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PATROL REPORTS

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Station : Kiunga

Volume : 7

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Period : 1958-1959

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 7]

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PATROL REPORT OF: KIUNGA WESTERN ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 8 X [7] 1958/59 Number of Reports: 8

PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FI(No
[1] 1 OF 1958/59	1-6	B. McBRIDE	P.O	LAKE MURRAY AND MIDDLE FLY		21.7.58 — 15.10.58	
[2] 3 OF 1958/59	1-30	K. HUMPHREYS	C.P.O	MOIAN CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	9.1.59 — 5.2.57	
[3] 4 OF 1958/59	1-24	R.C. BROWE	P.O	NORTH AWIN CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	27.2.59 — 1.4.59.	
[5] 6 OF 1958/59	1-24	D.E. FENTON	C.P.O	SOUTH AWIN CENSUS DIVISION		6.4.59 — 21.4.59	
[6] 7 OF 1958/59	1-26	B. McBRIDE	P.O	NINGGIRUM CENSUS DIVISION KIUNGA		8.5.59 — 7.6.59	
[7] 8 OF 1958/59	1-25	D.E. FENTON	CPO	SOUTH OK TEDI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	3.6.59 — 22.6.51	
[8] 9 OF 1958/59	1-27	B.A. BESASPARIS	P.O	EAST AWIN CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	19.6.59 — 18.7.59	
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162

Kiunga, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9

1958/59

WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1958/59

KIUNGA

Report No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
KIUNGA		
1 - 58/59 (Memo)	M. McBride	Lake Murray and Middle Fly
3 - 58/59	K.Humphreys	Moi'an Census Division
4 - 58/59	R.C.Browne	North Awin Census Division
6 - 58/59	D.E.Fenton	South Awin Census Division
7 - 58/59	B.McBride	Ninggirum Census Division
8 - 58/59	D.E.Fenton	South Od Tedi Census Division
9 - 58/59	B.A.Besasparis	East Awin Census Division and part Pare Division

(20)

53-1-3

25th November, 1958.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO.1 - 1958-59. KUMBA.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Memorandum of Patrol together with the various attachments.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Appendix 5

RECEIVED 13 NOV 1958 DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

3/1/3

19

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 1 58/59 Sub-District KIUNGA 1/2/4 (1) District WESTERN

Officer Conducting Patrol B.McBride, Patrol Officer.

Census Division Patrolled LAKE MURRAY and MIDDLE FLY. NA : 7. 2.3

Objects of Patrol Escort Lieut.Irvine, P.I.R. down Fly River to Everill Junction and into Lake Murray.

Tax Census Sheets 1958 and routine Administration.

Date Patrol Commenced 21/9/58 Date Completed 15/10/58

Duration—days twentyfive

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

(1) 1/1/1-30 dated 1st November, 1958 only. 5:-1-5

Records

folio 19 to map cupboard, Western District drawer.
folio 20 & 21 to Western District census file
folio 22 to Lake Murray Admin & Org file
folio 23 & 24 to 5:1-5, with a reference to it on appropriate medium file.
Then all up to C.D. (A.P.) please
Done

Patrolling Officer's Signature.
B.McBride.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

District Officer.

Port Moresby: V. A. Nicholas, Government Printer.—1,443/4.58.—3,000.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 2-58/59 Sub-District KIUNGA District WESTERN

Officer Conducting Patrol B.McBride.P.O. Accompanied by Mr.K.Humphreys C.P.O.

Census Division Patrolled SOUTH OKTEDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Objects of Patrol (1) To give Mr.C.P.O.Humphreys Basic Training in Patrol procedures(2) To compile Tax Census Sheets for 1958.

(3) Routine Administration.

Date Patrol Commenced 24/11/58 Date Completed 6/12/58

Duration—days 13 days

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

-Nil-

B. McBride.P.O.
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary [illegible] administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

District Officer.

Port Moresby: W. S. Nicholas, Government Printer.—1343/4.58.—3,000.

WK 20

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1958 SOUTH OKTEDI CENSUS DIVISION KUNGA SUB-DISTRICT

Govt. Print.—2395/LTI.

No.	VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
					0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-Bearing age		Child		Adults		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
																																								29+21
1	ARAN No1	24.11.58	2	1																	9	6	1		3		-		3		3	13	3	9	1	10	2.6	9	9	13	12	50
2	ARAN No2	25.11.58	5	3																			2		1				3	1	6	8	5	28	1	28	1.9	17	19	87	27	60+54 114
3	BONGWAN	26.11.58	3																3				1						3		4	8	1	13	-	14	1.3	3	6	11	15	15+21 35
4	MARAPKA-IMAN	26.11.58	1	2											1				1	3	1	2			2				4		8	8	5	6	-	10	4.2	8	14	10	11	24+25 49
5	KLEMAN	27.11.58	2	1			2								1										1		1			1	6	18	5	14	1	14	2.9	14	18	12	15	24+32 66
6	TIMIN	27.11.58		4			2								1	2			1	2			1		2		1				4	15	8	15	-	18	2.4	9	20	15	22	38+42 70
7	WORAN	28.11.58	3	1	1				1				1			1			7	4	1	1	1		2		1		1		3	24	3	18	1+	18	1.5	8	9	25	18	38+27 65
8	KOMOKPIN	28.11.58	1				1												5	4	10	10			1		2				7	9	2	10	1	10	2.2	6	5	11	10	20+15 35
9	KUNDUGRAN	29.11.58	3	2	1			1		1		1			2	2			9	8	14	14	2		11						20	35	11	23	-	20	2.4	21	26	35	31	69+57 126
10	HIMBAGA No2	30.11.58	2	5		2													15	7	2	4	6		2						6	31	3	22	-	19	2.2	18	15	23	22	49+37 86
11	KUNGEMBU	30.11.58	4						1						1	2				4	1	1			5		1		1		9	17	1	14	-	14	3	20	6	14	16	41+22 63
12	KUTIGIN	1.12.58	4	7			2	2								2			9	13	4	2	2		5						13	34	12	36	1	33	2.9	34	41	33	39	74+80 154
13	GBANDIMOK	2.12.58	3		1								1			1	1			8	7	6			7						3	21	-	14	-	11	1.2	9	4	10	16	32+20 52
14	BIRIMKAMBA	2.12.58																	3	6	1	1			2						2	13	5	17	1	16	1.5	5	9	12	20	20+29 49
15	BIMBIRAN	3.12.58		1											2	2			1			2									1	9	7	8	1	8	2.7	8	10	10	12	19+22 41
16	KOMAPA No1	4.12.58	3	3	1	1									3		2		8	14	7	8									4	13	4	12	1	14	1.5	13	14	15	13	28+27 55
17	IOCI	4.12.58		2			1	1							1	2			2	-	1	3			3				1		7	12	5	15	1	13	2.0	10	8	13	12	27+20 47
18	OT	5.12.58														1			3	6		1			2			1	5		6	15	5	17	2	15	1.7	11	9	13	18	31+28 59
			36	32	4	3	8	4	2	1	-	1	-	2	11	15	4		60	68	64	55	24	-	50		6	1	21	2	112	326	85	293	12	288	-	225	240	315	336	641+579 1220

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: WESTERN Report No. 3-1958/59 KIUNGA

Patrol Conducted by K.Humphreys Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KOTAN Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.Tucker R.M.A. (15 days)

Natives 5 R.P.&N.G.C. , 2 N.M.C.s
16 carriers

Duration—From 9 / 1 /1959 to 5 / 2 /1959

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

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

Medical ..... /...../18 58 (part)

Map Reference Per map enclosed

Objects of Patrol As per attached Patrol Instructions.

.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

21/3/1959

Forwarded, please.

.....
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 ....

.....

.....

.....

TGA.ATL.

30-4-53.

[redacted]
[redacted]

The District Commissioner,
Western Districts,
DARU.

21st April, 1939.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1938/39.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am interested to note that Missionaries from Australian Waterbury are replacing those Dutch Fathers from Dutch New Guinea, formally in the area.

It is noted that where necessary action has been taken at District level.

The report itself is well presented and contains valuable information. It is indicative of a man who has a capacity for close observation and a good appreciation of the problems involved in administering such an area as that patrolled.

I am pleased to note that generous exemptions are made to those unable to accumulate sufficient cash to meet the personal tax requirements.

I am most interested in the people's concept of money.

The Patrol Report is well covered by the covering memoranda and calls for no further comment from this Office.

I concur in the District Commissioner's remarks that Mr. Humphreys is to be commended.

(A. A. Roberts),
DIRECTOR.

Copy to Mr. Humphreys.

30/4/53

For your information.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
24 MAR 1953

30-5-3

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

20th March, 1953.

Assistant District Officer,
KIUNGA.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1952-53.

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.

Education. Mr. Beckham, Education Officer, is posted to Kiunga after an orientation course in Daru.

Missions. The Reverend Father Lomia and another priest are arriving in the District at the end of this month and will proceed into the area formerly controlled by the Dutch Fathers.

Lake Murray Airstrip. I am writing to the Director of Civil Affairs in connection with the inspection of the strip now.

Village Constables. I agree with your opinion in regard to the appointment of Village Constables. It is not worthwhile appointing Village Constables to small hamlets. Wherever necessary villages should have a Village Constable at the present time and distance from control should not be a bar. They should be encouraged to visit the station regularly, perhaps at set times during the year. In the meantime, of course, contact through patrols should be available to them.

Border Movements. Normal migration and visits across the Border should not be interfered with.

The report is well written and full of useful information. Mr. Humphreys is to be commended.

(John J. Murphy)
District Commissioner,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

17-2-3
30-5-3

District Office,
BAKI,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

20th March, 1959.

Director,
Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

EXTENSION SEEDS.

I have a request from the Assistant District Officer at Kiunga for a supply of corn seed for distribution throughout the area. I would be glad if you could send him direct a suitable supply. We are sending some pumpkin seed from here.

You have left me without a District Agricultural Officer. Is there any news of a new posting as I am still retaining a house for him.

(John J. Murphy)
District Commissioner,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

2-2-4
30-7-3

District Office,
DARU,
WESTERN PROVINCE.

20th March, 1953.

The Director,
Department of Civil Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

LAKE MURRAY AIRSTRIP.

Over the past twelve months development of a D.O.3 Airstrip at Lake Murray has taken place with the organisation of the Mission who appointed a European Missionary to supervise the work.

An area of approximately 3700' x 600' was cleared and a grassy surface smoothed which has lately been opened to Council aircraft used by the Mission.

It is requested, please, that as soon as possible a D.C.A. survey party examine the area with a view to pronouncing on its suitability for construction as a D.C. 3 strip eventually.

(John J. Murphy)
District Commissioner,
WESTERN DISTRICT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1- 110.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

14th February, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
11 MAR 1959
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL NO 3-58/59.

1. Enclosed please find three copies of the above report together with maps, village population registers and camping allowance claim.

2. Native Affairs: There has only been one major crime in this area in the past twelve months that being the killing at GERUMUNDARI which case has already been forwarded yours.

I will purchase some PITSAWS through the Kiunga Buyers Society for the people interested. We could use all the timber these people could produce at KIUNGA.

The GAMO people have a small industry in crocodile skins which they sell in Netherlands New Guinea. This trade would keep them supplies with the material goods they require.

3. Tax Census: Blanket exemptions for "ALL MALES IN THE VILLAGE" were issued to Mr.Humphreys by me for the reasons he states. I do not consider that these people should be taxed when copal collection again commences unless the per capita income from this source increases considerably. Income from this source is of course not regular also.

4. Education: The need of re-posting a European teacher to the Sub-District to carry on the good work commenced be Mr.Miller is of prime importance. I have had numerous enquiries over the past few months as to when the 'Teacher' will be returning.

5. Missions: Mr.Mowlands and his wife at ATKAMBA are fully occupied teaching and have little opportunity to extend their activities. Quite a number of folk in the MOIAN are have had previous contact with the Netherlands Roman Catholic Mission.

I have loaned the U.F.Mission, PANGO, a quantity of axes, knives and shovels to help them out with the strip in the PARE. I have also requested Village Constables and others from the PARE(whilst I was at LAKE MURRAY) to afford the Mission every possible assistance in the construction of this strip. This strip would be a good initial base from which we could extend into the Strickland area.

6. Lake Murray Airstrip:

A D.C.A. inspection of the strip is recommended at the earliest opportunity so that it may be brought into use. The extension of the strip at Lake Murray to D.C.A specifications would require the services of a tractor.

7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Only first grade timber is purchased at £4 per 100 super ft. Price varies with quality. Trial coffee plots will be planted in the villages mentioned.

8. **Agriculture:** Some of the 1,800 coconuts received on the Elevala will be distributed in the MOIAN area.

Although rice grows quite well in the area Mr.Gillespie informs me that plots he has seen are literally covered with pests and yields are consequently low.

I would like to see a half dozen bags of corn seed for distribution throughout the Sub-District as there is very little corn here. Pumpkins too are practically non-existent.

9. **Border Movements:**

I can see no reason to concern ourselves with these.

10. **Village Constables:**

I would like a ruling on these appointments please, as numerous villages in this Sub-District (under control) are without V.C.'s. Wherever possible I anticipate appointing one V.C. over a number of small villages but in most instances the distances involved are such to render control ineffective. I would consider that a village should have a minimum population of 50 before a V.C. is appointed - do you agree?

11. **Recruiting:** Both the Moian and South OkTedi Census Divisions have reached the 'safe' recruitment level. An A.P.C. is the only organisation which comes into the area to recruit and as they are most co-operative I cannot see any reason why these areas should be officially closed.

12. This was Mr.Cadet Patrol Officer Humphreys first unaccompanied patrol and I consider that he did an excellent job.

B.McBride
(Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30-1/ 75
Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

5th January, 1959.

Mr. K. Humphreys,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS- PATROL NO 3-58/59 KIUNGA.

1. Please be prepared to leave KIUNGA on Friday 9th January to condict a patrol of the MOIAN CENSUS DIVISION and to make a visit to LAKE MURRAY BASE CAMP.

2. Take with you sufficient stores and trade goods to last about one month.

3. Select three member of R.P.&.N.G.C. to accompany you.

4. Draw an advance of £150 to pay N.M.T.A. monies in the MOIAN area and Village Constables in the LAKE MURRAY area.

5. Take sufficient TAX CENSUS SHEETS to complete the MOIAN area.

6. Contact Mr.Tucker, E.M.O., and arrange for two N.M.C.'s to accompany the patrol. Also see Mr.Tucker about medical supplies you will require.

7. Devote a section of your Patrol Report to each of the following topics: NATIVE AFFAIRS; BORDER MOVEMENTS; CRIME & COMPLAINTS; VILLAGE OFFICIALS; NATIVE HOUSING; ROADS & BRIDGES; CEMETRIES; AGRICULTURE; REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS; EDUCATION; MISSION ACTIVITIES; MEDICAL & HEALTH; CENUS & STATISTICS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC POTENTIAL; NATIVE CUSTOMS- in particular MARRIAGE & DIVORCE, BRIDE PRICE, LAND OWNERSHIP & INHERITANCE, INHERITANCE and MAGIC.

8. Please attach to your Patrol Report Appendicies in relation to the following subjects: Village Officials and relative efficiency; Carrying times; Medical and Health Statistics; Percentages of able bodied males absent at work each village;

9. Please note the provisions of Circular Instruction No 9 of 1957 from the Department of the Administrator- "INTERPRETING THE PEOPLE TO THE ADMINISTRATION"- and devote a section of your report to this subject.

10. Read through previous Patrol Reports on the area before you leave.

11. Prepare three copies of a FOURMILE to ONE INCH MAP of the area and submit these with your repprt.

12. Whilst in the MOIAN area try and ascertain the acreage of ground which is above flood level and suitable for CASH CROPPING. Particular attention should made to areas in the vicinity of villages and whith are suitable for growing coffee. If suitable ground is availabe get the people to clear small plots so that later on trial plantings may be made.

13. Inform the people in the MOIAN Division that GUM COPAL collection has commenced again and that we will buy the produce at 3d per lb. Market days at KIUNGA are FRIDAYS.

14. Carry out routine checks in each village and place particular emphasis on health, sanitation, care of children and families of absentee workers.

15. Matters for attention at LAKE MURRAY include the following:

(a) Village Constables Records of Service to be brought KIUNGA.

(b) Rations in the store to be checked against the reserve list and other stocks in hand in relation to ration strength.

(c) Check to see that the storeman is not over-issuing- particularly meat which he was over-issuing before.

(d) Take statements from the people concerned in reference to DARUS' 14-4-3.

(e) Arrange for BOSET AID POST STORES at LAKE MURRAY to be moved to BOSET.

(f) Pack stores surplus to LAKE MURRAY'S requirements for movement to KIUNGA by first boat.

(g) Pay a courtesy call on the Unevangelised Fields Mission, PANGOA.

(h) Visit the BABOA airstrip site and ascertain whether or not it is ready for a D.C.A. inspection.

(i) Send word to the main PARE group- per medium of runner from the 'PARE' village near the station- that A.P.C. is coming into the LAKE to recruit in MARCH and that A.P.C. have indicated that they will recruit some PARES.

(j) Work over RADIO and BATTERY CHARGER DRILL with both the Storeman/Clerk and the Teacher.

(k) See if any of the ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS at LAKE MURRAY require any personal stores.

(l) Pay particular attention to the SCHOOL on the STATION to ensure that the children are being well fed and cared for.

P. McBride
(Patrol Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.
Western District.

9th February 1959.

C.I.C.
KIUNGA.

PATROL No.3 - 1958/59 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT

Officer conducting	: K.Humphreys C.P.O.
European accompanying	: D.Tucker A.N.A. (15 days)
Natives accompanying	: 3 members R.P.&N.G.C. 2 N.M.O.s 1 personal servant 15 carriers.
Area patrolled	: MOIAN census division and visit to MAVA Patrol Post.
Duration	: 9/1/59 to 5/2/59 28 days
Area last patrolled	: D.N.A. 1958 P.H.D. 1958 (part)
Map reference	: Per map enclosed
Objects of patrol	: As per attached Patrol Instructions.
Results of patrol	: As shown herein.

K. Humphreys.

K.Humphreys
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

Friday. 9th January.

0940 Departed KIUNGA station by Anzani powdered canoe.

1140 Arrived MOIAN Creek and proceeded up creek to canoe place. Const.KALAI ser.: into MOIAN No.1 to obtain 3 carriers for taking surplus patrol gear to UNGEREM No.1 where patrol would collect it later.

1300 Departed MOIAN Creek.

1440 Arrived KAWOK village. Census conducted-slept.

It was originally planned to proceed down river to NIOGOMBAN, by means of the powered canoe but trouble with the engine forced a reversal of plans and it was decided to proceed by means of 3 small canoes with paddlers.

Saturday, 10th.

0820 Departed KAWOK.

0900 Reached D'Albertis Junction.

1040 Arrived NIOGOMBAN.

Village inspected- census conducted- slept.

Sunday, 11th.

0800 Const. GAIWARI departed with majority of patrol gear on double canoe to proceed downriver to ANGAMARUT.

0800 Self departed NIOGOMBAN.

1100 Arrived GERUMUNDARI.
Village inspected- census conducted.

1300 Departed GERUMUNDARI with canoe to proceed down Gerumundari Creek to the Fly R., and then upstream to ANGAMARUT.

1540 Reached Fly R.

1650 Arrived ANGAMARUT.

School, Aidpost and Village inspected- slept.

Monday, 12th.

Census conducted.

0930 Departed ANGAMARUT by canoe upstream to UWAN canoe place.

1005 Arrived UWAN canoe place.

1035 Departed canoe place.

1235 Arrived UWAN. Village inspected-census conducted- slept.

Tuesday, 13th.

0800 Departed UWAN.

1130 Arrived KAREMGU.

Village inspected-census conducted- slept.

Wednesday, 14th.

0800 Departed KAREMGU.

0945 Arrived KU'IU.

Village inspected- census conducted.

PATROL DIARY

Friday, 9th January.

