid the MATAPAU's to carry to SUAIN and was to pay the SUAIN people to carry some gear to ULAU, he himself went inland first thence to ULAU and on down the coast and didn't pay the SUAINs, they claim 12 carriers for 12 hours walk which is reasonable. Mr D. McDonald is to query this also on his return to Wewak.

The Luluai and Tultul of SUAIN, both senior in age, asked to be relieved of their duties, they were requested to await the next routine Admin. patrol and this they agreed to do. With reference to the preceding paragraph I anticipate the resignation of the MATAPAU Luluai with subsequent support for MARAU. Of other village officials I concur with Mr N. Van Ruth's report number 1 - 63/64 that, with the exception of the MIHET and MALIN officials, all were generally good.

ROADS & BRIDGES

Portion of the track either side of YAKAMUL (1) village had not been cut, orders were left to have this done and on my return work had progressed satisfactorily. All other coastal tracks were clear. Bridging along this coast is as efficient as I see possible, larger rivers must be forded with the exception of two which have ferries, smaller streams have either bridges or pontoons. Two minor bridges needed repairing in the immediate YAKAMUL (1) vicinity, these have been improved. The inland track network is substantially as Mr N. Van Ruth P.O. pointed out in his report 1 - 63/64 page 6, I agree with his and MR N. Walter's comments on the proposed hilltop route from LABUAIN to MIHET, work has ceased and I suggest that before urging the people to begin work again a knowledgeable officer inspect the route again to determine its usefulness by maintenance ratios against that of the present river bed track. The lowland portion of the MIHET - ULAU (2) road, or, "G.S. Taylor road" has been cut where possible. (Much is following the river course). Of the high areas the track is kept passable only in condition, difficulty would, as expressed by Mr N. Van Ruth P.O., be encountered in keeping this portion of the track up to scratch.

REST HOUSES.

All in very good condition. The LEMIENG rest house is now rebuilt.

LAW & ORDER.

No disputes were brought forward for arbitration.

A Land investigation was carried out at YAKAMUL on the YAKAMUL MISSION Lease and reported per file 34-2-1.

BOMBS & EXPLOSIVES.

A new dump of explosives has been located some 400 yards from MALIN village. Two and three inch mortar bombs are scattered over a rough 12 ft square which gives the appearance of having once been a trench hence they could be 3 to 5 ft deep. The red band of H.E. is still noticeable on some of the 3" variety. Nose caps were still attached. It was reported that a large number of Australian troops camped in this area for some time thus the possibility of further dumps of explosives on other sites on the hill are strong. This area has been roped off and the villagers told not to go near the area.

The WALUM dump, as reported in 1 - 63/64, still remains in situ.

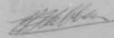
PRE ELECTION TALKS.

Talks given were aided by both picture cards, film strip and slides. Results and responses varied a little between the coastal peoples and those of inland villages. The coastal reaction was, as reported in my 3 - 63/64 of the AITAPE ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION, in short, obscure on the non personal aspects of the talks and, with more time given to it, clear on their own responsibilities in the coming elections. The inland villagers admitted to nothing and extensive talk and demonstration finally achieved a recognition of their personal responsibilities, IE to call out the names of the candidates in the order which they choose. The difficulty occurred for two main reasons, (1) they expected a much harder personal task, and, (2) they do not know the majority of the candidates thus could not choose a position for all candidates as is required by the election.

Women seemed to attend the lectures as a bounden duty rather than for edification with only a few exceptions. Even directly talking to or referring to them didn't strike the interest shown by the men - this is possibly the result of patrols dealing almost exclusively with the male population. The result is that difficulty is anticipated with women voters in the coming elections.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The patrol met with Mr D.McDonald and a third division officer Andrew Pia - atu (a Papuan) both of whom were completing an anti malarial spray round. A report by them that the 3rd Division officer was experiencing difficulty in getting carriers at correct prices was reported under "Native Situation" - Mr McDonald will comment on this in his report for those villages in the Wewak Sub District. Andrew Pia - atu and a spray team accompanied the patrol from SUAIN on; see patrol diary.


(H.F.Sabben)
P.O.