0940 Departed KIUNGA station by Anzani powered canoe.

1140 Arrived MOIAN Creek and proceeded up creek to canoe place. Const.KALAI sent into MOIAN No.1 to obtain 3 carriers for taking surplus patrol gear to UNGEREM No.1 where patrol would collect it later.

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1100 Arrived GERUMUNDARI.
Village inspected- census conducted.

1300 Departed GERUMUNDARI with canoe to proceed down Gerumundari Creek to the Fly R., and then upstream to ANGAMARUT.

1540 Reached Fly R.

1630 Arrived ANGAMARUT.

School, Aidpost and Village inspected- slept.

Monday, 12th.

Census conducted.

0930 Departed ANGAMARUT by canoe upstream to UWAN canoe place.

1005 Arrived UWAN canoe place.

1035 Departed canoe place.

1235 Arrived UWAN. Village inspected-census conducted- slept.

Tuesday, 13th.

0800 Departed UWAN.

1130 Arrived KAREMGU.

Village inspected-census conducted- slept.

Wednesday, 14th.

0800 Departed KAREMGU.

0945 Arrived KU'IU.

Village inspected- census conducted.

Wednesday, 14th (cont.)

1045 Departed KU'IU.

1130 Arrived GAMO.

Village inspected-Census conducted- slept.

Thursday, 15th.

0800 Const. GAIWARI departed with non-essential patrol gear to proceed to UNGEREM No.1.

0800 Self departed GAMO by canoe, down the BINGE R.

1045 Reached FLY R.

1245 Arrived MABUDUAM canoe place.

1300 Departed canoe place.

1515 Arrived MABUDUAM.

New village site inspected- census conducted- slept.

Friday, 16th.

0800 Departed MABUDUAM canoe place.

1100 Reached BINGE R.

1415 Arrived GAMO.

Saturday, 17th.

0815 Departed GAMO by canoe.

1315 Arrived UNGEREM No.1 canoe place on the BINGE R.

1330 Departed canoe place.

1500 Arrived UNGEREM No.1

Village inspected- census conducted- slept.

Sunday, 18th.

Observed at UNGEREM No.1.

Monday, 19th.

0800 Const. KALAI left for KIUNGA with surplus patrol boxes for G.I.C.'s forthcoming patrol.

0900 Self departed UNGEREM No.1

1445 Self arrived JUNE RIVER canoe place.

1730 Carriers arrived.

Slept.

Tuesday, 20th.

0815 Departed canoe place in large canoe with UNGEREM paddlers.

1415 Arrived NAGO village on the JUNE R.

Slept.

Wednesday, 21st.

0800 Departed NAGO.

1500 Arrived LAKE MURRAY PATROL POST. Met by Mr.Tucker K.M.A.

Tuesday, 22nd.

Office and station duties.

Friday, 25rd.

Office duties and station inspection.

Saturday, 24th.

0830 Self and Mr.Tucker departed MAVA PATROL POST by canoe for visit to PANGOA U.F.M. MISSION.

1430 Arrived PANGOA. Met by Mr.&Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. COchrane.

Slept.

Sunday, 25th.

Observed at PANGOA.

Monday, 26th.

0830 Departed PANGOA with Mr.Dennis on the "SEABEAR" to inspect the Lots Murray Airstrip.

0945 Arrived Airstrip site.

1120 Kandayuma Departed Airstrip site by canoe for return trip to MAVA station.

1746 Arrived MAVA.

Slept.

Tuesday, 27th.

Office and station duties.

Wednesday, 28th.

At MAVA preparing for departure.

During the patrol's stay at MAVA radio contact was maintained with DARU and KIUNGA.

Thursday, 29th.

1030 Departed MAVA.

2030 Arrived NAGO.

Slept.

Friday, 30th.

0815 Departed NAGO.

1530 Arrived JUNE R. canoe place.

Saturday, 31st.

0830 Departed canoe place.

1545 Self and Mr.Tucker arrived UNGEREM No.1

1745 Carriers arrived.

Sunday, 1st February.

0900 Departed UNGEREM No.1

1045 Arrived UNGEREM No.2
Village inspected- census conducted- slept.

Monday, 2nd.

0830 Departed UNGEREM No.2

1500 Self and Mr.Tucker arrived EREKTA.

1600 Carriers arrived.

Village inspected-Census conducted- slept.

Tuesday, 3rd.

0800 Departed EREKTA.

1000 Arrived IOWI.

Village inspected- census conducted.

1145 Departed IOWI.

1400 Arrived NOLAN No.1

Village inspected- census conducted- slept.

Wednesday, 4th.

0915 Departed NOLAN No.1

1115 Arrived NOLAN No.2

Village inspected-census conducted- slept.

Thursday, 5th.

0800 Departed NOLAN No.2

1045 Arrived new village site- an offshoot of NOLAN No.1

1100 Departed.

1300 Arrived PUIN.

New houses and village site inspected- census conducted.

1530 Departed PUIN.

1700 Arrived KIUNGA station.

- END OF DIARY -

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol's primary aim was to conduct a Tax-Census Patrol of the MOIAN Census Division- to undertake routine administration and to investigate the Agricultural and Economic potential. In addition a visit was paid to the unmanned Patrol Post of Lake Murray primarily to pack for shipment to KIUNGA stores surplus to Lake Murray's needs. While at Lake Murray a visit was paid to PANGOA U.F.M. Mission to inspect the new airstrip. Generally speaking it was also planned to give this officer a better appreciation of the Kiunga Sub-District and to keep the Lake Murray people in contact with the Government.

The MOIAN census division is the area lying between Kiunga and Lake Murray and bordered to the west and north by the FLY R. The area is lowlying and it was easily seen and at times experienced that during the WET season and at high water of the FLY a great part of the country would be inundated. A great deal of canoe transport is involved and in all villages close to waterways, canoes suitable for patrol use are found.

The background of the MOIAN villagers is most interesting. Originally the land was owned by the SUKI people of Lake Murray. The present inhabitants came down from the north from the area west of the OK-TEDI R. and from across the Dutch border. They crossed the FLY R. and engaged the SUKIS in warfare and drove them down to Lake Murray. This is said to have occurred 25 years ago but that is only a rough estimation. Today these descendants of the invaders occupy 15 villages out of the 16 in the MOIAN area while the 16th (GAMO) is still a SUKI village similar to those around Lake Murray.

MABUDUAM the southernmost village is the home of the only Australian representatives of the DINGOE people, a tribe spread out along the Dutch border and well into N.N.G.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The MOIAN people have had contact with the Government over a number of years and have been censused since 1962. In all villages the patrol was made most welcome and good quantities of food were brought forward for sale. Various aspects of Government administration were discussed with the V.C's and Councillors . These people are regular visitors to KIUNGA station coming by canoes up the FLY R.

In all villages the work of the Administration has been aided by numbers of men going out to work, mainly with A.P.C. From what I could find out some men were recruited approimately 10 years ago and since then there has been a steady stream. In the MOIAN area and at Lake Murray there were enquiries made concerning the possibility of more men going out. At GAMO ,the SUKI village, the last man that had gone out was repatriated in 1964 and since then no more men have expressed the desire to sign. These people at GAMO consider themselves a separate community and do not have much contact with the outside world. They only visit the other SUKI villages around Lake Murray and once a year there is a big pig feast at GAMO when all their "kith and kin" arrive to make merry. There are 2 large buildings set aside for this occasion.

The standard of living seems to be improving. Cooking utensils, clothing and other items have been purchased from the Kiunga Buyers Society Store with money received from the sale of GUM COPAL. Other sources of cash come from returning repatriates who have also brought with them various kinds of material goods. The bulk of the men have shares in this store and support it well. This store has been one of the main factors in raising the standard of living and in bringing to these people an appreciation of the value of money. An example of this appreciation was seen in the request of IRIKANG, the Village Constable of UNGEREM No.2. He inquired into the possibility of his village acquiring a pitsaw from the Government. These people have land near ANGAMARUT on the FLY R. and his suggestion was that they

cut and saw the timber near ANGAMARUT, thus enabling easy transport up them FLY R. There is a pitsaw team at EREKTA and UNGEREM No.2 wish to follow their lead. This request from IRIKANG came from the people themselves and is indeed an encouraging sign. The UNGEREM men were told that I would investigate the possibility of acquiring a pitsaw for them. One man in the village has had experience at ORIOMO sawmill and again they are willing to learn from the EREKTA men.

The attendance at census was satisfactory with a small percentage absent visiting over in N.N.G. This will be further discussed under BORDER MOVEMENTS.

TAX-CENSUS:

Due to the cessation of the COPAL GUM business in 1958 and having no means of income, all males in the villages over 18 years of age were given exemptions. This exemption was explained to the people. When told that the Government was again going to buy the gum this year, the attitude of the people was that the selling of GUM COPAL was tied up with taxation. They said that the Government gives us money for the gum and then takes the money off us by taxation. In 1958 when they were earning a fair income from the gum tax was paid. The purpose of taxation was explained to them. It was noted that the concept does not exist in the MOIAN area that all the money belongs to the Government since it originated from the Government in the first place. It seems to me that this could be explained by the fact that so many of the men have been out to work and appreciate the significance of money.

EDUCATION:

The MOIAN people are well served educationally by the Government. Administration schools are at KIUNGA and ANGAMARUT. As regards census statistics on children at school, most of the children were in their villages on school holidays and were included in totals present. However a check was made in each village of the number attending school.

ANGAMARUT school has a regular attendance of 30 children while also from the MOIAN area go 15 children to KIUNGA. One child is at ATKAMBA U.F.M. MISSION on the lower OKTEDI R. This child comes from the village of NIOGOMBAN and is the result of a compromise that the Village Constable has made. He had been asked by both the Mission and the Government to send children to school so one goes to ATKAMBA and one to ANGAMARUT.

The MOIANS are part of a language group spreading well into N.N.G. As a result of this 5 MOIAN children attend Dutch Mission schools:-

2	from	KAREJAU
1	"	MABUDUAM
1	"	UNGEREM No.1
1	"	PUIN

The villages welcome the opportunity of sending children to school and in all villages I was asked when the schools were starting again. An impression gained was that the people were proud of the children who attended school. Indeed they were more livelier and healthier that other children in the villages.

At Lake Murray Patrol Post the school was inspected. This school was built last year and as at ANGAMARUT they are well built buildings and an example of the peoples keenness as regards EDUCATION. During my stay at PANGOA Mission I was shown the school there and the site for a larger one to be erected this year. The school attendance at PANGOA 140. English is taught as well as the local dialects ZIMAKANI (pronounced JIMAKANI) and KUNI.

HEALTH:

Two probationary N.M.O.'s accompanied the patrol. WARIN, an AWIN from the area north of KIUNGA, had had previous Mission training, while the other N.M.O. AWUN was a MOIAN from the village of ANGAMARUT. Both Orderlies were very conscientious and carried out their duties well.

Mr.Tucker R.M.A. KIUNGA was met by the patrol at MAVA station after completing a health patrol of the MIDDLE FLY and LAKE MURRAY. Mr.Tucker accompanied the patrol on its return to KIUNGA and carried out health inspections in NAGO, UNGEREM No.1, UNGEREM No.2, EREKTA, IOWI, MOIAN No.1, MOIAN No.2, and PUIN.

THE MOIAN census division is well supplied with medical services, with Aidposts at ANGAMARUT and a hospital at KIUNGA. For the villages of MIOGOMBAN and GERUMUNDARI medical attention may be obtained at ATKAMBA U.F.M. Mission which is an estimated 8 hours walk from MIOGOMBAN. The general health picture was good. As with NATIVE AFFAIRS and EDUCATION there is a growing awareness of what the Government is trying to do for these people, in the way of health services.

In the villages adjacent to the FLY R., 7 bad cases of elephantiasis were seen. Seven patients were sent to ANGAMARUT and 5 to KIUNGA with bad Tropical Ulcers. At UWAN 2 children had died of what was apparently pneumonia while at UNGEREM No.2, easily the cleanest village, 11 deaths were registered in a population of 107. On investigation 6 had died of old age while 2 children had died of malaria. Census figures obtained were:-

			Children	Adults
BIRTHS: Males - 20		Deaths: Males	12	19
Females - 10		Females	5	23.

Total Population 1040.

At KAREMGU a family had come across the border when they heard of the coming patrol to seek medical aid for their child.

Lake Murray:

The Aidpost at MAVA is well set up with 2 N.M.O.s and when it was inspected there was a good number of the Lake people obtaining medical attention.

PANGOA Mission has a medical aid centre supervised by Mrs. Dennis who is a trained nurse and as at ATKAMBA the morning clinic is well patronised with people from the surrounding villages.

MISSIONS:

Mission influence in the MOIAN area is practically nil, though these people are of the same YUNGUM language group with which the ATKAMBA U.F.M. Mission concerns itself in the SOUTH OKTEDI CENSUS division. There is only 1 MOIAN child attending a Mission school.

There are 5 missionaries at PANGOA. At the time of the patrol's visit Messrs. Cochrane and Hadlow were absent in the PARE area N.N.E. of Lake Murray. They are starting to set up a new Mission settlement in the PARE language group west (2 days walk) of the junction of the RENTOUL and STRICKLAND RIVERS. Mr. Dennis was intending to proceed to the PARE area a few days after the patrol's visit to take up supplies and a transmitter receiver for regular contact with PANGOA. The PARES are 4 days walk from MAVA Patrol Post and approximately the same time from PANGOA up the KAUM R. then overland.

PANGOA Mission has been established for 13 years and has a very definite influence in Lake Murray and during the course of conversations much information was obtained from Mr.Dennis regarding the Lake Murray area.

AIRSTRIPS:

For the past 18 months work has been done on the Lake Murray airstrip. Difficulty was experienced at first in the selection of a suitable site as the Lake Murray area is very flat and low-lying. Finally a site was selected and surveyed on an"island" due west of PANGOA Mission - 2½ miles away.

On the patrol's visit to PANGOA the strip was inspected and the following points noted:

The landing surface is well grassed and is 1800x100 feet. At the northern end there has been more land levelled and grassed for a width of 150 feet and a length of 150 feet. The total cleared area is 3600x300 feet giving the required gradients of clearence.

The strip is 2-way with no cross wind. The northern approach is over water and the southern end is well funneled. Mr. Dennis states that the strip measures well up to the requirements for light aircraft landing and Mr.Tucker and myself agreed with him.

I was told that a M.A.F. airstrip inspector is arriving at PANGOA in the very near future to inspect the airstrip and determine its suitability for light aircraft.

Walking over the surface it was noted that it was firm and well-drained though there had been rain the previous night.The site is such that the extension to a DC3 strip is possible if such extension is warranted in the future.

Government officers and the U.F.M. Mission have combined in the development of this airstrip and it is a big step forward in the development of the Kiunga Sub-District.

Pare airstrip:

A site has been selected in the PARE area by the 2 U.F.M. missionaries there and work has commenced in clearing. It is near the village of KUDA and it is planned to erect the Mission settlement at one end of the strip.

WATERWAYS:

(a) **FLY RIVER:**

This waterway was used by the patrol to travel from KIUNGA to ANGAMARUT. At the time of the patrol the river was rising after being low over the Xmas period. We were able to take the canoe through a cut-out a short distance downriver from KIUNGA. This passage saved 25 minutes on the downward journey and would save twice that amount of time on the return trip. It is planned to do further work on this passagewith the river gouging out earth- thus widening and deepening it. At the moment the cut-out is 40yards long, 8 feet wide and the bottom is 8 feet below high water mark.

Tributaries:

1. **GENGU R.**

This river rises in Dutch New Guinea and flows in a southerly direction through a succession of swamps to meet the FLY. The village of GERUMUNDARI is situated on the left bank. It is said that the junction of the Gengu and Fly rivers lies in N.N.G. and on some maps I have found that this is so.

2. **BINGE R.**

This river rises in the middle of the MOIAN area and flows in a S.W. direction to meet the FLY north of the village of MABUDUAM. Two villages are on this river- UNGEREM NO.2 and GAMO. At the time of patrol there the FLY had fallen and the BINGE was very low.

The BINGE is neither wide nor deep but has the usual hazards of sandbars and submerged logs. Marks on the trees show that highwater mark would be at least 10feet above the water level seen.

3. INGIN R.

MOIAN No.1 is on the left bank of this waterway. The powered canoe was taken up for a distance of 400 yds from the mouth. This is the limit for powered canoes as further on right up to the village the river narrows and the channel is closed by logs and low branches.

(b) JUNE RIVER:

This river rises in the area between KIUNGA and LAKE MURRAY and flows in a southerly direction to gradually meet Lake Murray. The mouth is indeterminate as it blends with Lake Murray in a series of grassy swamps. The river was very low at this time of the year and it is really "TIDAL" falling and rising with Lake Murray. The Binge behaves in a similar manner as regards the Fly river.

(c) LAKE MURRAY:

This extensive mass of water of over 40miles in length was at low water. The patrol canoe had to be pulled through the many acres of grass enroute MAVA station. At high water it is seen that the total area of water surface would at least double.

Measurements were taken from the gauge on the MAVA wharf and during one night the water level fell 3 feet. Travelling by canoe on Lake Murray can be a trying experience with sudden squalls likely to build up. On one occasion the canoe was almost swamped by white-capped waves driven by a high wind.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

COPAL GUM:

In the MOIAN area this varnish base is very plentiful being in abundant quantities around 10 villages and in lesser amounts around the other 6. Prior to the discontinuation of marketing this gum in 1958, a great deal was bought from the MOIAN people and was their sole source of income. However due to the efforts of the D.A.O. purchase of the gum is to commence this year. When told of this news the people said that they would start collecting again and bring into KIUNGA. EREKTA, UWAN and GAMO will collect the gum and ship it to Kiunga through ANGAMARUT for the price of 3d per pound.

PITSAWS:

As mentioned under NATIVE AFFAIRS there is an established pitsaw business at EREKTA, and UNGEREM No.2 has expressed the desire to also start.

The EREKTA men have been selling this pitsawn timber at KIUNGA for an average price of £4 per 100 super feet. On visiting the village I was told that previously there had been 8 men in the business but now 4 men had signed with A.P.C. and 2 have migrated out of the village. The 2 remaining men stated that they have interested others in the business and will commence operations in the near future. The timber they turn out is quite satisfactory and I inspected some of their product in the village. It was well sawn and it was pleasing to note that the saw was being well cared for. They have been supplied with oil and sharpen the saw themselves.

The Copal gum and Pitsaw businesses are the two sole sources of income in the MOIAN census division. Previously the V.C. of KAREMCU had sold salted pork to Kiunga but has discontinued this practice.

COFFEE:

The selection of plots of ground suitable for trial planting of coffee proved difficult as much of the land was liable to become swampy in the WET season. In this area there are two main rainy periods corresponding with the Northwest monsoon and the early Southeast monsoon. The December-March period is very wet with a slight break between the seasons after which the southeast influence is keenly felt untill about June. After June the river and lake levels fall off untill the onset of the Northwest. The annual rainfall is estimated to be in the 150-200 inch bracket.

However 4 villages had suitable ground available and were keen to commence trial plantings - NIOGOMBAN, KAREMGU, UNGEREM No.1, and UNGEREM No.2. The V.C.s were told to report to KIUNGA when the land marked out had been cleared.

The route taken by the patrol enabled this officer to obtain a good overall picture of the MOIAN area. As a result of this survey the area of land above flood level and suitable for CASH CROPPING is small. The main geological feature, the marine or lake bed sedimentary deposit, makes up the whole of the area patrolled. An exception is the newly laid down alluvium deposits of the rivers. Mainly the soil is of a clayey nature though in parts there was some good soil seen and the people had planted peanuts and beans which will be further discussed under AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE:

Sago and cooking bananas are the two main foods. Quantities of taro, manioc, and pumpkin are grown and a small amount of sweet potato of poor quality. Fruits grown are pineapples and pawpaws. Sugar was seen growing in a few village gardens and I was told that in the Lake Murray area sugarcane thrives but that not much is grown now. In 1929 an American sugar survey party had visited Lake Murray to type the sugarcane varieties. The sago is cooked either by simply throwing it on to the fire or by cooking it in leaves or bamboo tubes. There is no shortage of sago - sago places are found everywhere and on the track from ANGAMARUT to UWAN the patrol waded for 2 hours through a sago swamp that supplies EREKTA, UWAN and ANGAMARUT. On dry land in the sago areas the people have built temporary shelters for the sago-gatherers (women).

In many villages there are areas entirely given over to bananas near the village site and in the gardens bananas grow side by side with other foods. In 3 villages corn is grown but is not of good quality while on the river bank opposite KIUNGA the Government Interpreter JAKOB, of the village of KAREMGU, has planted corn for consumption on the station. In all villages healthy pigs and fowls ran wild and it was pleasing to see at least one family of chicks in each village. Fish and game are plentiful especially in the vicinity of Lake Murray. Where a village is close to a river fish are caught by handlines, spearing and trapping by the fencing off of streams. Fish taken in excess of immediate needs is smoked by the simple method of splitting and threading small sticks through the fish to keep it open and then placing it above a fire untill it resembles a piece of brown leather. I had the opportunity of seeing the spearman at work on the BINGE R. He takes a position right on the bow of the canoe with spear or bow and arrow ready. The stern rudder man guides the canoe to the shallows at the edge of the river and as the canoe passes an tree that has fallen into the river, or reeds or any thing that can hide a stray fish or two, the paddlers cease their work and the canoe glides past while the bow-man picks his target and shoots. He rarely misses. The fish traps that close off the mouths of creeks are of sound construction and very effective. When canoeing up the JUNE R. returning from Lake Murray the paddlers guided the canoe to the bank, leapt out and all ran to the trap. It was but 10 minutes work for them all to come back with at least 5 fish each of varying sizes and variety. At this time the river was very low and most of the traps abounded with stranded fish.

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As mentioned under ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT there are some peanuts and climbing beans growing. This is at the village of KU'IU and on inspection these 2 crops appear to be growing well. I was asked at KU'IU ~~xx~~ and other villages if they could have some more types of seeds to try out. The peanuts and beans, a previous officer at KIUNGA distributed and I think this method should be followed up to see just what will grow well in the MOIAN.

Rice seed has been given to the people in the past and in 3 villages- UNGEREM No.2, KAREMGU and PUIN rice was growing in small plots. At KIUNGA station ,JAKOB the interpreter has planted and reaped a small rice harvest. The D.A.O. recently inspected the paddy but found that the rice had been attacked by parasites. However this experimentation is to be encouraged.

Coconuts are thriving in 13 villages but none have reached the bearing stage though midway between GAMO and the FLY R. there is a mature coconut grove planted by a man of GAMO now deceased. These coconuts have been introduced to the area and are now prized. It is planned to introduce cocohuts into the AWIN and OKTEDI areas north and west of KIUNGA.

LANGUAGE:

The MOIANS are YUNGUM speaking people the same as those in the SOUTH OKTEDI census division west of the ALICE R. This language group spreads over into N.N.G. The YUNGUM people have moved down as far as Lake Murray where they have established 2 villages- BUSEKI and NAGO. The KUNI dialect of the northern Lake Murray villages is spoken at GAMO, whilst almost all the male population speak MOTUAN fluently in both the MOIAN and LAKE MURRAY areas.

Some of the villagers have a passing acquaintence with the DUTCH language due to frequent and prolonged visits over the border. Apparently there is a form of Dutch PIDGEN which has been picked up in the villages close to the border, especially MARUDUAM and GERUMUNDARI.

BORDER MOVEMENTS:

On the first day of the patrol near the village of KAWOK a canoe was met ~~xxxx~~ with Dutch natives aboard who had come visiting into KAWOK. At the village of KAREMGU, as previously mentioned, a family was met who had come across from the village of WAIRIN near the border, while at MABUDUAM one man BARUM-KOTOROP had come visiting from MINDIPTANA, the Government post, which he said was 4 days walk away. Approximately 3% of the MOIAN population was visiting over on the Dutch side at the time of census. This is only visiting to relatives. There are 2 Dutch villages on the right bank of the FLY very close to the mouth of the GANGU R.- WAIRIN and DENGUMBUN at which there is a native Roman Catholic pastor.

Permanent migrations over the border are few. Only 2 men from the village of EREKTA had moved while one woman had gone over to marry. Two men from the village of MOIAN No.2 were absent at work in MERAUKE.

These MOIAN people are quite familiar with the Administration of N.N.G. and the main centres of MERAUKE and MINDIPTANA. Some have been to work on the Dutch side and previously there was quite a considerable amount of border migrations from both sides but this seems to have ceased now except for the occasional one or two.

Some information was collected concerning the station of MINDIPTANA which is 2 days walk from the border. It is apparently a sizable settlement. Among the Europeans there are 2 " PATROL OFFICERS" a doctor, an agricultural officer and a few business men. Planes from TANAMERAH and MERAUKE regularly fly in to land on the river at MINDIPTANA. A motor road goes from MINDIPTANA to KATANAM, an R.C. mission well north but it is only 3rd class. I was told that there is a good system of roads in the settlement with "plenty" of motor vehicles.

CEMETRIES:

All cemetries inspected were of a high standard. Only in 3 villages were the cemetries too close to the actual village. In KU'IU and UNGEREM Nos.1 and 2 the cemetries were in excellent condition- well kept and clean with an attempt at beautification. Planting of shrubs and clearing of paths characterised these 5 cemetries. Family and single graves were seen - the actual grave being enclosed by a small BIRI roofed shelter about 5 feet high with railings round the sides.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The roads were not of a high standard as maintenance is not easy due to the lowlying nature of the land and the heavy rainfall. However some tracks in the dryer areas were very good and showed evidence of continual maintenance. Bridges across the many creeks and sago swamps are only a log cut to fall across. On most of these crude bridges there are handrails constructed to assist in the crossing of greasy logs.

CRIME AND COMPLAINTS:

No incidences of crime were brought to the notice of the patrol. The experiences of previous officers have shown that the MOIAN area is quite law abiding.

A complaint was brought forward at UNGEREM No.1 concerning the absence from the village of 2 men for approximately 10 years. These men had gone out to work and had never returned. This complaint had been brought to the notice of previous patrols and enquires had been made but no information was to their whereabouts had been obtained. At the time of this patrol the mother of one of the men was daubed with mud and clay as a sign of sorrow.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS:

Rest houses in all villages except GERUMUNDARI and MABUDUAM were in good order. At these 2 villages new rest houses were partly finished.Rest houses showed signs of regular maintenance.

At GERUMUNDARI and MABUDUAM there were no police barracks but material for their construction was at hand. Generally speaking most police barracks were in good condition but tended to be on the small side.A rest house and police barracks have been built at the JUNE R. canoe place.

VILLAGE HOUSING:

The average population per village is 60 and the average number of houses per village is 9. The general picture of housing was fair- exceptions being the houses of UNGEREM No.2, KAREMGU, NIOGOMBAN, UWAN, KU'IU and MOIAN No.2 where the housing was of a high standard. There are 2 types of village plans:-

(a)Houses lined along a central "street".

(b) Houses spread around a cleared space with the flagpole in the middle of the"parade ground". Examples of this type are UWAN and UNGEREM No.1.

The average house is approximately 30ft. square with walls 7 foot high.All houses are on stumps approx. 7-8 feet high and the stumps are at an average of 4 foot spacing.Roofs are made entirely of thatched sago palm leaves (BIRI) while the walls are of KEPA being sticks of 7ftx3ins fastened with vine. One side of the roof is extended to enable the smoke to escape. Floors are soundly constructed of ½" wide strips of Goru palm .

This flooring is termed GERIGERI and the strips are firmly bound together and fixed to the bearers.The walls are entire with small openings (1x2ins) cut in the Kepa - on an average 2 "windows" to each side of the house.

Down the middle of the house is a partition dividing it into one side for the men and one for the women. Entrance to the house is up steps through an opening in the floor.At night there is a covering placed over the hole though this seems unnecessary as dogs and pigs have the run of the house.Fireplaces are sunken in the floor and measure 4ft square. There are usually 2 fireplaces, one on each side of the partition.

Variations in the designs of houses were seen at NIOGOMBAN and KAWOK where some houses had no corner posts, the stumps being 3ft in from the side of the house. At KAREMGU the pigs are kept in pens under the house. MOIAN No.2 had steeper roofs on the houses while the Suki village of GAMO had low and rambling houses.

Villages with poor housing were GEKUMUNDARI, GAMO and ERNKTA. At ERNKTA 2 houses were seen built on an insufficient number of stumps and the present ones were very rickety. Owners were instructed to remedy.

BRIDE PRICE AND INHERITANCE:

The old system of shell for payment of bride price is finished now and the purchase of a bride is strictly cash or material goods. If a woman was purchased for the sum of £5 then this money would be divided between the father and the girls brothers.Five pound is the minimum bride price and prices have ranged up to £25.If a man has not got any cash then he may purchase the woman with pigs, dogs or cassowarys A pig is worth £5 if it is fully grown and £2 if it is a piglet. The value of dogs range from £4 to £2. Men with infant sons provide for his sons' future wives by marking pigs at their birth. These pigs and their litters are kept untill the son is of a marriageable age and wishes to buy a wife.Material goods are welcome payment for a bride price and one instance is the payment of the following articles:-

2 shirts, 2 shorts, 2 small axes, 3 knives, a plate, cup and spoon, andquantities of beads, matches and tobacco.

When a man dies some of his possessions are placed in the grave with him while the remaining articles ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ are divided up between his mother and brothers, and his wife and children. In the case of money his brothers if any get the most while his wife and children also get a share. The deceased's house is given to his brother and if there is no brother the chilren obtain possession. This again is the case with land- first the land goes to his elder brother, then to his younger brother and finally if the brothers move out of the village or die the land goes to his children.

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	VILLAGE CONSTABLE	COUNCILLOR	REMARKS
KAWOK	ANDENGA-KATIRIMBI	-	Efficient and keen- can speak Motuan, Awin and Yungum.
MIGGOMBAN	KATINDOK-DONEN	-	Village in good condition Co-operative.
GERENUNDARI	AIMO-NEKAT	-	Village in poor state. A weak type- not keen.
ANGAMAHIT	-	AMOK-KONDO'O'	Village well kept- is co-operative and he has helped the Government in erecting a school and aid-post.
UWAN	-	GANG-IEP	Efficient- village clean.
KAREMGU	MANDORO-WAMBON	-	An excellent village. V.C. energetic and extremely keen.
KU'IU	-	OKWONON-KATOP	Efficient- village good has attempted beautification of village and roads.
GAMO	DENATUS-GUNDE	-	This man is newly appointed and is doing a good job. This "DUKI" village made the petrol most welcome.
MAPUDUAM	-	TAUP-IAUROP	A new village site and Councillor shows promise.
UNGEREM No.1	KAN'IEP-TORON	-	A good village. V.C. keen, helpful and energetic.
UNGEREM No.2	IRIKANG-AE'IAGOK	-	The best village seen. V.C. efficient and very progressive- has planted rice and made request for a pit-saw.
TREKTA	-	KEWIKAEUM-GABIT	Village average. An efficient worker. These people have a pitsaw business going.
IOWI	-	KAMBUN-IMIT	Village and roads good. Old but capable.
MOIAN No.1	KENMOK-MAI	-	VILLAGE Village good and V.C. efficient.
MOIAN No.2	BAWA-BERUN	-	A well-set out village Efficient- forceful type.
PULI	NOK-IEMBETMON	-	Village recently moved from Fly R. Construction of houses proceeding satisfactorily- V.C. efficient.

APPENDIX "B"

CANOE & CARRYING TIMES

FROM	TO	TIME	REMARKS
KAWOK	NIOGOMRAN	2hrs 20min.	Canoe
NIOGOMRAN	GERUMUNDARI	3hrs	Road-good
NIOGOMRAN	ANGAMARUT	5hrs	Canoe
GERUMUNDARI	ANGAMARUT	3hrs 30min.	Canoe
ANGAMARUT	UWAL (canoe place)	35min.	Canoe
Canoe place	UWAN	2hrs	Road is entirely through Sago swamps.
UWAN	KAREMGU	3hrs30min.	First 10 minutes by canoe through swamp- then by a good road.
KAREMGU	KU'IU	1hr 45min	Road-good
KU'IU	GAMO	45min.	Road-good
GAMO	MABUDUAM	5hrs	Canoe- down the Binge and Fly rivers then a 15 min walk to village.
MABUDUAM	GAMO	6hrs 45min	Canoe-upstream.
GAMO	UNGEREM No.1 (canoe place)	5hrs	Canoe- up the BingeR.
Canoe place	UNGEREM No.1	1hr 30min	Road-good
UNGEREM No.1	JUNE RIVER	9hrs	Road-fair ; the southern portion would be under water in the WET.
JUNE RIVER (canoe place	NAGO	5hrs 30min	Canoe- at this time the water was low and there was no flow in the June.
NAGO	MAVA PATROL POST	8hrs	Canoe.

The canoe used for travel between the June R. canoe place and MAVA was very large and with an average of 12 paddlers these times are maximum. In addition the water was very low in Lake Murray and detours had to be made through the grass.

MAVA	PANGOA MISSION (U.F.M.)	6hrs	Small canoe
UNGEREM No.1	UNGEREM No.2	1hr 45min	Road-good
UNGEREM No.2	EREKTA	7hrs 30min	Road-poor
EREKTA	IOWI	2hrs	Road-fair
IOWI	MOIAN No.1	2hrs 15min	Road-good
MOIAN No.1	MOIAN No.2	2hrs	Road-fair
MOIAN No.2	PUIN	4hrs 30min	Road- very poor
PUIN	KIUNGA	1hr 30min	Road-none cut- track through swamp.

The track from EREKTA to KIUNGA is lowlying and a large part would be under water in the WET.

APPENDIX "C"

RECRUITING

VILLAGE	NUMBER AT WORK	LABOUR POTENTIAL	TOTAL MALES	PERCENTAGE
KAWOK	5	20	30	20%
NIGGOMBAN	4	13	22	30%
GERUMUNDARI	9	23	41	39%
ANGAMANUT	1	11	25	9%
UWAN	7	15	30	46%
KAREMGU	3	11	28	27%
KE IU	NIL	9	23	-
GAMO	NIL	18	39	-
MABUDUAM	4	13	18	30%
UNGEREM NO.1	6	21	41	29%
UNGEREM NO.2	8	29	56	27%
EREKTA	10	21	35	48%
IOWI	2	7	14	28%
MOLAN NO.1	10	32	68	31%
MOLAN NO.2	8	21	40	38%
PUIN	5	18	27	22%
TOTALS:	82	282	535	29%

Four villages:- GERUMUNDARI, UWAN, EREKTA, and MOLAN NO.2 are over-recruited. The places of employment of these 82 MOLANS are A.P.C., the Government both inside and outside the District, and the ORIOMO Sawmill on the Oriomo R. in the Daru Sub-District. Two men are working at MERAUKE in N.N.G.

APPENDIX "D"

R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

NO.	NAME	CONDUCT	REMARKS
7780	Const.MOISO	Good	A Lake Murray Policeman who accompanied Mr.Tucker on his patrol. Knows canoes.
8646	Const.GAISARI	Good	A good patrol policeman. Practical.
9043	Const.KALAI	Good	Efficient.
9[illegible]56	Const.MUWA	Average	Capable of handling outboard motor.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 MOIAN CENSUS DIVISION - KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT W.D.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.58.

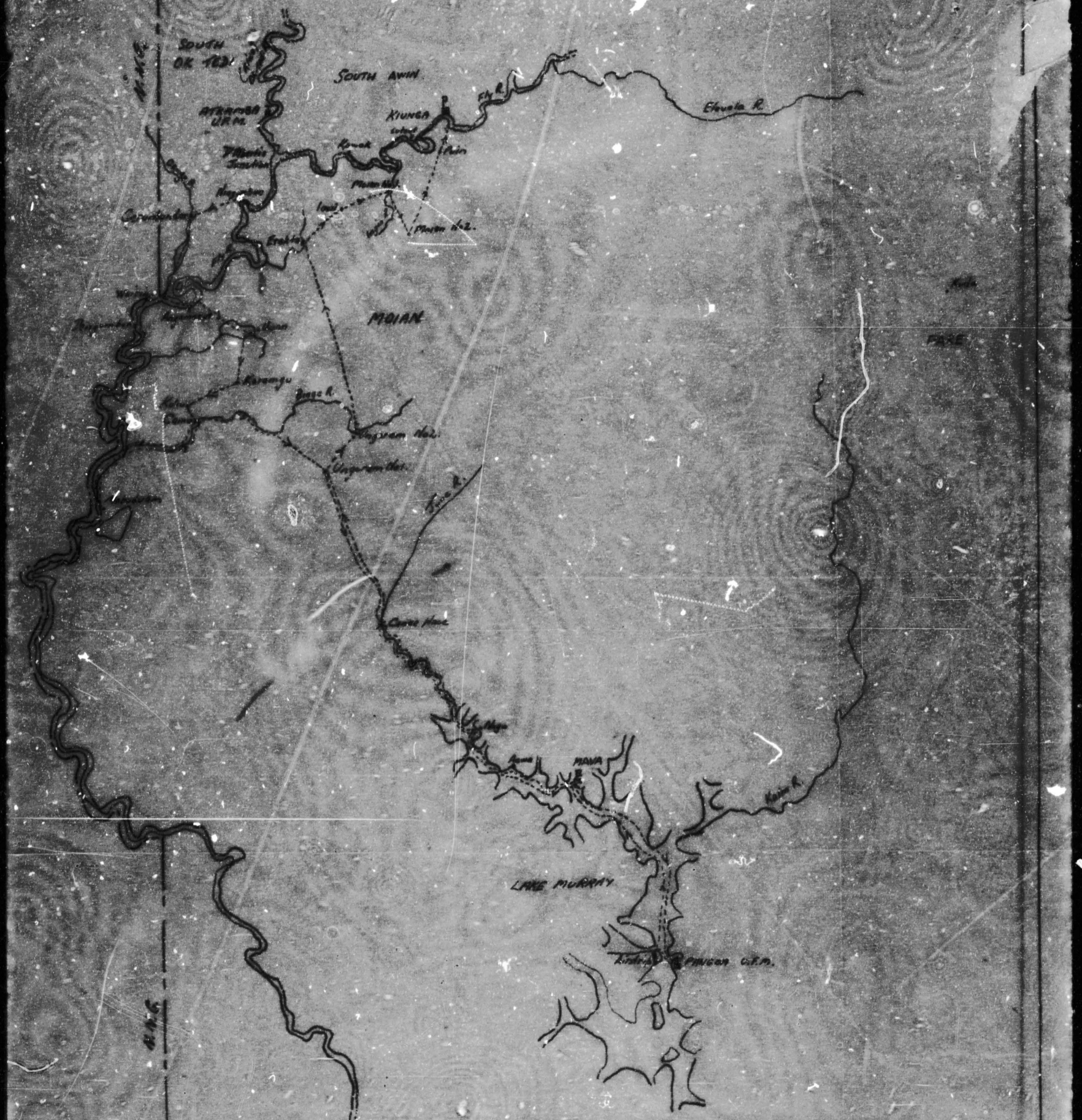
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birt'g	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	M+F
KAWOK	9·1·59	1												1			3	4	3		2	3	1	1			9	20	11	25	2	21	2·5	10	11	13	21	30+38 68
NIOGOMBAN	10·1·59		1			1								1	1			1			1	3					1	13	2	8	-	6	1·5	6	7	12	10	22+17 39
GERUNUNARI	11·1·59													1	1				3	5	1	8					8	23	9	20	2	18	3·4	15	19	17	23	41+42 83
ANGAMARUT	12·1·59	2												1	2		1	1	2	1		1					5	11	5	9	1	7	2·3	9	6	13	9	23+15 38
UWIAN	12·1·59	4						3							1			1	3		4	3					5	15	2	18	1	18	2·0	13	8	10	19	30+27 57
KAREMGU	13·1·59					2								1	1					3	1	2	2					10	11	3	15	1	14	1·7	11	9	12	19	28+28 56
KU'U	14·1·59	2	1						1						1				1	4	1						6	9	3	10	1	8	2·0	12	5	11	12	23+17 40
KAMO	14·1·59	3						1		1				2	1			3		1							9	18	5	31	2	28	2·2	14	19	25	36	39+55 94
MABUDIAM	15·1·59													2			1	1	1	1	2	2	2				3	13	2	14	1	13	1·0	3	3	9	21	18+24 42
UNGEREMNO1	17·1·59	2	4											1	2		3	2		1	1	5		1			8	21	6	15	1	14	2·5	18	13	17	18	41+32 73
UNGEREMNO2	1·2·59	4	2					1		1	1			4	4				6	8	4	4					9	29	5	36	1	23	2·4	23	21	25	30	56+51 107
EREKTA	2·2·59	1							1						3				2	2		10					8	21	3	16	1	15	2·1	12	7	13	19	35+26 61
IOWI	3·2·59	1										1		1			3	2		1	2						3	7	7	7	-	6	1·8	6	10	6	9	14+19 33
MOIANNO1	3·2·59	2	2											4	3				7	8	1	9	2				16	32	10	33	4	30	2·4	28	21	28	41	68+62 130
MOIANNO2	4·2·59	4						1		1					1		1	1		2	1	1					8	21	2	21	1	20	2·0	17	9	15	25	40+34 74
PUIN	5·2·59								1						2		1	2	2	8	3	2	2				4	18	2	9	-	9	2·3	6	7	14	11	27+18 45
		26	10	-	-	3	-	6	3	2	2	1	-	19	23		13	21	33	40	23	-	59	-	9	1	1	-	112	282	77	277	19	250	2·1	203	181	240	323	535+505 1040