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ation Register

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Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE

PARCIB

TOTAL

(14)

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING R.P.& N.G.C. PERSONNEL

- Sergeant RAMOI number 6141 - A very good N.C.O. efficient and capable.
- Constable MASINAGA 9480 - A good worker and quite dependable though tends to be demanding.

H.F. Sabben

(H.F.Sabben)

P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AITAPE NO. 5 - 63/64

Patrol Conducted by H. MACNAUGHAN Clerk

Area Patrolled Portion WEST COAST INLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 member R.P.N.G.C., 2 Poll clerks

Duration—From 14 / 2 / 1964 to 9 / 3 / 1964

Number of Days Twenty Four

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

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

Medical / 19.....

Map Reference 4 Milinch - Army series

Objects of Patrol Recording votes House of Assembly Election 1964.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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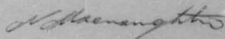
67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

Patrol Report No.5-63/64 - Aitape
portion West Coast Inland.

Please find attached original and two copies
Diary of movement for House of Assembly Election Patrol
No.5-63/64 of portion Aitape West Coast Inland.



H. Macnaughtan.
(clerk)

Encl.

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PATROL REPORT 5-63/64

DIARY

Friday 14th Feb. 1964

Departed Aitape 1500 hrs per Land Rover for RAIHU
slept RAIHU.

Saturday 15th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept RAIHU

Sunday 16th Feb.

Observed, slept RAIHU

Monday 17th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept RAIHU

Tuesday 18th Feb.

Departed raihu 0900 hrs for TUMLEO per Mission boat,
slept TUMLEO.

Wednesday 19th Feb.

Recorded votes, departed TUMLEO 1300 hrs for ALI,
slept ALI.

Thursday 20th Feb.

Recorded votes, departed ALI 1400 hrs for SELEO,
slept SELEO.

Friday 21st Feb.

Recorded votes, departed SELEO 1030 hrs for AITAPE
then walked to KAPOAM arriving 1600 hrs, slept KAPOAM.

Saturday 22nd Feb.

Recorded votes, slept KAPOAM

Sunday 23rd Feb.

Departed KAPOAM 0800 hrs arriving KEREAU approx 1200
hrs, slept KEREAU.

Monday 24th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept KEREAU

Tuesday 25th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept KEREAU

Wednesday 26th Feb.

Departed KEREAU 0800 hrs for KARA 3 hrs walking change
carriers then onto KARAITE 3 hrs, slept KARAITE.

Thursday 27th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept KARAITE.

Friday 28th Feb.

Recorded votes, slept KARAITE.

Saturday 29th Feb.

Departed KARAITE 0800 hrs for IUPAI, slept IUPAI.

Sunday 1st March.

Observed, slept IUPAI

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- 2 -

MIGRATION

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Monday 2nd March

Recorded votes, slept LUPAI

Tuesday 3rd March.

Recorded votes, slept LUPAI

Wednesday 4th March

Recorded votes, slept LUPAI

Thursday 5th March

Departed LUPAI 0715 hrs for WAUNINGI 3 hrs walk then on to SIAUTE, slept SIAUTE

Friday 6th March

Recorded votes, slept SIAUTE

Saturday 7th March

Recorded votes, slept SIAUTE

Sunday 8th March

Departed SIAUTE 0900 hrs for BES, slept BES.

Monday 9th March

Recorded votes, departed BES 1500 hrs for AITAPE, slept AITAPE.

End of patrol.

N. Macnaughtan

N. Macnaughtan

(Clerk)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No..... **6 - 61/54**

Patrol Conducted by..... **H. P. SAMEN P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **AITAPE EAST COAST & INLAND CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **NIL**

Native **2 CONST. R.P. & N.G.C. 2 CLERKS**

Duration—From **14** / **2** / **1964** to **14** / **3** / **1964**

Number of Days **TWENTY NINE (29)**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... **NO**

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

Medical / / **19**

Map Reference..... **ARMY FOUR MILLION SERIES - AITAPE**

Objects of Patrol..... **CARRY OUT HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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Sub District Office,
AITAPE.