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 — MADIAN CENSUS DIVISION - KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT W.D.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
KAWOK	9·1·59	1												1			3	4	3		2		3		1		1		9	20	11	25	2	21	2·5	10	17	13	21	30+38 68
NIOSOMGAN	10·1·59		1			1								1	1			1			1		3						1	13	2	8	-	6	1·5	6	7	12	10	22+17 39
GERUFUNDARI	11·1·59													1	1				3	5	1		8						8	23	9	20	2	18	3·4	15	19	17	23	41+42 83
ANGAMARUT	12·1·59	2						3						1	2		1	1	2	1			1						5	11	5	9	1	7	2·3	9	6	13	9	23+15 38
UWAN	12·1·59	4													1			1	3		4		3						5	15	2	18	1	18	2·0	13	8	16	19	30+27 57
KAREMGU	13·1·59					2								1	1					3	1		2		2				10	11	3	15	1	14	1·7	11	9	12	19	28+28 56
KU'IU	14·1·59	2	1						1						1			1	4	1									6	9	3	10	1	8	2·0	12	5	11	12	23+17 40
GAMO	14·1·59	3						1		1				2	1			3		1									9	18	5	31	2	28	2·2	14	19	25	36	39+55 94
KABIUDIAM	15·1·59													2			1	1	1	1	2		2		2				3	13	2	14	1	13	1·0	3	3	9	21	18+24 42
UNGEREM No1	17·1·59	2	4											1	2		3	2		1	1		5			1			8	21	6	15	1	14	2·5	18	13	17	18	41+32 73
UNGEREM No2	1·2·59	4	2					1		1	1			4	4				6	8	4		4						9	29	5	26	1	23	2·4	23	21	25	30	56+51 107
EREKTA	2·2·59	1							1						3			2	2				10						8	21	3	16	1	15	2·1	12	7	13	19	35+26 61
IOWI	3·2·59	1										1		1			3	2		1	2								3	7	7	7	-	6	1·8	6	10	6	9	14+19 33
MOIAN No1	3·2·59	2	2											4	3				7	8	1		9		2				16	32	10	33	4	30	2·4	28	21	28	41	68+62 130
MOIAN No2	4·2·59	4						1		1					1			1		2	1		7						8	21	2	21	1	20	2·0	17	9	25	26	40+34 74
RUIN	5·2·59								1						2			1	2	2	8	3		2		2			4	18	2	9	-	9	2·3	6	7	14	11	27+18 45
		26	10	-	-	3	-	6	3	2	2	1	-	19	28		13	21	33	40	23		59		9	1	1		112	282	77	277	19	250	2·1	203	181	240	323	535+505 1040


SOUTH AWIN
MOIAN
FAYE
LAKE MURRAY
Ekwata R.
Kiunga
Mouth
Main
Moian No2.
Kerenyu
Base R.
Ekwan No2.
Ekwan No1.
Kiunga
Mouth
Kiunga
Mouth
Kiunga
Mouth

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..WESTERN.. Report No..KIUNGA No. 4 - 58/59.

Patrol Conducted by..R.C.Browne, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..Nth Awin Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..No.

Natives..6 R.P.& N.G.C.
~~1 N.C.O.~~
17 carriers.

Duration—From..27./..2../19.59..to..1./..4../1959..

Number of Days..34 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../Sep/1956..P/R No.3 - 56/57.
Southern Part; November, 1958.
Medical .../.../19.. Northern Part; Never.

Map Reference..Map enclosed.

Objects of Patrol..(1) Compile Tax census sheets.

(2) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPVR/RT.

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-2.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
9 - JUN 1959

District Office,
Daru,
Western District.

2nd. June, 1959.

Memorandum to:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 4. - 1958/59.
R. C. BROWNE, P.O.

Enclosed please find copies of the above-numbered Patrol Report.

Mr. McBride appears to have adequately covered the various points raised. Mr Browne has been advised regarding the damage to his property. Dr Moody has advised that he will place an N.M.O. at KMIANAI immediately housing is completed and also at other points required. Kiunga has been advised regarding this. The need for seed cocoanuts has been passed on to the Agricultural Officer for action.

Are any village books available for use in the area? Unfortunately none are held at this office.

(F.P.V. Robb)
a/ District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30-I/181.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

7th. May, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4- 58/59 NTH. AWIN DIV.

MR. R.C.BROWNE - PATROL OFFICER.

1. Three copies of the above report together with village population registers(3), maps(2) and camping allowance claim are enclosed herewith.

2. INTRODUCTION:

Par. 1 Mr. Browne's first Census Patrol.
Par. 4 KRAKAI is a hamlet near KETOMOKNAI, although it is not marked on the map.
Par. 5 Correct spelling for the Mission Station is SUMGINAE.

3. DIARY:

21st. March.)
25th. March.) These people have now been sent out to Daru for employment as they wished.

30th. March. Can Mr. Browne claim for cost of repairs for his damaged property.

4. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Par 1. The present staff position will allow us to patrol the area more regularly. Although until recently we have been short of staff, the Sub-District will have about 300 days patrolling up by the end of June. If the staff position remains stable, we should nearly double this next year.

Par. 3. The men usually fell the sago trees and the women extract the sago as in other sago producing areas. Men clean the forest for small gardens, build the houses, and as usual hunt game. Good walking tracks would appear to be more practical application than a jeep road at present.

NATIVE LABOUR.

If the men from these villages so desire, I will get them out to work at the first opportunity. Two of the FAIWORI youths have been sent to Daru; the other was far too young and is currently, at his own volition, staying at Kiunga to learn Motuan.

PLATFORM BURIALS.

Mr. Browne appears to have got a little mixed up here, especially in his last sentence.

The bodies referred to were deaths through natural causes, and were located in the village square. The bodies were supported in a standing position by means of stakes from the ground up along the back and chest. Further stakes supported the legs which were opened in a Vee and the feet apparently rested on the ground. There were no guarding fences around the bodies and any villagers dogs or pigs would have

ready acc

ready access to them.

The practice is an abhorent one, but I do not think much effort will be required to stamp it out. Village Constables and headmen from the area have been instructed that cemetry sites have to be selected and bodies buried therein, otherwise prosecutions will be made.

CHILD MARRIAGES.

Par I. Probably more female names to be recorded when one considers the few patrols that have been made into the area, and the lack of contact(particularly in the northern section) with the outside world. I cannot follow the reasoning in the last sentence, in the light of the remarks of the first sentence.

Female child marriages are still occurring in all parts of the Sub-District and in the more frequently patrolled Divisions the female population approximately equals the male population. Polygamous marriages are the factor which leaves a shortage of females for the adult males, the primitive nature of the people, and the betrothal system(in which the girls have no say) is probably the reason why the marriages continue. As the status of women in the community improves, this picture will undoubtedly change. As these are still "Marriages by NATIVE CUSTOM" and, therefore, legal marriages, we can only discourage the practice through propaganda at the moment. Repatriate labour from coastal areas are already breaking up this pattern by shaming others in the villages.

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Par 3. The price for gum copal works out at about 2½d per pound per 160 lb. bag.

Except for gum copal I cannot see any prospects for economic development for some time to come. I think at this stage it is more important to get the men out to work to increase the Governments influence over the area, per medium of repatriate labour, who can tell the people of a little of what we have to offer.

Economic development in the Sub-District, must at this stage be commenced nearer to the station where we can keep an eye on things, and where there are not so many transport difficulties.

6. AGRICULTURE:

Par 3. Coconuts. Either poor nuts, or the nuts were eaten on the long journey home! Coconuts planted elsewhere appear to be growing satisfactorily and should be bearing in another few years. We could still use several thousand nuts for distribution as many villages are without young palms.

7. HEALTH:

An aid post obviously needs to be established in the area as the people are so far away from medical treatment. I could use three senior medical orderlies on outlying posts immediately if staff were available - the NORTH AWIN, the NORTH of the SOUTH OKTEDI(where a post has already been built by the people on request of Mr. Tucker, E.M.A.) and in the NINGGIRUM.

We are failing to get this basic service to the people and this is indeed a poor situation. There are nearly 10,000 people on census records in the area patrolled from Kiunga, and only one aid post outside Kiunga itself. Surely P.H.D. can supply more N.M.O.s?

8. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Par 1. JEEP road building in this area will certainly have to wait for some time if we are to get the Miungs Airstrip finished and the Rumginae road completed as labour will ahve to be drawn from this area.

Par 2. I cannot see where the two highways come from.

9. MISSIONS AND EDUCATION:

Par1. Perhaps the Catholic Missionary about to arrive in the area may be interested in the Division. The U.F.M. at Rumginae informs me that they cannot cope with the people with the present staff.

An alternative is establishing a Gov't. school in conjunction with a Gov't. Aid-Post at KMIGNAI. Food, usually a main problem, should present few difficulties in view of Mr. Browne's remarks under health, concerning population within 4-5 hours radius of that centre.

10. CENSUS.

Some type of village book is definitely required to permit officers to enter instructions and remarks therein. We could use several hundred of the old village Census books for use in areas not yet penetrated or censused. No new books are available here.

11. VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

No appointments will be recommended until the next patrol visits the area and then appointees will commence on a six months probationary period. As mentioned some time ago, I intend grouping villages under one V.C. where practicable.

12. I anticipate sending another patrol into the area about next October.

.....

B.McBRIDE O.I.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1- 121.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

24th February, 1959.

Mr.R.C.BROWNE,
Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL No 4-58/59 KIUNGA.

1. Please be prepared to leave Kiunga on Thursday 27th February to conduct a patrol of the NORTH AWIN CENUS DIVISION.

2. Take with you sufficient stores and trade goods to last about six weeks.

3. Take L/Cpl Ako and select four Constables yourself.

4. As our Awin Police and Interpreter are in Daru you will have to obtain a local interpreter.

5. Draw an advance of £80 with which to pay carriers. Also check throughk the N.M.T.A. file and see what additional advance you will require for these payments.

6. Take with you sufficient Tax Census Sheets to transfer names from Census Books to these. Some villages may not have been censused so carry additional sheets.

7. Please attach to your report appendecies in relation to the following subjects: Village Constables and prospective appointees; Carrying times; Medical & Health Statistics; Percentages of able bodied males absent at work each village.

8. Please endeavour to establish contact with any people who may be located between the GU river and the PNYANG river. If you return down the PNYANG please note any indications of population to the East of this river. Do not cross into country to the East of the PNYANG as the people are of a unknown quantity.

9. I take it that there is a large percentage of men in the North of the North Awin who have not been out to work. Encourage as many of these as practicable to seek employment with A.P.C. whom are anticipated at Kiunga shortly. Word will be sent to you when A.P.C. arrives.

10. Select an AID POST site which will be central to the bulk of popluation in the area and ask the people to build N.M.O'S quarters and the necessary buildings.

11. Inform the people that Gum Copal will be purchased here at 3d per Lb.

12. Routine Administration matters are to be dealt with in all villages.

B.McBride
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga,
Western District.
4th April,1959.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT KIUNGA No.4 - 1958/59.

Officer conducting patrol: P.C.Browne, P.O.

Officers accompanying patrol; Nil.

Area Patrolled; Ntn Awin Census Division.

Duration of Patrol; 27/2/59 to 1/4/59.
34 days.

Native personnel accompanying; I/Cpl. Ako No.6052.
Const. Omaro No.2068.
" Sipeit No.8744.
" Kinoje No.8646.
" Tomkion No.8730.
" Aumap No.9256.
N.M.O. Ta'ipe.

Objects of patrol; (a) The compilation of tax-census sheets.
(b) Routine Administration.

Previous visits; D.N.A. September,1956.
P,H.D. Part; November,1958.

Map Reference; Map enclosed.

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INTRODUCTION:

The main objects of this patrol was to compile Tax-census for the Nth. Awin Census Division and to undertake routine Administration. It also gave this officer some experience in census work.

The last patrols into this area were made by Mr. Bottrill, A.D.O. (Patrol Report No.2 -56/57) and Mr. Harris, P.O. (Patrol Report No.3 - 1956/57) in the latter half of 1956. Both patrols covered separate sections of the Division, some villages being visited and censused for the first time mainly along the northern border in the foothills of the Hindenburg ranges.

The southern half of the division is lowlying and is subject to flooding especially in the areas close the Pnyang and Ox Mart rivers and some of their large tributaries. As one proceeds north the land becomes higher reaching heights of over 1,000ft in the foothills. In this section the rivers are enclosed on both sides by steep, although not very high, ridges which makes flooding negligible. This, however, is offset by the heavy tropical rain in the wet season consequently the soil in the area is of very poor quality.

The high mountains in the north which form the northern boundary to the division also form the boundary of the Awin-speaking people. The next language to the north is a dialect of the Telefolmin language and it bears no resemblence to the Awin language. Some men in the hamlets of Kraikai and Ketomoknai are bi-lingual kh and this proved useful when four young men from Faiwori in the mountains joined the patrol at Kwilokmai and returned with the patrol to Kiunga. Some attempts were made to get some information about the people across the Pnyang river to the east but they proved fruitless, it seems that there is little or no contact between the people on either side of the river. The area to the east of the Pnyang river was not patrolled as the people there are still an unknown quantity as yet. Mr. Bottrill, A.D.O. did pass through some of the hamlets in this area on his way to Telefolmin(Patrol Report No.8 -56/57) but did not see very many people. This area will procably be made the subject of a separate patrol in the near future.

This patrol was comparatively lucky with regard to weather as the rainfall for the month of March was 11 inches while the average monthly rainfall is over 18 inches. These figures were obtained at the Rumginea Mission Station where daily rainfall figures are kept. A noteable feature of the weather in the foothills is the predominance of dull and overcast mornings sometimes accompanied by light rain and thunder, the sun rarely appearing before 11a.m.

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Patrol Diary:

Friday, 27th February, 1959.
Patrol departed Kiunga 7.30a.m. arriving Gre at mid-day. The few people in the village received medical treatment.

Saturday, 28th February.
Left Gre 7.30a.m. reaching Rumginea Mission Station at 3.00p.m. Police and carriers to Erionpene where they camped.

Sunday, 1st March.
Observed at Rumginea Mission.

Monday, 2nd March.
Departed Rumginea at 7.30a.m. reaching Somaibinkia at 11.10a.m. Census and medical check. Slept.

Tuesday, 3rd March.
Left Somaibinkia at 7.20a.m. arriving Minegirea at 8.20a.m. and medical check. Thence to Gi arriving there at 11.20a.m. Medical check at Gi. Preparations in progress for a sing-sing. Slept.

Wednesday, 4th March.
Away at 7.30a.m. coming to Tiomurai at 8.45a.m. over an Census and medical check. Left Tiomurai 12.40p.m. Yepike 2.10p.m. Census and medical check. Slept.

INTRODUCTION:

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Patrol Diary:

Friday, 27th February, 1959.
Patrol departed Kiunga 7.30a.m. arriving Gre at mid-day. The new people in the village received medical treatment.

Saturday, 28th February.
Left Gre 7.30a.m. reaching Rumginea Mission Station at 5.00p.m. Police and carriers to Briompene where they camped.

Sunday, 1st March.
Observed at Rumginea Mission.

Monday, 2nd March.
Departed Rumginea at 7.30a.m. reaching Somaibinkia at 11.10a.m. Census and medical check. Slept.

Tuesday, 3rd March.
Left Somaibinkia at 7.20a.m. arriving Minegire at 8.20a.m. Census and medical check. Thence to Gi arriving there at 11.25a.m. Census and medical check at Gi. Preparations in progress for a sing-sing here. Slept.

Wednesday, 4th March.
Away at 7.30a.m. coming to Tiomrai at 8.45a.m. over an uncut track. Census and medical check. Left Tiomrai 12.40p.m. reaching Gresike 2.10p.m. Census and medical check. Slept.

PATROL DIARY(con't);

Thursday,5th March,1959.

Left Grecike 7.40a.m. arriving Apkomre at 9.00a.m. Census and medical check. Thence to Antiensomae reaching there 1.10p.m. Tax-census sheets compiled and medical treatment given to the needy.

Friday,6th March.

Patrol departed Antiensomae at 7.30a.m. by-passing Apkomre by taking a short cut, passing through Grecike and arriving at Tiomnrai at 12.30p.m. The villagers completed the half-constructed police barracks during the afternoon. Slept.

Saturday,7th March.

Left Tiomnrai at 7.20 a.m. passing through Gi and reaching Somaikwankia at 10.20a.m. Census and medical check.

Somaikwankia has been shifted approximately 1 - 2 miles to the north on the original patrol route.

Three dead bodies were found in this village, they had been there for some time. All were buried immediately.

Sunday,8th March.

Departed Somaikwankia at 7.30a.m. arriving Tmoknai at 8.10a.m. Census and medical check.

One bad case of yaws was found here and the Village Constable, on being asked why the case had not been taken to Kumginca Aid Post , made the excuse that it was too far to walk. Although this is not a worthy excuse it does indicate that distance is the main objection to receiving medical treatment in the area. This is further discussed under HEALTH.

Monday,9th March.

Left Tmoknai 7.45a.m. and proceeded to Timinhore getting there at 9.30a.m. Census and medical check.

There was a notable change in the line-up for the census here - the women outnumbered the men which is a rare occurence in the Awin villages.

With regard to medical treatment the same excuse as was received at Tmoknai was given here.

Tuesday,10th March.

Timinhore to Nosamrai arriving there at 9.10a.m. Census and medical check.

Nosamrai has been rebuilt on a new site about a mile south of the original site along the patrol route.

At 12.40p.m. patrol proceeded Kmianai(suggested medical aid post site) passing through the old Nosamrai village site.

Some good tubers of Sweet Potato were sold to the patrol at Kmianai.

Wednesday,11th March.

Census and medical check at Kmianai. Self to Nawenai with N.M.C. for census and medical check. Returned Kmianai 5.00p.m. Slept

Thursday,12th March.

Self proceeded to Monombienai with N.M.O. Census and medical check. Many people away at a sing-sing in the West Awin area. Returned Kmianai 3.30p.m. Slept.

~~XXXXXXXXX~~ Friday,13th March.

Left Kmianai at 7.40a.m. arriving Runai at 9.35a.m. over a track that needs cutting badly. Census and medical check. The census figures revealed that there was a high percentage of female deaths, an enquiry into this revealed that four woman had died within a month after they had taken ill at the sago place. The headman was told to report any such incident to Kiunga in the future.

Saturday,14th March.

Self to Ihore with N.M.O. Census and medical check.
Returned to Runai 1.00p.m.

Sunday,15th March.

Observed at Runai.

Monday, 16th March.1959.

In overcast conditions the patrol left Runai reaching Mormonomai at 10.30a.m. over a good track. Census and Medical check. It is noticeable now that the weather has become appreciable cooler and that the terrain is becoming more hilly.

Tuesday, 17th March.

St. Patrick's day. Early morning rain until 8.00a.m. Broke camp at 8.15a.m. and proceeded to Riprnai arriving there at 9.00a.m. Census and medical check. Heavy rain could be seen falling in the mountains nearly all day. However it did not reach Riprnai.

Wednesday, 18th March.

Another dull morning. Left Riprnai and arrived on the banks of the Gnu river at 10.10a.m. The river can be forded at this point as it is divided into two sections with a small island in the middle. However, only half the river was forded as it was seen that carrying stores across the second half of the river would be too dangerous in the fast flowing water. A tree was cut to form a bridge and the patrol crossed safely. The crossing took 1hr. 20 mins.

Arrived at Strike mid-day. Census and medical check. Discovered here that Mori-Mori village was a good distance to the south and much nearer to Runai. I was not informed of this at Runai possibly because the track was in a very bad condition.

Thursday, 19th March.

Left Strike at 7.40 a.m. and arrived Mori-Mori(Kwotkai) at 12.15p.m. Census and medical check. The people seem to have forgotten Kwotkai, the scene of the last census.

Friday, 20th March.

Heavy rain during the early morning. Broke camp at 9.30a.m. arriving Strike at 1.40p.m. Overcast and dull all day. Slept.

Saturday, 21st March.

Left Strike at 7.30a.m. arriving Saisukurine at 10.00a.m. over a real bush track, no attempt has ever been made to cut it. The Gnu river was crossed again a couple of miles north of the earlier crossing. Again there was some difficulty in crossing but the experience gained at the previous crossing proved invaluable and the crossing was made in a short time. Census and medical check at Saisukurine.

As nobody had been out to Kiunga or elsewhere before, the headman and three youths were invited to join the patrol and have a look at Kiunga. Two of these youths have been recruited to work for P.W.D. in Daru and are now awaiting transport to Daru.

Sunday, 22nd March.

Departed Saisukurine in light rain at 8.20a.m. reaching Ketomoknai at 1.00p.m. over a track which led the patrol over steep ridges and along river beds into virgin bush where there was no visible track.

There was nobody present in the village when the patrol arrived. However the villagers began to appear in twos and threes carrying food for the patrol. Tents had to be erected here as the rest-house and the police barracks were incomplete.

Initial census and medical check. Two men joined the patrol for the return journey to Kiunga as nobody had been out from this village before.

Monday, 23rd March.

Left Ketomoknai at 8.00a.m. arriving at Ningrin(Apram) at 11.30a.m. over a bush track. Census and medical check. Slept.

Tuesday, 24th March.

At Ningrin. Repacking stores.

M.M.O. given opportunity to complete penicillin injections courses for women and children who had accompanied the patrol for the past two days.

Wednesday, 25th March.

Rain in the early morning clearing somewhat at 8.00a.m. Patrol departed at 8.15a.m. in light rain and at 8.30a.m. heavy torrential rain commenced continuing for an hour. The Gnu and Merrix rivers now proved difficult to cross as the rivers were rising rapidly due to the heavy rain. These rivers are not very wide and could easily be bridged by felling a tree but as the track is seldom used and inter-

Diary (con't)

village communication is slight, the people do not consider it worth their while construction a foot-bridge.

Patrol arrived Kwiloknai at 12.45p.m. Census and medical check.

Four youths from Faiwori(see NATIVE AFFAIRS) in the mountains were awaiting the patrol here so as they could join it on it's return journey to Kiunga. Three of these youths are now awaiting transport to Daru where they have been recruited to work for P.W.D.

Thursday,26th March,1959.

Departed Kwiloknai at 7.55a.m. arriving Tounai 10.20a.m. Census and medical check. Walking improving but still no bridges.

Friday,27th March.

Left Tounai 7.50a.m. reaching Sinai at 10.00a.m. Initial census and medical check. The walking from Tounai to Sinai is nearly all downhill and the patrol found itself back among the leeches again.

Left Sinai for Grumepu arriving there at 1.50p.m. Grumepu village deserted and in a very dirty condition. Uniformed Village Constable arrived later and explained that he did not know that the patrol was coming. The true explanation seems to be that these people were watching the West Awin patrol(Patrol Report No.5-58/59) and when that patrol returned to Kiunga the people returned to their usual standards.

Eventually a number of people appeared and the tax-census sheets were compiled and medical treatment given where necessary.

Saturday,28th March.

Patrol departed Grumepu 7.50a.m. and arrived Hiorenkia (Kprisnai) at 8.40a.m. Census and medical check. Thence to Kosanai reaching there at 11.20a.m. Census and medical check. Good track and foot-bridges in evidence again.

Sunday,29th March.

Left Kosanai at 7.50a.m. in light drizzle passing through Pampenai and Krenai arriving at Rumae at 12.20. Slept.

Monday,30th March.

Departed Rumae 7.50a.m. arriving Minimsorea where the patrol had to cross the Ox Mart river by canoe.

An unfortunate accident occured here. A canoe containing a personal patrol box, tilley lamp, some carriers and myself overturned as it was leaving the bank. Nobody was hurt and all cargo was recovered, however the personal box contained my camera, light meter and items such as batteries, stationery(including patrol notes), small items of trade and other odds and ends. My wrist watch which also went into the water is damaged.

Patrol arrived Rumginea Mission Station mid-afternoon. Spent the night at the Mission.

Tuesday,31st March.

Delayed departure from Rumginea to see the outcome of the initial landing of the M.A.F. Cessna on the Rumginea airstrip. However, when it was discovered that the landing would not take place until the afternoon, the patrol proceeded to Gre where camp was made. Later, word was received that the Cessna had made a successful landing at Rumginea.

Wednesday,1st April.

Patrol left Gre and proceeded Kiunga.

END OF PATROL DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Despite the lack of patrolling in the area, the native affairs situation is very good. Only two complaints were brought to the patrol during the whole trip. Considering the facts that villages like Saisukurine and Ketomoknai have only been visited on one occasion and that the people have very little contact with the villages to the south, the native affairs situation is extremely good. These people are still not conversant with the aims of the Administration however the visit to Kiunga by some of the men should help in this direction.

Although composite villages have been built in most places and the majority of people live in the villages, it was noted that there are still a great number who prefer to live in the one-house hamlets in the bush. This is more noticeable in the northern villages where the people seem to use the composite village as a meeting spot for sing-sings, patrols, etc. An outstanding example of this was seen at Kwiloknai where there is a uniformed Village Constable. At Kwiloknai (pop.78) no village site has been cleared, only one small area has been cleared for the rest-house and the police barracks. One village house stands approximately 100yds away in high grass and it is into this house that all the people fit for the purpose of the patrol's stay. It was impressed in all places the desirability of forming composite villages and there is no doubt that with regular patrolling this will happen.

One of the most undesirable features of the people was the laziness of the menfolk, they do not even make the sago, this is left to the women in the case of married men. It is difficult to do anything about this but some effort should be made to give them something to do such as the clearing of the bush for a jeep road or some such project.

Native Labour. The present percentage of men out at work at the present is quite low, Kosamrai being the only village where the maximum percentage of fit males have been recruited. Many men from the villages south of Kwainai and from the villages in the north-west portion of the Division, Grumepu, Kiorenkia, Kosanai and Sinai have been out to work before but nobody has been out from the villages in the north and north-east portions. As already mentioned some men from the villages of Saisukurine and Ketomoknai accompanied the patrol back to Kiunga and are now awaiting transport to Daru where they are to work for P.W.D. With these also are men from the other villages such as Kunai, Inore and Ripmai, none of which has had men out to work previously.

The three youths from Faiwori are also awaiting transport to Daru. Mr. Bottrill passed through Faiwori on his way to Telefolmin (patrol report no.S-86/67, March 68th). One of these youths did work at Kiunga before and can speak fair Motu.

Platform Burials. Although the native custom is apparently dying out three dead bodies were discovered in Somaikwandia village. These bodies were buried straight away and instructions given to the effect that all corpses had to be buried within a day or two of death. As Somaikwandia is one of the more sophisticated villages of the division, it was persumed that more dead bodies would be found in the villages to the north. This proved to be wrong and no more dead bodies were found during the course of the patrol. Whether corpses were buried just before the advent of the patrol or were actually buried immediately after death could not be determined as all questions were met with the answer that all bodies were buried immediately after death. It is my opinion that the native custom of disposing of the dead is dying out and I doubt if future patrols will find any.

Child Marriages. I would regard these marriages more of an expediency rather than a native custom and the census figures indicate this. These figures show that there are 1,288 males in the division as compared with 1,025 females. Another factor which goes to prove this point is the fact that there are some girls of marriageable age who are not married as yet.

This patrol did not investigate child marriages in any detail but one or two facts were established. Many young girls are betrothed at the age of five or six and they join their husbands after the marriage has been consummated by sexual intercourse. This happens some time before the girl reaches the age of puberty but it could not be determined at what stage this occurs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS(con't).

In Grumepu village, a young girl lined up as the wife of an A.P.C. repatriate. The girl's breasts had just commenced to form and in the opinion of this officer the girl could not have been more than ten or eleven years. The husband, who could speak good Motu, was asked if he had had sexual intercourse with the girl and if so for how long. The answer was in the affirmative and that he had been having sexual intercourse with the girl for approximately a year. The girl turned out to be the daughter of the uniformed Village Constable of the village.

Since the Administration Officers started to condemn this practice, the tendency now seems to be to hide such marriages from the patrol whereever possible.

Trade. In the villages south of Kmainai where many men have been out to work the best trading item is tobacco followed by matches, razor blades, salt and fish hooks in that order. In the villages to the north of Kmainai tobacco lost all it's significance as a trading item and matches became the best trading item followed by razor blades, salt and then tobacco. However in time when some of these people have been out to work and have more contact with the Administration I am sure that tobacco will become the most important trading item. Plenty of trade was taken on this patrol and all food offered for sale was bought and in most cases the amount of food bought was more than adequate.

SETTLEMENTS.

The following is a list of the villages visited and some details about each village.

Somaipinkia; Population,91(33m + 58f). The rest-house is in fair condition and there is a new police barracks under construction. The track between Rumginea and Somaipinkia has been cleaned and is quite good.The village is quite clean and seems to be well kept.

Minegirea. Pop.72(38m + 34f). The rest house and police barracks are in good condition. The village itself consists of eight houses with one under construction. The track from Somaipinkia is quite good.

Gi. Pop.72(35m + 37f). This is one of the two villages in the division where the women outnumber the men. The rest house and barracks are in reasonable condition. There are seven houses in the village but they are somewhat dilapidated and the people were advised to start building new homes as soon as possible. At the time of the patrol the people were preparing for a sing-sing.

Tiomurai. Pop. 101(39m + 62f) This village has the largest population in the Census Division. It consists of six houses with one under construction. The rest house is reasonable but the police barracks was not complete on our arrival, this job was done on the return journey from Antriensomae. This village has a large percentage of A.P.C. repatriates who are conspicuous by their absence when there is a little work to be done. The headman of the village Pia-Anzazek accompanied the patrol for the round trip and should be, by now, fully conversant with the duties of a village constable. The track from Gi was overgrown but on the return trip it had been cut and is now in excellent condition.

Grepike. Pop. 90(48m + 42f). This is a village of four houses with one under construction. The rest house and police barracks are in need of repairs and the people were requested to remedy this as soon as possible. Village clean.

Apkomre. Pop. 60(34m + 26f). This village consists of four houses with one under construction. The track between the last mentioned villages needs cutting. Here also the rest house and barracks are in need of repairs. Village fair.

Antriensomae. Pop.72(46m + 26f). The rest house is only fair while the barracks are not completed yet. There are four houses with two under construction in this village which is reasonable clean.

SETTLEMENTS(con't).

Bomaikwankia. Pop. 76(43m + 33f). This village of five houses with one under construction. The rest house and barracks are too small. Three dead bodies were found in this village all were buried. Village fair.

Tmoknai. Pop. 115(68m + 47f). Rest house in good condition but the barracks needs rebuilding. Five houses make up this village. All tracks in reasonable condition.

Timinhore. Pop. 89(34m + 55f). The second village where the women outnumber the men. Both rest house and barracks in good condition. This village consists of five houses, three of which are new, the old ones having been pulled down. Village clean.

Hosamrai.Pop.97(48m + 49f). This village has been shifted a little to the south consequently all houses are reasonable new and the village is quite clean. The rest house and barracks are quite good but they are too small.

Hmiamai.Pop.113(63m + 50f). This is the site of the suggested medical aid post. There are six house here with one under construction, some of these house need replacing. Rest house and barracks reasonable. Village clean.

Haymai. Pop.110(62m + 48f). This is a village of seven house, some of which need renewing also. The rest house and barracks in fair condition. Village reasonable clean.

Mohomtenai. Pop.104(63m +39f). Many of these people were away at a sing-sing in the West Awin. Informed that action may be taken against such people in future. The rest house and barracks in reasonable condition. The village itself consists of 10 houses.

Kunai. Pop.72(43m + 29f). The rest house and barracks good. There are four houses in the village ,all of which need renewing. Nobody had been out to work from this village so some youths were told to report to Kunga when they received word that recruits were needed. The same advice was given in all villages where recruitment had not taken place previously.

Inore. Pop.76(46m + 30f). The six houses in this village all need replacing, most of them are just being propped up with extra timber. The rest house and barracks are only fair. The track between Kunai and Inore is extremely good.

Kormohomrai. Pop.116(70m + 46f). The rest house is too small and the barracks is not too good. There are only four houses here which is too few for the population, however I think this is the beginning of the villages where most of the people still live in the bush and use the village as a central meeting place.

Kiprmai. Pop.113(68m + 45f). Again housing inadequate for the population, only three houses built. The rest house and barracks good. The village and track could do with a lot of clearing.

Strike. Pop.57(30m + 27f). This is the second visit to this village. There are four houses which are all falling down and it looks like nobody has lived here for months. The rest house and barracks are in reasonable condition but they also look as though they have suffered from neglect. There is no doubt that these people live in hamlets rarely visiting the main village.

Hori-hori. Pop.82(52m + 30f). These people have shifted from the site of the original census hamlet of Kwotkai to this new site of Hori-hori. An A.P.C. repatriate was appointed headman here as he seems to have been the main influence in getting the people to combine to build this village. New rest house and barracks are quite good. People to cut a road to the banks of the Omu river towards Kunai, such a road would cut out the return trip to Strike. Village clean.

SETTLEMENTS(con'd).

Gaisukarine. Pop.52(18m + 14f). This village is surrounded by small hills and consists of only one house. The rest house and barracks are quite good. The weather is noticeable cooler here.

Ketonoknai. Pop.33(19m + 19f). Initial census conducted here. There are two native houses. The rest house and barracks are both incomplete and tents had to be erected for the night. This village is very isolated and there is not much contact with the other villages.

Hingrin. Pop.108(58m + 50f). The rest house here is far too small and the people were requested to build a new one. The barracks are alright. Tracks between all villages since Strike in very bad condition, villagers asked to rectify this matter. The village is in reasonable condition.

Kwiloknai. Pop.78(41m + 37f). This is not a village at all, it is only a hamlet where the people meet for Census,etc. It is the only place where no attempt has been made to build a composite village. The rest house and barracks stand on the only cleared area. The one village house stands approximately 100yds away in high grass. The uniformed Village Constable was asked to improve the situation.

Tounai. Pop. 33(17m + 16f). There are two houses here with two under construction. The rest house and barracks are in very poor condition. The village is reasonable clean.

Sinai. Pop.44(20m + 24f). Initial Census. There are five large houses here which makes one doubt the population figure. The rest house is fairly good and the barracks is still under construction. Most of the men in this village are A.P.C. repatriates who seemed to have combined to form their own village.

Grumegn. Pop.37(19m + 18f). This is by far the worst village the patrol has visited. There are five houses,four of which are falling down and no attempt is being made to build new houses. The village also was in a very dirty condition and some attempt was made to clean it up when the patrol arrived. The rest house and barracks are by far the best buildings in the village.

Hiorenkia(Knrisnai). Pop.74 (44m + 30f). There are five houses here with one under construction. The rest house is good and the barracks is still under construction. The village is very clean.

Tosanai. This village consists of five houses with one under construction. The rest house is in need of repairs while the police barracks is still under construction. Pop. 59(34m + 25f).

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

There is little or no economic developement in the area whatsoever. A little Gum Copal is collected by one or two of the villages out there is an overall lack of enthusiasm. Needless to say that the lack of enthusiasm is mainly due to the lack of transport. These people are not canoeists consequently all carrying is overland. There are some small canoes on the Fynang but these are only for short journeys and are very seldom used. Some fatal accidents are alleged to have occured at the junction of the Fynang and Fly Rivers, if this is so it would frustrate attempts to encourage the people to ferry the Gum Copal to Kiunga.

It is reasonable to assume that before any major economic developement scheme can be implemented in the area some form of transport will have to be found. Transport by water seems to be the only reasonable solution at the present time and this will necessitate the stationing of a second powered canoe at Kiunga from where it can make trips up the Ox. and Fynang and other rivers when the trip is warranted.

Another deterring factor at the present time is the low price of Gum Copal plus the fact that it has to be double bagged which also has to be paid for. The final price paid to the native for one pound of Gum Copal would be approximately 1½d. Nevertheless, the people were encouraged to collect it and bring it to Kiunga as best they could.

AGRICULTURE.

Food. There seems to plenty food in the area if the amount sold to the patrol is any indication. Taro and Bananas are the staple foods, the latter being the more abundant. Theses staples are supplemented by Taro, leafy greens, sweet potato, etc. A little sweet potato was sold to the patrol in a couple of villages and the tubers were quite a reasonable size. There seems to be little doubt that sweet potato can be grown quite well in parts of the Awin area but possibly the extra work involved such as building fences to protect the crop against pigs and the caring of the gardens, proves too much for the Awin.

Some small fish, about 6-8 inches long, were purchased by the patrol for a comparatively high price which indicates that they are somewhat of a luxury in the area. Small turtles and turtle's eggs also come into this category.

There were no coconut trees in evidence despite the fact the coconuts seeds were distributed to some of these villages some years ago. The only excuse was that they did not grow when planted. Coconuts seeds are now being distributed at Kiunga and most of the villages in the Nth Awin have availed themselves of the opportunity to get some seeds.

Animals. The amount of pig eaten by the individual person in this area would not be sufficient to give him a balanced diet. Pigs are only killed for a sing-sing and then only a few pigs are selected and they are carefully divided between the sing-sing participants long before the ceremony is due to begin and the individual portion is very small. Not one wild pig which are reputed to exist in the area was seen by any member of this patrol. One man did sell the patrol a pig which he claims he shot with an arrow. If there are wild pig in the area they must be few and far between. Other sources of meat, such as birds, which are available to the people are so few as to be negligible.

The potential, if any, of the area is not known as yet and it is only to be hoped that an Agricultural Officer can make a thorough examination of the area in the near future.

HEALTH.

All villages as far up as Timinhore were visited by Mr. D. Tucker, E.M.A. in November, 1958. The villages to the north of Timinhore have never been visited by a medical patrol.

N.M.O. Ta'ipe accompanied this patrol and the number of treatments he gave for the major diseases are as follows;

Disease.	No. of Treatments.
Yaws	71
Tropical Ulcers	60
Septic Sores	71
Scabies	38

Also there were numerous treatments for small sores and a few cases of malaria, burns etc. The number of penicillin injections amounted to 210, the majority of which were given in the more remote villages in the north where many people accompanied the patrol from village to village so as they could receive the full penicillin course for yaws. I am quite sure that most of the people are quite aware of the benefits of medical treatment but the long distances over which they have to travel, especially for women and children, to get medical treatment is some what discouraging.