16th March 1964

Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER 6-63/64

AIM To carry out the election program in the Aitape
East Coast Census Division. Mobile Booth No. 2.

Diary As per the attached Field Journal (original)
pages 5 para 40 to page 9 para 69.

Twenty nine days in the field.



(H.F.Sabben)
F.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—7665/1.02.—500 kks.

Date Para No.

GRAND TOTAL

M + F

- | Date | Para No. | Description |
|---------|----------|--|
| 1/1/66 | 1 | RESUMED DUTY, ARRIVED IN TERRITORY
EX SYDNEY 21ST DEPT TO WELAK |
| 2/1/66 | 2 | REPORTED TO D.N.A. WELAK WELAK |
| 3/1/66 | 3 | AWAITING TRIP TO AITAPE, ARRIVED
EX SYDNEY 21ST DEPT TO WELAK ARRIVED 1230 HRS
SAME 1230 HRS |
| 4/1/66 | 4 | DEPARTED FOR DUTY AITAPE SUB DISTRICT
OFFICE |
| 5/1/66 | 5 | ROUTINE WELAK DUTIES, READ EARLIER
PATROL REPORTS MET NHEPK D.O. |
| 7/1/66 | 6 | MAPPING & STUDYING ELECTION CAMPAIGN |
| 8/1/66 | 7 | ROUTINE DUTIES. |
| 9/1/66 | 8 | ROUTINE DUTIES - MAPPING, WRITING HQ
COURT REGISTER & READING REPORTS. |
| 10/1/66 | 9 | ROUTINE DUTIES - READ ELECTION PAPERWORK
TIDING OF ROUTINE CORRESPONDENCE |
| 11/1/66 | 10 | ARRANGED PATROL EQUIPMENT |
| 13/1/66 | 11 | DEPT AITAPE 1330 HRS BEG. WORK
ARRIVING + VISITED 1600 ELECTION
CAMPAIGN & AM. TRIP IN THE EVENING
SLEET TURNED |

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FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—7667/L.62.—509 hks.

GRAND
TOTAL

M + E

Date Para
No.

14/1/60 12 DEPT TURNED 0900 FOR ALL ARRIVING
0930, ELECTION EDUCATION, FILM STRIP
CANCELLED UNTIL 15TH DUE TO RAIN. SLEPT
ALL

15/1/60 13 FILM STRIP 0900 - DEPT FOR SELEO ON
TO ANGEI ARRIVING 13.0 HRS. FRIMARY
TALKS FOLLOWED BY FILM STRIP RETURNED
TO ALI 1730 HRS VIA SELEO. SLEPT
ALL

16/1/60 14 DEPT 0930 FOR SITAPE ARRIVING 1130 HRS
ROUTINE DUTIES 1730 - 1805 HRS

17/1/60 15 ROUTINE DUTIES - WROTE RP PATROL
REPORT.

18/1/60 16 ROUTINE DUTIES 0900 - 1300 HRS

20/1/60 17 ROUTINE ADMIN DUTIES 0900 - 1600 HRS

21/1/60 18 PREPARATION FOR EAST COAST & INLAND
ELECTION PROPAGANDA PATROL - ROUTINE
DUTIES

22/1/60 19 DEPT SITAPE 0930 HRS PER L/WORKS,
WALKED TO VORAU ARRIVING 1100 HRS
ELECTION ~~TRIP~~ ^{TALK} GIVEN DEPT FOR PRO
12.45 HRS ARRIVING SORAE 13.15 HRS, WALKED
TO WEHANG 15.25 HRS TO 1630 HRS TALK

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Folio No. 3

Govt. Print.—7667/4.02.—500 bks.

Date Para No.