In selecting a proposed medical aid post site I had no hesitation in picking Kmianai. It is a very central spot and there are over a thousand people in the Nth Awin alone within 4-5 hrs walking distance of the village and maybe more when proper tracks are cut from the northern villages. Then there are also the people in the West Awin along the Ox Mart river which, I would say, would only be 2-3 hours walking over a well cut track and possibly the people in the East Awin when it is known where the villages are located. This matter was only discussed with the people of the surrounding villages but no definite decision was made, it was merely suggested that the leaders of the villages discuss the matter themselves and then to send in a deputation to talk to the European Medical Assistant. Whether this deputation will eventuate I do not know, however I would suggest that this proposed

HEALTH(con't).

medical aid post site be given everyx considerationas soon as possible so that building can commence.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There is no doubt that the building of a jeep road in this area would/be about the best thing that ever happened to the people as it would not only provide them with something to do but also provide some incentive for future economic development. A road from Rungimca xxxx up the center of the Nth. Awin Census Division should not take too long to build as it will be seen by the map that there is a concentration of population along that area as far as Kmianai. However at present all efforts are being concentrated on the construction of a D.C.3 airstrip at Klungs and any concentrated efforts on road - building will have to wait for some time.

A jeep road in this area would have to be well cambered and well drained to avoid as far as possible damage by flooding. The road should be at least 8' wide so as maintenance could be carried out on one half of the road while the other half is being used, also it would provide two highways should one become unuseable. This would require constant supervision and a great deal of time nevertheless it would be worth the effort. Experience has shown that it is practically useless to expect the local people to build according to instructions, the people through no fault of their own tend to follow the maxim that 'the shortest distance between two points is a straight line' and proceed to build the road accordingly disregarding grades etc.

The native tracks and foot-bridges in the southern half of the division are quite good when a little work is put into cleaning them. The northern half consists of bush tracks which have never been cut and foot-bridges are non-existent. It was impressed upon the people the necessity of good walking tracks and footbridges for easier travelling. It is hoped that the next patrol will see a considerable improvement in this field.

Walking times between villages are given in Appendix "A" but some of these times will be cut down considerable when proper tracks are cut and foot-bridges are constructed.

MISSION AND EDUCATION.

The U.F.M. Mission has very little influence in the division, this, the Mission people admit themselves. They get most of their support from the West and South Awin areas. Only one young boy in the whole area is attending school at the Mission.

Other than this boy who is attending the Mission school, there is no other boys or girls attending school at all. It will be suggested to the Education Officer, Kiunga when he arrives that when the next intake of students occurs some effort should be made to get students from the Nth. Awin Census Division.

There are now two young boys from Falwori in the mountains attending the Kiunga station school.

CENSUS.

In most villages there was a good attendance for the census and tax-census sheets were compiled in each village. Initial census undertaken at Ketomoknai and Sinai and both these villages were visibly dis^appointed when they were not issued with village books. The holder of the book is a desired position in the village and it was amusing to see some of the A.P.C. repatriates trying to outdo the established headman by impressing the patrol in some way or another and as they could speak Moth they had the advantage but no changes took place.

The Nth. Awin Census Division is exempt from taxation at the moment and present circumstances indicate that it will be exempt for some time to come.

The total population of the division is 2,512 persons, 1,289 males and 1,023 females, the average population per village being 79.7 persons.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In appendix "P", Village constables or headmen of the villages are listed and ~~and~~ some remarks are given about each one.

There are now eleven uniformed Village constables in the division and more will be recommended shortly. These men seem keen to carry out their job properly but lack of support from the villagers is evident in nearly every village. I think that some real support should be given to the Village Constables at the present time in carrying out such duties as road-building and village hygiene in order that the people can develope a better understanding as to the duties and position of the Village Constable in the village.

CONCLUSION.

As this was the first patrol into this area in over two years, I would suggest that a routine patrol should visit the division within the next six months to let the people know that we are not going to ignore them for another two years and that we are showing an interest in their future welfare.

I would consider that the three major things to be done at present are, (1) to establish the medical aid post as suggested, (2) to improve the monotonous diet of the people by the introduction of some European vegetables and (3) to get some children to attend school either at the U.M.M. mission or at Kiunga station school.

With reference to the attached map ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the position of some of the villages have again been changed to coincide with walking times and direction of the patrol and also where village sites have been shifted by the people themselves. However, the positions of the villages are still only approximate.

R. Browne

R.C.Browne, P.O.

APPENDIX "A".

CARRIER CREW - NORTH AMBA OPEN DIVISION - PATROL REPORT No.4-8/68.

Kaunga	--	Ore	1.00
Ore	-	Kungirae	7.30
Kungirae	-	Somaibinkia	6.40
Somaibinkia	-	Minegirea	1.00
Minegirea	-	Gi	1.00
Gi	-	Tiomrai	1.15
Tiomrai	-	Grebike	1.30
Grebike	-	Apkoure	1.30
Apkoure	-	Antrienaomae	1.10
Antrienaomae	-	Kiamrai	4.30
Gi	-	Somaikwankai	1.10
Somaikwankai	-	Thoknai	1.15
Thoknai	-	Timinhore	1.45
Timinhore	-	Mosamrai	1.40
Mosamrai	-	Kmianai	1.30
Kmainai	-	Mawenai	1.05
Kmianai	-	Mohomtienai	1.40
Kmianai	-	Kunai	2.15
Kunai	-	Inore	1.15
Kunai	-	Hormohomrai	5.00
Hormohomrai	-	Riprnai	0.45
Riprrai	-	Strike	4.15(1.10 to cross the Kmi river)
Strike	-	Hori-hori	4.00
Strike	-	Saicukurine	2.25(0.40 to cross the Kmu river)
Saicukurine	-	Ketomcknai	4.20
Ketomcknai	-	Kingrin	5.15
Kingrin	-	Kwilokrai	4.30
Kwilokrai	-	Tounai	2.30
Tounai	-	Sinai	2.30
Sinai	-	Grumepu	2.00
Grumepu	-	Kiorenkai	1.20
Kiorenkai	-	Kosanai	1.05
Kosanai	-	Pampenai	1.30.

R.Browne

R.J.Browne, P.O.

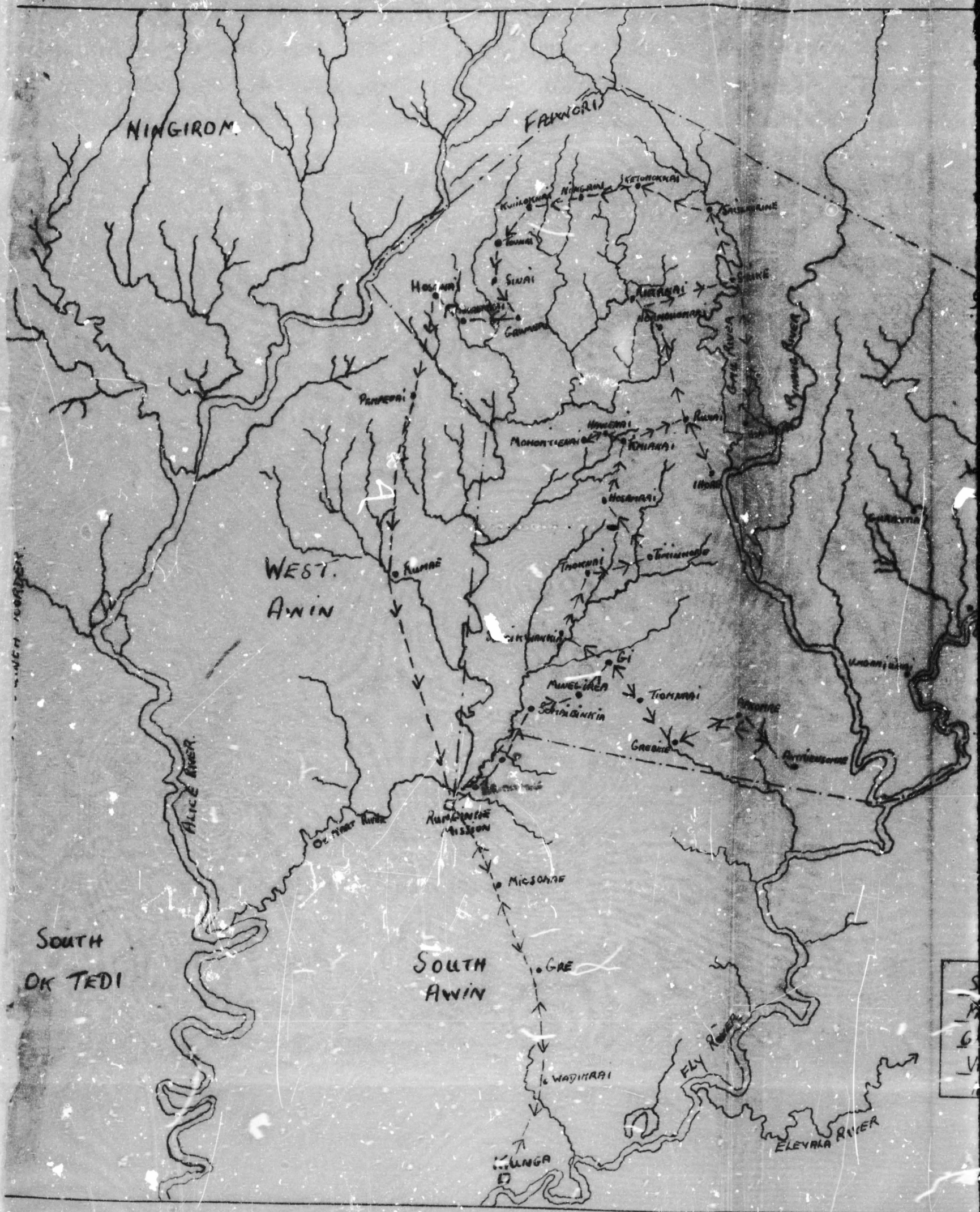
APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE	V.C.W. Uniform	Headman.	Remarks.
Samelinkia	-	Kantu	Satisfactory.
Minegirae	Idiminai	-	Good.
Gi	-	Brem	Weak.
Tiommrai	Pia	-	Learning.
Grebike	Rema -	Rome	Fair.
Apkomre	-	Dapai	Passable.
Antriensomae	-	Borin	Trying to please.
Somaikwankia	-	Sakum	Indifferent.
Tnotnai	Sowenam	-	Satisfactory.
Timinnore	Uri	-	Good.
Nosamrai	Mone	-	Uninformed.
Emianai	-	Kam	Promising.
Mawenai	-	Grumoi	Fair.
Monomtienai	-	Imin	Satisfactory.
Ounai	-	Dapko	Too old.
Thore	Grima -	-	Fair.
Kommohomrai	Krom	-	Uninformed.
Pinnai	Premum	-	Good.
Erike	-	Ketukai	Indifferent.
Kori-kori	-	Puan	Shows promise.
Saisukurine	-	Inono	Good type.
Ketomoknai	-	-	To be selected.
Kingrin	Ingrin	-	Mediocre.
Kwiloknai	Lokinai	-	Very Poor.
Tounai	~~xxxxx~~	Dedure	Weak.
Sinai	-	-	To be selected.
Grumegu	Nana	-	Poor.
Wiorenkia	-	Krise	Fair.
Nosanai	-	Ukan	Shows promise.

There is no doubt that most of these will improve with time when they become fully conversant with their duties.

R.C. Browne.

R.C. Browne, P.O.


NINGIROM
FAIYAGRI
WEST
AWIN
SOUTH
OK TEDI
SOUTH
AWIN
ALICE RIVER
FLY RIVER
ELEVALA RIVER
Oi River
Kiunga
Wadimrai
Gre
Micsange
Tiompai
Nuguiaka
Kutiokiai
Ningaini
Ketiokiai
Siwai
Kiriaki
Kuiai
Rumginae Mission

KIKORI

STIRKE

KUNOKUNDIN

GUDURINDIA

GUARUNDIA

ULAGITREKNDI

GUNGUNDUK

ULGANIUNDI

TIONANDI

EAST
AWIN

LEGEND

SCALE 1 4/4" = 1"

PATROL ROUTE

CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE

KILUNDA PATROL No 1 - 68/69

FLY RIVER

ELEVALA RIVER

R.C. BROWNE

PATROL REPORT No 4 - 58/59.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958.

Govt. Print.—740/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																																			M	F	M	F	M+F
SOMAEBINKLA	2.3.59	5	6									1	1	3	6			1	9	8			9						9	30	4	21	3	21	2.520	15	2425			55-52 91
MINEGIRAN	5.3.59	2	1											2	3		1						2						14	12	8	14	1	14	2.519	19	1715			72
SIX	"	2	2														2	1		3									6	20	10	16	3	16	2.214	17	2120			55-67 72
TIOMBNAI	4.3.59	7	7	1	1			1		2					3		4	6	5	8	2		7						11	38	4	35	3	36	1.725	22	3540			59-62 131
BEBIKE	"	1	6								1			2	2		8	6	3	6	1								13	21	8	22	1	24	2.619	17	28	25		48-42 90
APEOMBAE	5.3.59	2	1											4	1				1	2			1		1				11	14	5	12	2	13	2.714	11	18	15		54-26 60
ANTRIENSOMAE	"	3	4				1	1						5	2		2		1	8									10	24	5	14		16	2.316	8	30	18		76-23 72
SOMAIKWANKIAE	6.3.59	3	1											3	3		4						5						15	18	6	12		16	2.419	11	19	19		43-30 75
TMOKNAI	8.3.59	4	5									1		4			6	7	2	1			8						21	24	8	20	2	22	2.832	15	28	30		58-45 113
TINIMBORE	9.3.59	5	7											4	1		2	2	2				1						10	21	5	26	5	29	1.915	17	23	33		59-50 95
HOSOMBAI	10.3.59	3	3				1	1	1					5			1	1	2	6	3		10						6	27	10	22	2	23	2.117	21	18	28		48-49 97
KMIANAI	11.3.59	3	5								1			4			4	7											12	30	12	26	4	26	2.227	42	35	28		62-50 112
NAWENAI	"	2	2											1	1		1	5	3	7			8						15	35	7	25	1	29	2.627	28	38	30		67-48 115
MOHONTIENAI	12.3.59	3	3					2			1			1			2	5		2			1						16	36	6	24	3	26	2.120	12	44	27		55-38 104
RUNAI	13.3.59	4							1			1	4	6			1	1	2	2									13	18	6	24	3	15	2.119	14	24	15		43-29 72
IMORE	14.3.59	5	5									1	1	4	2		1	2	1										11	24	5	19	2	22	2.117	8	39	22		46-30 76
HORMOHONTAI	16.3.59	6	6		1	1				2				1	2		6	3	9	7									10	37	8	28	5	25	2.329	17	41	29		70-46 116
RIPENAI	17.3.59	3	6											3	1		14	16	3				1						8	27	10	31	2	32	2.179	21	30	37		60-58 118
STRIKE	18.3.59	3	1											4	3		7	10	1	1									3	14	1	15	2	13	2.043	9	17	18		30-27 57

PATROL REPORT No 4 - 58/59.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Childbearing Age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
HORI-HORI	19.3.59	2	1						1	1				1	3		12	9	3										3	29	1	21	2	21	1.9	2	2	4	3	32-30
SAISUKUNAI	21.3.59	-	1					1						1	1		6	2											3	9	4	5		6	2.1	8	6	10	6	18-14
KETOMOKNAI	22.3.59	-				I	N	I	T	I	A	L		C	E	N	S	U	S										5	9	2	7	1	7	2.2	10	9	9	10	19-19
NINORIN	23.3.59	3	3					1						2	1		26	21	2	4			1						9	27	5	23	1	23	2.6	24	19	30	31	38-30
KWILOKNAI	25.3.59		1									1		2	6		15	10	4	6									10	15	7	19	1	18	2.8	19	17	22	20	41-38
TOUNAI	26.3.59	1	1												2		3	3	3	6									1	11	1	11	4	11	1.1	8	8	12	11	17-16
SINAI	27.3.59																												5	14	1	11	2	11	2.0	11	8	15	12	26-18
ONUMEPU	"	1												1			1	2	1	5									4	11	4	10	2	12	3.3	7	8	12	15	19-18
HIORENKIA	26.3.59	1	2												1		3	6	2	1	1	4	2						9	23	3	18		18	1.7	14	9	27	21	34-30
HOSANAI	"	4	3												1		3	3	9	6			1						7	14	3	12	1	13	2.4	14	10	19	15	34-25
TOTAL		76	81	1	2	1		5	4	5	3	3	5	60	52		142	131	68	82	7		51		1				266	637	164	532	55	567	2.2	525	382	705	641	1289-1023 2312

PATROL REPORT No 4 - 58/59. # VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—74(4/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excludin absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	18-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SOKAMBINKIA	2.3.59	3	6									1	1	3	6			1	9	6			9						9	30	4	21	3	21	2.620	15	2423			53-38 91
MINEGIRAE	3.3.59	2	1											2	3		1						2						14	18	8	14	1	14	2.519	19	1715			38-34 72
GI	"	2	2														2	1		3									6	20	10	16	3	16	2.214	17	2120			35-37 72
TIOMPNAI	4.3.59	7	7	1	1			1		2					3		4	6	5	6	2		7						11	38	4	35	3	35	1.725	22	3540			69-62 131
GREBIKE	"	1	3						1			2	2				8	6	3	6	1								13	21	8	22	1	24	2.619	17	28	25	90	48-42
APKOMRAE	5.3.59	2	1									4	1						1	2			1		1				11	14	3	12	2	13	2.714	11	18	15	60	34-26
ANTRIENSOMAE	"	3	4				1	1				5	2				2		1	5									10	24	3	14		16	2.316	8	30	18	72	46-26
SOMAIKWANKIAE	6.3.59	3	1									3	3				4						5						13	18	6	12		16	2.419	11	19	19	73	43-30
TMOKNAI	8.3.59	4	5								1	4					6	7	2	1			8						21	24	8	20	2	22	2.832	15	28	30	113	68-45
TIMIMHORE	9.3.59	5	7									4	1				2	2	2				1						10	21	5	28	5	29	1.915	17	23	33	89	39-50
HOSOMRAI	10.3.59	3	3					1	1	1				5			1	1	2	6	3		10						6	27	10	22	2	23	2.117	21	18	28	97	48-49
KMIANAI	11.3.59	5	5								1	4					4	7											12	30	12	26	4	26	2.827	22	35	28	112	62-50
HAWENAI	"	2	2									1	1				1	5	3	7			2						15	35	7	25	1	29	2.627	18	38	30	115	67-48
MOROMTIENAIL	12/3[illegible]	6	5						2		1		1				9	5		2			1						16	36	6	24	3	26	2.120	12	44	27	[illegible]	65-39
RUNAI	13.3.59	4							1			1	4	6			1	1	2	2									13	18	8	14	3	15	2.119	14	24	18	72	43-29
IHORE	14.3.59	5	3									1	4	2			1	2	1										11	24	3	19	2	22	2.117	8	29	22	76	46-30
HORMOROMAI	16.3.59	5	8		1	1					2			1	2		6	5	9	7									10	37	8	23	2	25	2.329	17	41	29	116	70-46
RIPRNAI	17.3.59	3	6											3	1		14	16	3				1						3	27	10	31	2	32	2.129	21	30	37	118	60-58
STRIKE	18.3.59	3	1											4	3		7	10	1	1									3	14	1	15	2	15	2.015	9	17	18	57	30-27
		65	71	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	4	53	37		71	75	44	54	6	47	1						212	470	121	393	41	421	2.3	391	294	519	472	94-766 1730

PAMRU REPORT No 4 - 58/59.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—7405/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission								Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-[illegible]5		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
HORI-HORI	19.3.59	1	1						1	1				1	3			12	9	3										3	29	1	21	2	21	1.922	4	30	26	82	52-30
SAISUKURINE	21.3.59	-	1					1						1	1			6	2											3	9	4	5		6	2.1	8	6	10	32	18-14
KETOMOKNAI	22.3.59	-	-	I	N	I	T	I	A	L				C	E	N	S	U	S											5	9	2	7	1	7	2.2	10	9	9	38	19-19
NINGRIN	23.3.59	2	2					1						2	1			26	21	2	4			1						9	27	15	25	1	38	2.624	[illegible]		31	105	55-50
KWILOKNAI	25.3.59		1									1		2	6			15	10	4	6									10	15	7	19	1	19	2.519	[illegible]		20	70	41-38
TOUNAI	26.3.59	1	1												2			3	3	3	6									1	11	1	11	4	11	1.[illegible]	5	5	12	33	17-16
SINAI	27.3.59			I	N	I	T	I	A	L				C	E	N	S	U	S											5	14	1	11	2	11	2.011	[illegible]		15	44	26-18
GROMEPU	"	1												1				1	2	1	5									4	11	4	10	2	12	3.3	7	3	12	37	19-18
HIORENKIA	28.3.59	1	2												1			5	6	2	1	1	2	2						9	28	3	18		18	1.714	9	27	21	74	44-30
HOSANAI	"	4	3												1			3	3	9	6			1						7	14	3	12	1	13	2.314	10	19	15	59	34-25
TOTAL		76	81	1	2	1	1	5	4	5	3	3	5	60	52			142	131	68	82	7	5[illegible]	1						266	637	164	5[illegible]2	55	567	2·2	525	382	705	641	1289-1023 2312

H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 6 - 1958/59 KIUNGA

Patrol Conducted by D.E.Fenton Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled South Awin Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

4 Members R.P.& N.G.C.

Natives 1 N.M.O. 1 Personal Servant

1 Interpreter

Duration—From 6 / 4 /1959 to 21 / 4 /19 59

Number of Days 16 (One day at Kiunga)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 3 /19 58

Medical .... / 8 /19 58

Map Reference Per map enclosed.

Objects of Patrol As per attached Patrol Instructions.

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 ....

NA 30/4/57

Kenedobu

28th August, 1959

District Officer,
Western District,
DARU

KUMUS Patrol Report No. 6 1958/59.

Mr. McBride's explicit covering notes on his Officers' reports are appreciated and they are indicative of the interest he takes in their progress.

It is an excellent idea to rely on the local headmen regarding matters of custom making sure that the sources are unbiassed.

The report disclosed a comparatively good Administrative situation considering the stage of sophistication these people have but recently achieved. Patience and guidance are the answers to the more regrettable marriage customs.

Good work considered as a first solo patrol.

(A.R. Roberts)
Director.

30/4/59

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPVR/RT.

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-2

RECEIVED 9 JUN 1959 DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Daru,
Western District.

2nd. May, 1959.

Memorandum to:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1958/59.
D.K. FENTON. C.P.O.

Enclosed please find copies of the above-numbered report.

Much is to be done if these areas are to be developed and Education, Health and, especially, Agricultural services are required. Mr. Brockhals, District Agricultural Officer, has been shown this report and he is interested in the area - unfortunately he has little staff at the moment but has asked for some. Whilst the first phase calls for the export of labour, in order to acquaint the people with conditions pertaining in outside areas it is not desirable that the menfolk adopt the attitude that emigration of labour is the answer to a fuller and more satisfying life - thus village improvement must take place, particularly in the economic field. It is unfortunate that areas on the Western District such as these appear to have such a small economic potential.

Excessive recruiting here is unwise as, unlike the coastal areas where fishing is an easy and satisfactory method of maintaining the diet, manpower is always required in the cutting of gardens and in burning.

(F.P.V. Robt)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30-I/180

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

6th. May 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DAKU.

PATROL NO. 6-58/59 KIUNGA SOUTH AWIN DIVISION CONDUCTED BY Mr. D.E.FENTON C.P.O.

1. Enclosed please find 3 copies of this above report together with maps, village population registers and camping allowance claim.

2. DIARY Thursday 9th:-
Only three of these men speak Motuan. Station interpreter for the area, and two station labour from the group.

Tuesday 14th:-
Mission lease survey will be forwarded yours under separate cover when completed.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS
Par 3 Bride Price
I have arranged to hold a meeting of local village officials and headmen to get them to try and settle on a reasonable bride price themselves. Young repatriate labourers have been paying up to £25 plus goods, and as Mr. Fenton points out, this price takes all of a young mans earnings from coastal employment.

Par 5 "Telefomin Men"
These people are YAGAMKAIYAKS and MABICMKAIYAKS from 30 miles south of the border in the ranges between the PYANG and the head of the [illegible]RIVER. I arranged with an interpreter and two station labour from that area proceeding on leave a month or so back to bring out any volunteers to visit the station for a month or so as "Trainees" as very few people from this area have outside contact. The men and young lads are still at Kiunga and have shown no inclination to leave as yet. The "Trainees" will be paid in trade and allowed to leave whenever they wish to do so.

Par 6 Gum Copal.
I am getting Mr. Fenton to conduct a series of experiments on trees in the vicinity of the station to see if trees can be made to bleed the gum. Scouring, bruising, breaking limbs and boring holes etc. If the trees could be regularly tapped it may be possible to establish small plantations to supply regular sources of income.

4. EDUCATION
The fact that there are only five students at the U.F.M. Rumginae which is located in this Division is indicative of the degree of influence the Mission has over these people. Mission influence is more concentrated(although still slight) down along the Ok Mart.

There is only a total population of 250 persons within a days walking range of Kiunga and this presents a difficult native food situation for us. Ground for gardens around the station is very limited and of poor quality. I have temporarily loaned our 22ft. launch to Mr. Browne in Lake Murray, as his immediate need is greater than ours, I intend withdrawing the boat to Kiunga (even if the Lake Murray boat does not arrive) so that I can use same to collect food from more distant villages and keep a good supply up for station school and station airstrip, and road projects which will employ contract labour.

5. HEALTH

During the past year regular D.N.A. and Medical patrols in conjunction with the fact that the area is between Rumginae U.F.M. and Kiunga has made for this good record. A positions which contrasts with more distant Divisions where its health is poorer mainly due to the lack of sufficient aid-posts.

6. CRIME AND COMPLAINTS.

One murder from GRE village some months back. This case has already been forwarded to Daru. Otherwise, as stated, a law abiding community.

7. AGRICULTURE

The D.A.O. has promised me more coffee seed as most of the seed we have planted to date has not even germinated. The D.A.O. is also forwarding several bags of peanuts for ~~trial~~ planting with a view to establishing these as a cash ~~crop~~.

The coconut trees have only been planted a few years.

Gum copal is now being purchased at Kiunga at 3d per pound, but little has been brought forward to date.

There is only one young "billy" on the station now. The others have been destroyed. We could do with a complete new herd ~~of goats~~ of goats, and directions as to drenching.

The usual Sweat Bees are in evidence much to our personal discomfort. I myself have seen no other type of bees so far.

Peanuts, gum copal and coffee appear to offer the best possibilities for economic development.

8. CENSUS

Census figures for the last patrol were not compiled and comparisons are not available.

9. VILLAGE CONSTABLES

The necessary action, where applicable, will be taken as soon as Village Constable records forwarded yours for recommendations last August are returned. (KGA I4-2-2 27/8/58 refers.)

IO. ROADS

Standing instructions have been entered in all books that bridle paths are to be cleaned and improved every Monday.

II. LABOUR STATISTICS.

Necessary action to curtail further recruiting in the villages, where high recruitment levels now exist, will be taken here.

This was Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Fenton's first SOLO patrol, and he has done a good job.

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30-1/143.

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D..

1st April, 1959.

Mr.D.Fenton,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL NO.6 of 58/59 ANNUAL

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the SOUTH AWIN Census Division on Monday 6th April.

2. Take with you sufficient stores and trade goods for approximately 18 days.

3. Take L/Cpl. BORU, Constables MOISU, KOMBARI and the AWIN Constable AUWOKI with you.

The Government AWIN Interpreter ASAN is also to accompany you.

4. Take the Patrol Copy of Tax Census Sheets for the South Awin Division, the Tax Exemption Sheets which I have signed, and Tax Adjustment Advice Book with you.

On returning to the station, the Station Copy of the corresponding Tax Census Sheets is to be adjusted in accordance with amendments made to the Patrol Copy.

5. All Court cases are to be sent to Kiunga.

6. Read through previous Patrol Reports on the area before you go.

7. Attach Appendecies to your report in relation to Village Officials, Labour Statistics and Carrying Times. Refer my report No.5-58/59 for these.

8. All seriously ill and those with bad sores are to be sent to either the U.F.M. RUMGINAE or KIUNGA; whichever place is closer from the Village concerned.

9. Devote a section of your report to each of the following topics: NATIVE AFFAIRS, CRIME and COMPLAINTS, VILLAGE OFFICIALS (APPENDIX), NATIVE HOUSING and VILLAGES, ROADS and BRIDGES, AGRICULTURE, REST HOUSES and POLICE BARRACKS, EDUCATION, LABOUR (APPENDIX), MEDICAL and HEALTH, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT and POTENTIAL, BRIDE PRICE.

10. Check to see that all Villages are in a clean and sanitary condition and if some are not, leave a Constable behind to effect immediate improvements.

11. Note the position in regard to food supply and report on areas where food supplies are short or will be short in the future. If sago stands are not in plentiful supply encourage the people to plant new trees as they cut trees down.

(B.McBride)
(XXXXXXXXXXXX
Officer in Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District,
Western District.

25th April, 1959.

O.I.C.
Kiunga.

PATROL NO. 6- 58/59 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting	: D.E.Fenton C.P.O.
Europeans accompanying	: Nil.
Natives accompanying	: 4 Members R.P.& N.G.C. I N.M.O. I Interpreter I Personal Servant
Area Patrolled	: South Awin Census Division
Duration	: 6.4.59 to 21.4.59 16 days.
Area last patrolled	: D.N.A. 1958 P.H.D. 1958
Map reference	: Per map enclosed
Objects of patrol	: As per attached Patrol Instructions.
Results of Patrol	: As shown herein.

D E Fenton

D.E.Fenton
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

Monday 6th April.

0800 Departed KIUNGA Gov't. Station.

1100 Arrived TUIDEMASUK. Census and medical check carried out. Village inspected.

1200 Departed TUIDEMASUK.

1600 Arrived GREDEMASUK. Census and medical check. Slept.

Tuesday 7th.

0730 Departed GREDEMASUK.

0900 Arrived TMINSIURE. Census and medical. Village inspection.

1030 Departed TMINSIURE.

1200 Arrived GREDEMASUK.

1230 Departed GREDEMASUK.

1800 Arrived GUERETMIN.

Wednesday 8th.

0800 Census and medical check. Village inspection. Spent entire day at this village. Slept.

Thursday 9th.

0730 Departed GUERETMIN

0900 Met a group of 30 Motuan speaking TELEFOMIN males on their way to KIUNGA.

0930 Arrived GIPONAI. Census and medical check.

1200 Departed GIPONAI.

1330 Arrived TMINGONDOK. Conducted census , medical check.Slept.

Friday 10th.

0830 Departed TMINGONDOK.

1100 Arrived DRIMGAS. Census, medical, inspection.

1200 Main cargo departed for GRUPE.
Self, N.M.O., and two police departed for TUPENSOMNAE.

1330 Arrived TUPENSOMNAE . Census, medical check.

1430 Departed TUPENSOMNAE.

2000 Arrived GRUPE.

Saturday IIth.

0800 Census of village and medical check.

I500 Departed GRUBE.

I600 Arrived WISUAMENGRE. Conducted census and medical check. Slept.

Sunday I2th.

0730 Departed WISUAMENGRE.

0830 Arrived GRIENGAS. Census and medical check. Village inspection.

II00 Departed GRIENGAS.

I200 Arrived SOMAIDEMASUK. Census and medical check.

I330 Departed SOMAIDEMASUK.

I600 Arrived GATUMSON. Census and medical. Attended singsing at night. Slept.

Monday I3th.

0800 Departed GATUMSON. Main cargo for BRIEMPENE. Self for RALENGRE with N.M.O. and medical equipment.

0830 Arrived RALENGRE. Census and medical check.

0930 Departed RALENGRE.

I0I5 Arrived BRIEMPENE. Census and medical check.

I300 Departed for RUMGINAE MISSION STATION. Self by canoe IO minutes: cargo by road IO minutes. Inspected air-strip. Slept .

Tuesday I4th.

A.M. Resurveyed Mission ground.

I400 Departed for MIASOMNAE.

I600 Arrived MIASOMNAE. Slept.

Wednesday I5th.

0700 Census and medical check of village.

0830 Departed MIASOMNAE.

I330 Arrived SUINNAI. Conducted census and medical check. Slept.

Thursday I6th.

0800 Departed SUINNAI.

I330 Arrived KONKONDA. Medical check and census. Slept.

Friday I7th.

Rested at KONKONDA. Discussion with village people on various matters.

Saturday I8th.

0800 Departed KONKONDA.

I300 Self arrived MEPU- ten minutes from KIUNGA station. Census and medical check.

I330 Self to KIUNGA., with N.M.O. and two police.

I430 Main cargo line arrived KIUNGA. Slept.

Sunday I9th.

Observed at KIUNGA.

Monday 20th.

I000 Departed KIUNGA.

I100 Arrived WADIMRAE. Census and medical check.

I300 Departed WADIMRAE.

I530 Arrived GHE. Census and medical check. Slept.

Tuesday 21st.

0830 Departed GHE.

II00 Arrived KIUNGA via WADIMRAE.

END OF PATROL.

oooooooo

INTRODUCTION : The main object of this patrol was to conduct the Census of the South Awin Census Division, as well as to render medical aid to those in need of it. The area patrolled is bounded on the South and East by the FLY RIVER, on the West by the ALICE RIVER, and extending to the OK MART RIVER in the North. As is the case every year at this period, the area adjacent to the Fly River was badly flooded. The remainder, although receiving a heavy rainfall, is well drained and the tracks were satisfactory.

The entire area has tropical rain forest vegetation and is generally low-lying, with the majority of villages being located on the tops of the scattered ridges. The diet of these people consists, in the main, of sago and bananas with a small amount of wild cabbage and pumkin. In afew of the villages, fish are occasionally caught, but apart from these, there is no constant meat supply. This, of course, excludes the pigs slaughtered at dances.

In general, a friendly attitude was shown towards the patrol and the people were co-operative. Previous Officers have encountered a tendency by the people to hide from the Census and it was pleasing to find that this situation has changed for the better.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : The AWIN people of this area have been in contact with the Administration for a considerable time, village books having been compiled in 1953. Outside employment , particularly with A.P.C. , has played a big part in giving them a better understanding of the Government and has also helped spread Motu throughout the area.

With the exception of one or two cases, the the people do not show any desire to establish an industry amongst themselves, although at the present time, it is admitted that there is little for them to develope. (SeeECONOMIC POTENTIAL)

At the time of the patrol, it was seen, as well as could be determined, that the practise of platform burials has been dicarded. However, child marriages which have been discouraged by previous Officers, still exist. One of the contributing factors to this matter is the fact that men returning from outside employment, find that there are no women of their own age as the older men have married three or four women in their absence. This leads, eventually, to adultery, weak and ill-formed children and trouble among the numerous wives of the older men.
In addition, the man returning from work is forced to part with the majority of his earnings if he succeeds in finding a wife, as the bride-price is raised accordingly.

The money which has been brought into the area has found it's way to the Kiunga Buyers Society Store, in the purchase of dresses, knives, axes and other goods which are making the life of the people are little better. Wealth is not in the hands of the workers as, on return to the village, are expected to share their gain.

A group of thirty men and boys from TELEFOMIN was encountered on this patrol. See Diary. Most were the characteristic penis gourd and all were armed with bows and arrows. They were very friendly to the patrol, having previously met one of the police. Although it appeared that they lived close to the Station at Telefomin, no further information could be obtained, as both parties were eager to get out of the torrential rain.

During this Census no Tax was collected, as there is very little money in thenree, The Copal Gum industry, which had brought in to the area a certain amount, has now withered. However attempts are to be made to re-establish this source of income, as it is now alleged that there is a market for the product. This Officer will, in a short time be conduct- an investigation into the matter, one of the main things to be learned being the cause behing the excretion of the gum from the trees, as this is very uncertain.

EDUCATION:

Out of the total population of over 1560 pepple, there are 34 children at school, 29 of these being at KIUNGA, There are numerous other children who would like to attend, but are prevented from doing so by the fact that their parents will not exert the energy to gather extra food to take into the station. As it is, there are gardens at the school, but these need to be supported by outside action. Standard 3 has been reached at the Kiunga School, and the pupils are keen. However it is very noticeable that there are very few girls at schools, these that are in attendance living close by.

On this patrol, the Mission School at RUMGINAE was inspect- ed. At this post, as at Kiunga. the parents of the children bring in food, or else the children themselves go home at m weekends to gather food. There are four Missionaries engaged in teaching here, and the ciriculum appears to be interesting as well as instructive.

HEALTH:

The area in question, in general, has a good record as far as health is concerned, This is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that there are two health centres close at hand. An analys- is of the deaths in the area, showed that very few deaths were the result of bad health, mostly being old age, and falls from trees and other accidents.

Main treatments made on the patrol were for sores and ulcers and other minor troubles. One girl of WADIMRAE village was sent(actually carried) to Kiunga, in a bad state. The obvious trouble was malnutrition, but as there was plenty of food in the village, it was not certain what the cause was. Two cases of infected feet were also treated at WIUAMENGRE, and these were both ordered to Rumginae.

It is immensely apparent that the work of the N.M.O.s has done much for the people and the Aministration. The Natives are becomming increasingly aware of the good done by these men, and they no longer doubt, except in a few isolated cases that the treatments are for their own good.

CRIME AND COMPLAINTS:

One allegded casey of adultery came before the notice of this patrol, but it was soon established that there was no basis for the charge. Two cases of trouble among multiple wives were also presented, but it was decided to clear up the trouble amongst themselves. At the village of SUKNAI, one woman who is carrying an illegitimate child was pointed out. Her husband is in Moresby, his place of employment not being known. His name is GASE.

No other troubles were brought forward, Thearea is very peacefuland the fact that they have heard of others being imprisonned , and the reason Behind it, has given them an understanding of the laws.

REST HOUSES AND BARRACKS:

The rest houses and barracks at all villages with the exception of GHE and SIUKNAI were satisfactory. At the latter villa-ge, a barracks is in the course of construction. The patrol had 7 natives, including police, N.M. etc, and most of the barracks were far too small.

VILLAGE HOUSING:

In general, these were all good. At the village of GUERETMIN, the Village Constable had shown his worbh by commencing the rebuilding the entire village. Previously in these areas the houses were built around the stump of a large tree, with smaller posts taking the weight at the corners. However this practice seems to have died out, and this is to be regretted, as the latter are a much stronger job.

AGRICULTURE:

The coffee plot at WADIMRAE village is the only project in this field being undertaken ay the moment. About 15 plants have survived, and all appear healthy. Seeds of various types have been distributed to the people, and now some villages have water-melons, pumkin and beans, the latter being of a very coarse variety. The melons have a poor flesh, and the greater part of their bulk is seeds.

The soil of the area has a great percentage of clay in it. Coconut trees which are now growing in most villages have not developed any nuts as yet. Their growth has been extremely slow, due, possibly to the soil. In the West Awin, at SENAMRAI village, the trees there have done much better in the sandier soil. Such areas were not found in the patrol area, and no future can be seen by the writer for these trees.

As referred to in NATIVE AFFAIRS, the copal gum trade will be renewed as soon as possible. During the period that the people sold this gum before, the response was good, possibly owing to the fact that they do not have to do any work for their harvest. As in the rest of the District, the women do this.

There are now four goats on the well grassed area surrounding the Station, and it seems to be good country for them. Their health at the moment, however, is in a ghastly state, as they are infected by worms and ticks. They seem to be of little value as they can't keep the grass down, and milk and meat are out of the question.