D
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F
M + F
GRAND TOTAL

Date	Para No.	
		GIVEN 2000 HRS TO 2135 HRS SLEPT LEWENE.
23/1/64	20	DEPT LEWENE 0845 HRS FOR PRUP ARRIVING SAME 1315 HRS SPEECH TALK GIVEN 2000 HRS TO 2130 HRS - PLANNED ARRIVAL OF AFAPA VILLAGERS. SLEPT PRUP.
24/1/64	21	DEPT PRUP 0830 HRS ARRIVING YALAMUL I 1100 HRS, TALK GIVEN, INVESTIGATION OF LAND CARRIED OUT DEPT FOR YALAMUL II 1300 HRS ARRIVING 1400 HRS, TALK GIVEN 1415 TO 1500 HRS DEPT 1605 HRS FOR ULAU I ARRIVING SAME 1705 HRS SLEPT ULAU
25/1/64	22	TALK GIVEN TO ULAU I 0900 HRS TO 1000 HRS DEPT 1010 FOR ULAU II ARRIVING 1100 HRS. TALK GIVEN & DEPARTED 1330 HRS ARRIVING ULAU III 0425 HRS DEPT SAME FOR SUAIN AFTER TALKS 1530 HRS ARRIVING 1700 HRS DEPT 1700 HRS TO 2145 HRS SLEPT SUAIN
26/1/64	23	OBSERVED - SLEPT SUAIN
27/1/64	24	DEPT SUAIN 0810 HRS ARRIVING BALUP 1050 HRS, TALK GIVEN (MAYARA CONTRA TEAM SPRAYED VILLAGE) DEPT WALKING 1300 HRS ARRIVING MALIN 1430 HRS TALK GIVEN 2000 HRS TO 2140 HRS, NEW EXPOSURE DUMP LOCATED & FENCED OFF - MANY N.E. 2 & 3 INCH PROJECTAR BOMBAS VARIOUS STATES DECOMPOSITION

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print—1651/4.62.—499 B.N.

MIGRA		Date	Para No.	
In	P			
		28/1/60	25	DEPT MALIN 0810 HRS ARRIVING WADUKU 1240 HRS ELECTION TALK 2000 HRS TO 2200 HRS - BATTERY NOW FLAT UNDER REPAIRS STILL UNTOUCHED AT WALUM SLEPT WADUKU
		29/1/60	26	DEPT 0830 HRS FROM WADUKU ARRIVING LABUAIN 1305 HRS SLEPT 1415 HR TO 1800 HRS TALK GIVEN 1820 HRS TO 2000 HRS TALK ALSO 2100 HR TO 2200 HRS. SLEPT LABUAIN
		29/1/60	27	DEPT LABUAIN 0720 HRS ARRIVING MIHET 0855 HRS TALK GIVEN DEPT MIHET 1115 HRS ARRIVING MIHET 1130 HRS SLEPT MIHET
		31/1/60	28	DEPT MIHET WALKING ^{0700 HRS} ARRIVING PITAPE 1745 HRS. PATROL FOLLOWED UNDER SERGEANT R.P.N.C.C. SLEPT PITAPE END OF PATROL
		1/2/60	29	ROUTINE OFFICE DUTIES. PATROL ARRIVED PITAPE 1200 HR NOON
		3/2/60	30	OFFICE DUTIES WROTE UP PATROL REPORT 0800 TO 1605 HRS
		4/2/60	31	OFFICE DUTIES COMPLETED PATROL REPORT 0800 TO 1605 HRS
		5/2/60	32	ROUTINE OFFICE DUTIES 0800 - 1600 HRS
		6/2/60	33	ROUTINE OFFICE DUTIES 0800 - 1600 HRS

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GRAND
TOTAL

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 5

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—7662/4.62.—500 bks.

GRAND TOTAL
F M + F

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Date	Para No.	
7/2/60	34	ROUTINE DUTIES 0800 - 1600 HRS
8/2/60	35	ROUTINE DUTIES 0800 - 1600 HRS
10/2/60	36	PREPARATION FOR ELECTION PATROL - ROUTINE DUTIES 0600 - 1600 HRS
11/2/60	37	ROUTINE DUTIES - VARIOUS COMPLAINTS HEARD TOTALING 1 1/2 HOURS
12/1/60	38	OFFICE DUTIES 2 TALKS WITH VILLAGERS TOTAL TIME OF 1 HOUR
13/2/60	39	FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR ALL ELECTION PATROLS 0800 TO 1730 HRS.
14/2/60	40	DEPT DUTIES PER CESSNA 172 FOR SWAIN FOR ELECTION PATROL ARRIVING 1300 HRS. TALK GIVEN 1530 TO 1630 HRS RE ELECTION PROCEDURE. SLEPT SWAIN
15/2/60	41	POLLING BOOTH SET UP 0645 TO 0705 HRS ELECTION SWAIN I SWAIN B CARRIED OUT TO 1800 HRS BOOTH EXHAUSTED 1800 HRS TO 1830 HRS FURTHER WORK IN EVENING 2030 HRS TO 2110 HRS. SLEPT SWAIN - NOLUNGA - DELA P MATARAK TO VOTE SWAIN POLLING BOOTH AS SHORTER DISTANCES THAN TO ALTERNATIVE POLLING PLACES. 1 DUTY 1820 RETURNED TO ULUM TO MEET PATROL, 1 CARRIER & 4 WIKONS.

Copy to Assistant District Officer

Subdistrict

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 6

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—7443/4.62.—500 kks.

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Date Para No.

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GRAND TOTAL

M + F

Date	Para No.	Field Officer's Journal
10/2/60	42	OBSERVED
12/2/60	43	SET UP BOOTH 0730 - 0800 HRS REMAINED AT STATION TO 1500 HRS CLOSED & DISMANTLED BOOTH 1800 - 1830 HRS FILED IN RELEVANT FORMS ETC 2000 HRS TO 2100 HRS SLEPT SUAIN
16/2/60	44	DEPT SUAIN 0930 HRS ARRIVING BANK 1200 NOON DEPT 1230 HRS ARRIVING MALIN 1400 HRS TALK GIVEN 1530 HRS TO 1600 HRS SLEPT MALIN
19/2/60	45	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0800 HRS POLING CARRIED OUT UNTIL 1500 HRS, BOOTH DISMANTLED 1820 HRS SLEPT MALIN
20/2/60	46	BOOTH SET UP 0730 TO 0750 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1500 HRS, DISMANTLED 1500 TO 1915 HRS SLEPT MALIN
21/2/60	47	BOOTH SET UP 0730 TO 0750 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1900 HRS, DISMANTLED 1800 TO 1915 HRS SLEPT MALIN
22/2/60	48	BOOTH SET UP 0730 TO 0750 HRS OPEN 0800 HRS TO 1500 HRS, DISMANTLED 1500 TO 1530 HRS FINISH TIME CONDUCTED 1845 HRS SLEPT MALIN ORDERED FOR PIG RENCINE WRITTEN IN WHITE BOOK

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Subdistrict

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 7

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print.—7687/4.62—500 blks.

MICRO
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Date Para No.

GRAND TOTAL
F M + F

23/2/64	49	DEPT MAIL 0930 ARRIVING WOMISU 1330 HRS REST OF DAY OBSERVED SLEPT WOMISU
24/2/64	50	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1800 HRS CLOSED & DEMANTLED 1800 TO 1915 HRS SLEPT WOMISU
25/2/64	51	BOOTH SET UP 0760 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 HRS TO 1800 HRS DEMANTLED 1800 HRS TO 1915 HRS SLEPT WOMISU
26/2/64	52	BOOTH SET UP 0708 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1800 HRS DEMANTLED 1800 TO 1930 HRS FULLY COMPLETED 1900 HRS SLEPT WOMISU
27/2/64	53	DEPT WOMISU 0915 HRS ARRIVING LARIGAN 1415 HRS SLEPT LARIGAN TALK WITH WILALEKI ON ECON. DEV IN AREA 8945 TO 2045 HRS
28/2/64	54	BOOTH SET UP 0710 TO 0800 HRS OPEN UNTIL 1800 HRS DEMANTLED 1800 TO 1900 HRS - SITE MOVED 11 AM DUE TO RAIN SLEPT LARIGAN
29/2/64	55	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0745 OPEN 0800 TO 1800 CLOSED & DEMANTLED 1800 TO 1935 HRS SLEPT LARIGAN
1/3/64	56	DEPT LARIGAN 0915 HRS ARRIVING MINET 1050 HRS SLEPT MINET

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 8

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print-7827/4.62-506 bks.

MICRO		Date	Para No.		e)	GRAND TOTAL
In					Its	
I	F				F	M + F
		2/3/60	57	BEDTH SET UP 0730 TO 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1800 HRS, DISMANTLED & MOVED INSIDE DUE RAIN. 11.00 HRS DISMANTLED COMPLETELY 1800 + 1 1810 HRS SLEPT MIHET.		
		3/3/60	58	DEPT MIHET 0900 HRS ARRIVING ULAU I 1530 HRS - SUPPLY GOING SLEPT ULAU I		
		4/3/60	59	BEDTH SET UP 0715 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 HRS TO 1800 HRS DISMANTLED 1800 HRS TO 1820 HRS SLEPT ULAU		
		5/3/60	60	BEDTH OPEN 0800, SETUP 0715 TO 0800 CLOSED 1800 HRS & DISMANTLING STARTY COMPLETED 1930 HRS P.D.O VISITED P.O. & TOOK ONE FULL BAGNET BOX. SLEPT ULAU.		
		6/3/60	61	DEPT ULAU I 0915 HRS ARRIVING YAKAMUL I 1245 HRS - SLEPT YAKAMUL I		
		7/3/60	62	RAIN DELAYED OPENING UNTIL 0900 HRS, BEDTH OPEN ALL DAY, CLOSED 1800 HRS. DISMANTLED 1800 TO 1815 HRS SLEPT YAKAMUL		
		8/3/60	63	OBSERVED - SLEPT YAKAMUL		
		9/4/60	64	BEDTH SET UP 0740 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 HRS TO 1800 HRS CLOSED & DISMANTLED 1800 HRS TO 1830 HRS FULLY COMPLETED 1930 HRS SLEPT YAKAMUL		

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Subdistrict

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Folio No. 9

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL

Govt. Print. - 7643/4, 92 - 509 1/2 in.

MIGR.	Date	Para No.		Rate)	GRAND TOTAL
In				F	M + F
	10/3/66	65	DEPT YAKAIMUL 0845 HRS ARRIVING PAUP 1115 HRS SLEPT PAUP		
	11/3/66	66	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0800 HRS, OPEN ESCORT TO 1800 HRS. CLOSED & DEMANTED 1800 HRS TO 1930 HRS, TRAY ELIMATED 1910 HRS SLEPT PAUP		
	12/3/66	67	DEPT PAUP 1140 HRS (DELAY DUE RAIN) ARRIVING LEMBIENG 1515 HRS. SLEPT LEMBIENG		
	12/3/66	68	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0800 HRS OPEN 0800 TO 1800 HRS, DEMANTED 1800 TO 1830 HRS. SLEPT LEMBIENG		
	12/19/66	69	BOOTH SET UP 0730 - 0800 HRS OPEN 1800 TO 1800 HRS, DEMANTED TO 1800 HRS DEPT TO AITAPE ARRIVING 2030 HRS.		
	12/1/66	70	ROUTINE OFFICE DUTY AITAPE		

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..... Subdistrict



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
 25 MAY 1964
 SEPIK DISTRICT

AITAPE

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....B.m. 63/64.....

Patrol Conducted by.....H. F. SARBEN P.O. (1).....

Area Patrolled.....AITAPE ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NO.....

Natives.....R.A.P.S. N.S.G.S.....

Duration—From 13/5/1964 to 15/5/1964 (INCLUDING THE 20/4/64)

Number of Days.....THREE.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14/2/1964

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

Map Reference.....ARMY PROVISIONAL MAP — AITAPE EAST.....

Objects of Patrol.....CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11.16/1964

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

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

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

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

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67-8-73

15th July, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
MEKAM.


PATROL REPORT NO. 8-63/64 - AITAKE.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am very favourably impressed with Mr. Sabben's comments.

I have spoken to the Director of Public Health in the matter of D.D.T. spraying and its effects on the cat population, resulting in plagues of rats. He has advised that he is going to check and advise if the same effect is being felt in other areas. The installation of static traps might be found of some benefit.

A brief but informative report.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

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for in health services, especially with Father Martin in charge of the Mission there.

A good clear report.

c.c. A.D.O. Aitape

W. H. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.73
⑥



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

11th June, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 63/64

Attached please find a copy of Patrol Report No. 8, conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer H. F. Sabben.

WATER STORAGE:

At a later date we may be able to do something along the lines of what is being done on the border and at Wuvulu for these people.

MALARIA CONTROL

It is to be expected that when we control one pest another will arise. Rats are increasing in other areas where control has been exercised.

HEALTH

Despite the fact that these people have had a Mission on their doorstep for many years, their superstitions still persist.

COUNCIL

I sincerely trust that Mr. Sabben's views on the attitude of these people is correct. However, I have my doubts. These people have been enemies of the Malols for generations.

AID POSTS

I, too, feel that these people are well catered

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference _____

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

Sub-District Office,

Aitape.

21st May, 1964.


The District Officer,

WEWAK.

Patrol Report 8 - 65/64

Please find enclosed an original and 2 copies
of the above Patrol Report of the Aitape Islands Census
Division.

Encl.


H.F. Sabben.
P.C.

ATM To revise the Census records and carry out routine duties in the AITAPE ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

NATIVE SITUATION - HOUSING

Generally houses were large, built up and well ventilated. Very minor repairs were required on five residences, but, considering the North West season has only just finished and building materials are difficult to obtain during this 5 to 6 month period, the housing was in good order.

Water Storage

Forty four gallon drums filled from drainage off corrugated iron were clean, no drum warranted upturning for hygiene reasons. Other drums filled from rain off the Morita roof tops and used for cleaning only, were found to be dirty and in most cases infected with mosquito larvae. Due to a recent water shortage most were told to put oil (Kero) on the surface to kill the larvae and to pour off some some hours later. Available wells are not adequate to provide for washing throughout the islands.

Malaria Control

Consistent with many other villages these people complained bitterly about the increase in rats and the non existence of cats due to DDT spraying. Talks were given and were fairly received on TUMLEO and AII whilst the ANGEL - SELEO population, though agreeing finally, were not convinced that the lack of sickness and death far outweighed the detrimental effect of rats in the community. The trying to put statistics into personal lives had no effect on these latter two islands, in lining twenty odd people and saying one would have been dead through this sickness, a sort of, "but one isn't dead and we have the rats" idea prevailed. Resulting from a conversation between the A.D.O. Aitape and the District Commissioner Wewak, the only method of eradication remaining was traps and each family was urged to purchase one. The Islanders seemed willing to give it a go, the outcome will have to come with time.

Health

Resulting from a number (2 or 3) deaths in these islands over the past 4 months when medical attention was available but neglected in favour of spiritual healing (traditional sing sings to ancestors) health and medical talks were given. The theme of the talks was that if they wished to continue callings to ancestors that the sick must first be taken to Aitape hospital or the local Missionary - in this way a two pronged attempt is made in healing. Elders were urged to request their families to get medical aid first, and, if they wished, to sing later. Children, it was explained, had Govt. protection and failure to comply and get medical attention would result in Court action to parents and possibly the village official.

Council

Taxes were not collected pending an investigation re whether they wished to join the SIAU Council, prior to this patrol minor internal troubles in MAIOL villages (in the Council) had led to some misconceptions about the Council. These were explained and wrong ideas corrected, I feel the only real obstacle remaining is tax (see succeeding paragraph). The question is not "Are they able to pay the £2" but rather, "Are they willing to pay the £2".

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These islands are economically unstable in that available money is mostly used in the purchase of food ie Sago which is the staple diet. All four islands have small holdings on the mainland on which Coconuts in small numbers have been planted, and, in 1957-8 plantings of Sago were made in the small hinterland areas. This Sago will not begin to mature for another 3 to 4 years, and, even then, will not supply all the Sago required. Large numbers work outside the the Sub District (see Census figures), mainly in MADANG, and a fair return of wages is made to the home village. During the South East or good season stocks of Sago are laid up for the North West when travel is limited, however, stocks have never been known to last the period.

Whilst more money that is average goes into these villages this is offset by the lack of enough subsistence crops which thus causes much of the ~~ex~~ income to be spent on basic foods. The people are capable of the £2 P.A. paid by the Council members but I doubt that they believe this (or that they want to believe it).

TUMLEO islanders once traded clay pottery for Sago however the introduction of European containers has put - paid to this traditional venture. As with the other Islanders, most families gain a cash income in Aitape as casual labour or working on Messers W & R PARER's plantations or stevedoring crew.

The ALI Islanders have, in the past week, had an In Board/ Out Board Japanese deisel engine fitted to a large canoe, it is intended to run it along the East Coast to pick up copra, this will be a boon to the lagging economy in that area and may, being an entirely indigeneous enterprise, boost the copra production where neither D.N.A. nor Agriculture could get any appreciable increase.

MISSIONS

Catholic Missionaries live on ALI and SELEO islands giving medical aid and teaching. On Seleco a further two Lay Preachers teach at the school which now handles a standard five class.

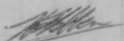
AID POSTS - HEALTH

The Aid Post on ALI is unmanned and I feel that with a capable Missionary available other less fortunate areas should have precedence over ALI on A.P.O. allocation. Health in general is excellent, due primarily to good housing and available sea for washing. A leper from TUMLEO, recently absconded from the RAHU Leprosarium, was returned to AITAPE.

LAW & ORDER

No complaint were brought forward for adjudication.

END OF PATROL



(H.F.Sabben) P.O.

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Police Report.

Constable Jack Oiasika 7186.

An average good all round constable.

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67-3-1



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK Report No. AITAPE
9.63/64

Patrol Conducted by... H.F. SABBEN, P.O. (1)

Area Patrolled... PORTION AITAPE EAST COAST

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... SGT. R. GREEN, R.A.F.

Natives... 1 SGT. R.F. & M.C.C.

Duration—From... 1.6.1964 to... 6.6.1964

Number of Days... FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 14.2.1964

Medical / .. / 19

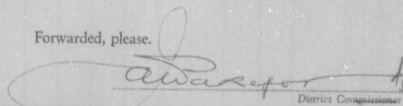
Map Reference... ARMY FOUR MILLINCH SERIES SUAIN N. & W.

Objects of Patrol... LOCATE AND DISPOSE OF WARTIME EXPLOSIVES

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 / 6 / 1964


District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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67-8-78


27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1961/64 - AIRAPE:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Everything about the patrol appears to have been not completed. What action is proposed to dispose of the live ammunition in the vicinity of MATAPAU, ULAU and YAKANUL and other sites where dangerous ammunition still lies.
3. When will the next visit be made to MALIN village.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

Patrol Report 9-65/64 Aitape East Coast and Inland.

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Aim. To rendezvous with Sgt. R. Green at Suain and accompany him on patrol to make safe explosives dumps at Malin and Walum Villages.

Achievements. 3 x 500 lb bombs buried in the vicinity of Suain Village leaving this village clear of known explosives.

At Malin Village an unknown quantity of 2", 3" mortars and anti-tank rockets buried in-situ due to extremely decomposed condition of same. Estimated number around 100. The Walum magazine composed of 300 odd 2", 3" mortars and 6 mm Mills grenades were buried in two holes close to the location. Unlike Malin these were in better condition and mostly "safe". Both villages are now devoid of known explosives.

Three mortars were investigated at Aitape and found to be expended and of the incendiary type.

Reported Explosives. Due to a tight schedule Sgt. R. Green was forced to return to Wewak. As per my 8 1-9-1 of 10.6.64 to the District Commissioner some 5 x 500 lb and 3 mortar dumps remain in the vicinity of Matapau Village. 1 x 500 lb at each of Ulau and Yakamul, others but an unknown quantity and type at Yakamul. 10 of unknown types near Lemiang 1 x 500 lb and some 5 assorted others within the Aitape township.

Aircraft. Following investigations a sheet of Aluminium from an aircraft at Malin. It was found that a plane had crashed during the war 3 - 4 hrs walk from Malin and that locally established army personnel had retrieved 2 bodies. The aircraft appears to have been a D.C.3 on a supply drop run. These runs apparently carried 5 persons and while it isn't logical for the army to have left 3 and the report on 2 bodies recovered is not first hand an investigation will be undertaken by the next patrol to Malin Village.

H.F. SABDEN.

P.O.