It has occurred to the writer that bees may be of great help if they were introduced, as no wild ones seem to be in existence here. Their greatest help would be in the pollination of the plants and fruits of the area, and secondly, their honey would bring something substantial into the diet of the people.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT AND POTENTIAL:

As stated before, the area has no industry. There are several timbers in the Division which may be good for building purposes, but there are no substantial stands of any one type of tree. Minerals also, as far as surface specimens are concerned, do not appear, and nothing could be found in any of the cuttings in the area. As far as extensive agriculture goes, this would, if adopted, have to be carried out with great care, as well as considerable expense. The clay present would give a binding foundation for plants, but nevertheless, erosion could have drastic results.

In all, the picture presented by the area is not promising, and the writer can see no substantial developement in

BRIDE PRICE AND MARRIAGE CUSTOMS:

The basic formuala accepted by these people in regard to marriage, is that a man will marry his female cousin on his mothers side. This would at first appear to be bad when considering inheritance, but in actual fact, there are few cases where this can be carried out. This can be due to several reasons, notably, the lackof female cousins on this side, or else there not being enough. Thus, over the generations, this inter-marriage does not develope to any great extent, and the children of each generation have fairly scattered blood lines.

If there is a cousin from the mothers side, the bride price is not very great, there being only a token payment of either material goods or money made. However, if the young man has to make a choice fromoutside this circle, the price is far greater. The reasonning used in this case by the parents of the girl, is that the prospective groom should pay extra for this permission to marry someone other than his normal bride, although she does not exist. (The latter, that is.)

As far as can be established, a special dance is held at the marriage, the couple not taking part. The exact nature of the dance could not be learned, and there are no other known ceremonies or ritual. After this period of celebration, the couple leave the village and live in the village for a temporary time. They then return to the village to live.

The women go to the buch during the menstrual period, and also for the birth of children. There are no dances for the latter, and names for the children are taken at random, as opposto the areas where the name of the mother or father is taken.

LANGUAGE:

The Awin tongue is spoken in this area. This extends over a wide area, going well north to meet the Telefomin tongues. According to the Missionaries at Rumginae, one of whom has a very good understanding of the language, it is reasonably easy to master, the hardest part being the pronunciation of words with very few vowels. One of the characteristics if the language is the guttural sounding of many words.

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	OFFICIAL	STATUS	REMARKS
TUIDEMASUK	KIEN	V.C.	Has control. Village in satisfactory state.
GREDEMASUK	DEHURE	V.C.	Village fair. V.C. lazy, couldn't-care-less type.
TMINSIURE	SOKNAM	V.C.	Satisfactory. Roads fair. One of the few who do anything.
GUERETMIN	KIWAI	V.C.	A good show. One of the best seen on the patrol. Kiwai energetic.
GIPONAI	KEP	V.C.	Useful man. Houses too close. Warned regarding fire. Clean village.
TMINGONDOK	WAM	V.C.	Patrol made welcome where previously not so. Energetic V.C.
DRIMGAS	SWORE	H/M.	An old man. Poor showing. Village cleaned by patrol.
TUGENSOMNAE	DERGRI	V.C.	Fair. Village satisfactory, roads poor.
GRUP	KWE	VVC.	Unsatisfactory. Roads non-existent with houses derelict and filthy.
WISUAMENGRE	SUAM	V.C.	Same calibre as Kiwai. Takes a pride in his village as well as the health of the people.
GRIENGAS	SUKANAI	V.C.	Poor type, although village satisfactory.
SOMAIDEMASUK	SAWON	H/M.	A good job being done, Recommended for appointment.
GATUMSON	MI	H/M.	Small village. Good order.
RALENGRE	TUEN	V.C.(P)	A very good village. Credit to them. Roads very good.
BRIEMPENE	KON	V.C.	Has little interest. Village poor. Village 5 minutes walk from school but non in attendance.
MIASOMAE	AU	V.C.	VILLAGE IN GOOD ORDER, but Au does little work.
SUIKNAI	TONA	H/M.	Poor type. Village kept in order by ex-A.B.C. boys.
KONKONDA	TARI	V.C.	Village good. V.C. quiet type but co-operative.
MEPU.	UREM	H/M.	Village in good order.
WADIMRAE	DEKURI	H/M.	A hamlet only. Dekuri useless.
GRE	WOSE	H/M.	Wose TRYING TO GET THings done, but does not have any support.

APPENDIX "B"

CARRYING TIMES AND CONDITION OF ROADS

FROM	TO	TIME	ROAD CONDITION
KIUNGA	TUIDEMASUK	2.30	In flooded cond. Usual time I.50
TUIDEMASUK	GREDEMASUK	4.00	Road good where not under water.
GREDEMASUK	TMINSIURE	I.30	Good. Bridges fair.
TMINSIURE	GUERETMIN	5.00	Good, when distance considered.
GUERETMON	GIPONAIN	2.00	Road fair.
GIPONAI	TMINGONDOK	I.30	Poor road.
TMINGONDOK	DRIMGAS	2.30	Good condition.
DRIMGAS	TUPENSOMAE	I.30	Very poor.
DRIMGAS	GREPE	4.000	Only a pig track. Duo to this, patrol arrived at 2000 hrs.
GRUPE	WISUAMENGRE	I.00	Good. Easy walking.
WISUAMENGRE	GRIENGAS	2.00	Poor. Badly flooded.
GRIENGAS	SOMAIDEMASUK	I.00	Good. One part flooded.
SOMAIDEMASUK	GATUMSON	E.30	Good conditions.
GATUMSON	RALENGRE	0.30	Completely clearddd
RALENGRE	BRIEMPENE	0.45	Some. Easy walking.
RUMGINAE	MIASOMAE	2.00	Good all the way.
MIASOMAE	SIUKNAE	4.30	Poor. Patrol cut its own.
SIUKNAE	KONKONDA	5.30	As above. No work done.
KONXONDA	KIUNGA	6.30	Fair.
KIUNGA	WADIMRAE	I.00	Flooded but fair.
WADIMRAE	GRE	2.30	Some very good. Numerous flooded sections.

APPENDIX "C"

LABOUR STATISTICS AND RECRUITING - SOUTH AWIN - KIUNGA - APRIL 1959.

VILLAGE	TOTAL MALES	MALE ADULTS	MALES 16-45	AT WORK	% MALE ADULTS AT WORK	% MALES 16-45 AT WORK.
TUIDEMASUK	21	11	11	5	45	45
GREDEMASUK	49	19	14	3	16	21
TMINSIURE	33	18	17	3	17	18
GURRETMIN	54	31	31	8	26	26
GIPONAI	53	30	27	5	17	18
TKINGONDOK	38	23	19	7	30	37
DRIMGAS	46	29	23	3	10	13
TUPENSOMAE	37	26	19	1	4	5
GRUP	71	38	30	9	24	30
WISUAMENGRE	36	19	17	3	16	18
GRIENGAS	55	30	30	1	3	10
SOMAIDEMASUK	50	33	23	NIL	NIL	NIL
GATUMSON	21	14	10	6	43	43
RALENGRE	39	16	14	1	6	7
BRIEMPENE	21	15	12	3	20	25
MIASOMAE	41	20	19	5	25	26
SUIKNAE	27	19	13	3	16	23
KONKONDA	48	20	18	6	30	33
MEPU	12	9	7	3	33	43
WADIMRAE	8	5	5	2	40	40
GRE	23	13	10	2	15	20
No. at Work & Av. %.			79		21%	24%

Kisumu
Kisii
Kericho
Nandi
Kakamega
Maseno
Luanda
Kisumu
Kisumu
Kisumu

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

WK 18. YEAR 1959. SOUTH AWIN. CENSUS DIVISION - KINGA - WESTERN DIST.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1–4		5–8		9–13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
TUIDEMASUK	6/4/59		I												I					I	5				2				3	II	2	I5		I3		8	7	6	I6	44
GREDEMASUK	6/4/59	2			I									I						I			3		5				8	I4	II	30	5	26		25	27	I6	34	110
TMINSIURE	7/4/59	2																			2		I						8	I7	3	2I		I3		I5	I3	I5	20	66
GUERETMIN	8/4/59	2	3		I	I								2	2				4	I			8		I				I3	33	II	25		22		22	I6	23	29	99.
GIPONAI	9/4/59	2	2														2	5	I				5		I				I0	27	I2	20		23		22	I8	25	28	99
TMINGONDOK	9/4/59	I	I				I		I			5	2						I	3			7		I				8	I9	9	I5		20		I4	I9	I6	20	77
BRINGAS	I0/4/59	I	2					I					I										3		2				II	23	7	I8		24		I5	I5	26	I6	80
TUPENSOMAE	I0/4/59		4									2							I	3			I						8	I9	3	24	I	22		3I	27	29	40	60
GRUZE	II/4/59	2	4								I	I					2	9					9		2				22	30	II	32	2	30		II	I4	25	28	138
[illegible]AMENGRE	II/4/59	2	I				2					2							8	I0			3						8	I7	I	20	I	I8		I7	I0	I6	23	69
GRIENGAS	I2/4/59	2	6	I	I													2	I				I		I				9	30	I6	30	I	28		I9	38	29	37	121
SOMAIDEMASUK	I2/4/59	I	I									I	I				4	2	2	5									9	23	5	20		28		I7	I4	33	29	93
GATUMSON	I2/4/59	I										I	I						I				6						3	I4	3	9	I	I0		7	8	8	III	40
RALENGRE	I3/4/59	2	I									2							3				I						I0	I4	6	I6	2	I8		23	I4	I5	2I	74
BRIEMPENE	I3/4/59		I														I						3						5	I2	2	I4	I	I2		6	9	I2	I7	47
MIASOMAE	I5/4/59		I												3				3	7	5								II	I9	3	22		30		2I	I5	I5	23	79.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—7058/7.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students														
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							
SUIKNAI	15/4/59													I	2						I		2		I		4	I		I	5	I3	6	I9	2	20		7	I2	I6	28	64	27+37
KONKONDA	I7/4/59	2												2	I			2					6				2	4	3	I	II	I8	I0	20	I	25		23	II	I4	26	90	48+42
MEPU	I8/4/59														I			I	2	2	3						3				3	3	2	2	Im	8		-	6	6	I0	28	12+16
WADIMRAE	2I/4/59											I		I							I	2									I	5	I	5		3		3	2	3	3	I7	8+9
GRE	2I/4/59							I				I						2	4		2				2						8	9	5	I2		I2		II	I6	I0	I6	55	27+32
		22	30	I	3	I		4	I			3	I	2I	I5			II	2823		37	25	54		24	5	3	2	I75	376	I3I	496	I85	92	3I	7	309	360	472		
																																					783		787		
																																				TOTAL			1570		

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30-I/100

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

6th. May 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL NO. 6-58/59 KIUNGA SOUTH AWIN DIVISION CONDUCTED BY Mr. D.E.FENTON C.P.O.

I. Enclosed please find 3 copies of this above report together with maps, village population registers and camping allowance claim.

2. BIAK Thursday 8th:-
Only three of these men speak Motuan. Station interpreter for the area, and two station labour from the group.

Tuesday 14th:-
Mission house survey will be forwarded yours under separate cover when completed.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS
Par 3 Bride Price
I have arranged to hold a meeting of local village officials and headmen to get them to try and settle on a reasonable bride price themselves. Young repatriate labourers have been paying up to £25 plus goods, and as Mr. Fenton points out, this price takes all of a young mans earnings from coastal employment.

Par 5 "Telefomin Men"
These people are YAGAMKAIYAKS and MANIOMKAIYAKS from 30 miles south of the border in the ranges between the FLY and the head of the MEKRIVER. I arranged with an interpreter and two station labour from that area proceeding on leave a month or so back to bring out any volunteers to visit the station for a month or so as "Trainees" as very few people from this area have outside contact. The men and young lads are still at Kiunga and have shown no inclination to leave as yet. The "Trainees" will be paid in trade and allowed to leave whenever they wish to do so.

Par 6 Gum Copal.
I am getting Mr. Fenton to conduct a series of experiments on trees in the vicinity of the station to see if trees can be made to bleed the gum. Scouring, bruising, breaking limbs and boring holes etc., If the trees could be regularly tapped it may be possible to establish small plantations to supply regular sources of income.

4. EDUCATION
The fact that there are only five students at the U.F.M. Rumginae which is located in this Division is indicative of the degree of influence the Mission has over these people. Mission influence is more concentrated(although still slight) down along the Ok Mart.

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There is only a total population of 250 persons within a days walking range of Kiunga and this presents a difficult native food situation for us. Ground for gardens around the station is very limited and of poor quality. I have temporarily loaned our 22ft. launch to Mr. Browne in Lake Murray, as his immediate need is greater than ours, I intend withdrawing the boat to Kiunga even if the Lake Murray boat has not arrive) so that I can use same to collect food from more distant villages and keep a good supply up for station school and station airstrip, and road projects which will employ contract labour.

5. HEALTH

During the past year regular D.M.A. and Medical patrols in conjunction with the fact that the area is between Rumginae U.F.M. and Kiunga have made for this good record. A positions which contrasts with more distant Divisions where health is poorer mainly due to the lack of sufficient aid-posts.

6. CRIME AND COMPLAINTS.

One murder from ORE village some months back. This case has already been forwarded to Daru. Otherwise, as stated, a law abiding community.

7. AGRICULTURE

The D.A.O. has promised me more coffee seed as most of the seed we have planted to date has not even germinated. The D.A.O. is also forwarding several bags of peanuts for trial planting with a view to establishing these as a cash crop.

The coconut trees have only been planted a few years.

Gum copal is now being purchased at Kiunga at 3d per pound, but little has been brought forward to date.

There is only one young "billy" on the station now. The others have been destroyed. We could do with a complete new herd of goats of goats, and directions as to drenching.

The usual Sweat Bees are in evidence much to our personal discomfort. I myself have seen no other type of bees so far.

Peanuts, gum copal and coffee appear to offer the best possibilities for economic development.

8. CENSUS

Census figures for the last patrol were not compilled and comparisons are not available.

9. VILLAGE CONSTABLES

The necessary action, where applicable, will be taken as soon as Village Constable records forwarded yours for recommendations last August are returned. (KGA 14-2-2 27/8/58 refers.)

10. ROADS

Standing instructions have been entered in all books that bridle paths are to be cleaned and improved every Monday.

11. LABOUR STATISTICS.

Necessary action to curtail further recruiting in the villages, where high recruitment levels now exist, will be taken here.

This was Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Fenton's first SOLO patrol, and he has done a good job.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: ZO-1/143.

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA, W.D..

1st April,1959.

Mr.D.Fenton,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL NO.6 of 59/60 KIUNGA

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the SOUTH AMIN Census Division on Monday 6th April.

2. Take with you sufficient stores and trade goods for approximately 16 days.

3. Take L/Cpl.SOSU, Constables MOISU, KONEKARI and the AMIN Constable AUTUKI with you.

The Government AMIN Interpreter ASAN is also to accompany you.

4. Take the Patrol Copy of Tax Census Sheets for the South Amin Division, the Tax Exemption Sheets which I have signed, and Tax Adjustment Advice Book with you.

On returning to the station, the Station Copy of the corresponding Tax Census Sheets is to be adjusted in accordance with amendments made to the Patrol Copy.

5. All Court cases are to be sent to Kiunga.

6. Read through previous Patrol Reports on the area before you go.

7. Attach Appendecies to your report in relation to Village Officials, Labour Statistics and Carrying Times. Refer my report No.6-33/59 for these.

8. All seriously ill and those with bad sores are to be sent to either the U.F.M. RUMGINAE or KIUNGA; whichever place is closer from the Village concerned.

9. Devote a section of your report to each of the following topics: NATIVE AFFAIRS, CRIME and COMPLAINTS, VILLAGE OFFICIALS (APPENDIX), NATIVE HOUSING and VILLAGES, ROADS and BRIDGES, AGRICULTURE, REST HOUSES and POLICE BARRACKS, EDUCATION, LABOUR (APPENDIX), MEDICAL and HEALTH, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT and POTENTIAL, BRIDE PRICE.

10. Check to see that all Villages are in a clean and sanitary condition and if same are not, leave a Constable behind to effect immediate improvements.

11. Note the position in regard to food supply and report on areas where food supplies are short or will be short in the future. If sago stands are not in plentiful supply encourage the people to plant new trees as they cut trees down.

(R.McBride)
(illegible)
Officer in Charge

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

WK 16 YEAR 1959 SOUTH AWIN CENSUS DIVISION - KINGA - WESTERN DIST

Govt. Print.—7169/10.59.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Gov		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SUIDENASUK	6/4/59		1												1				1		5				2				3	11	2	15		13		6	7	6	18	44
INEDENASUK	6/4/59	2	2		1									1					1				3		5				8	14	11	30	5	26		25	27	16	34	110
TSINSIUKE	7/4/59	2																			2		1						8	17	8	21		18		15	13	15	20	66
WUSETSIN	8/4/59	2	3		1	1								2	2				4	1			8		1				13	33	11	13		22		16	23	29		99
SIPONAI	9/4/59	2	2														2	3	1				6		1				10	27	12	20		15		22	16	23		99
TSINCONIOK	9/4/59	1	1					1				1		5	2				1	3			7		1				8	19	9	15		20		14	19	16	20	77
DRINGAS	10/4/59	1	2						1						1								5		2				11	23	7	18		24		15	15	26	16	30
PUPENSOMAS	10/4/59		4											2					1	3			1						8	19	8	24	1	22		31	27	29	40	30
INUPS	11/4/59	2	4									1	1				2	2					9		2				22	30	11	32	2	30		11	14	25	29	178
TSISAMENGUS	11/4/59	2	1				2							2					6	10			3						8	17	7	20	1	18		17	10	16	25	69
PRINGAS	12/4/59	2	3	1	1													2	1				1		1				9	30	16	30	1	28		19	33	29	37	121
SOMAIDENASUK	12/4/59	1	1											1	1		4	2	2	3									9	23	5	20		18		17	14	33	29	93
BAGUNSOK	12/4/59	1												1	1				1				6						5	14	5	9	1	10		7	8	8	11	40
KALESORE	13/4/59	2	1											2					5				1						10	14	6	16	2	18		23	14	15	21	74
BRIMPENG	13/4/59		1														1	1					3						5	12	2	14	1	12		6	9	12	17	47
ATASOMAS	15/4/59		1												3				3	7	5								11	19	3	22		20		21	15	15	23	74

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Govt. Print.—7038/7.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children born last year		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
																																							2437
SUIKRAY	18/4/59													I	5					I	2		I		4	I		I	6	13	8	19	2	20		7	12	16	28	64
KONKONDA	19/4/59	2												2	I		2				6				2	4	3	I	11	18	7	20	I	25		23	17	14	26	90
NEFU	18/4/59														I		I	2	2	3			3						3	6	2	9	1	6		-	6	5	10	27
WADYNRAE	21/4/59											I		I					I	2									1	5	1	5		3		3	2	3	3	17
ORS	21/4/59							I				I					2	4		2			2						8	9	5	12		12		11	16	10	16	55
		22	30	I	5	I		4	I			5	I	21	18		II	25	57	26	54		84		3	5	2	176	376	131	408	18	398		317	306	160	472	
																																			783		787		

TOTAL 1570

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H.Q. Copy

30. 4. 60

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WESTERN..... Report No.....7 - 58/59.....

Patrol Conducted by.....B.McBRIDE P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....NINGGIRUM CENSUS DIVISION KIUNGA SUB DISTRICT.....

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

Natives....8 POLICE I INTERPRETER.

Duration—From....8../..5..../1958....to...7.../..6../1958...

Number of Days.....31.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.56..

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

Map Reference....FOURMIL BLUCHER - PATROL MAP ENCLOSED.....

Objects of Patrol....EXTENSION OF INFLUENCE ; APPREHENSION OF KILLER

.....INITIAL CENSUS MAJORITY OF VILLAGES.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30-4660

XXXXXXX

KOMEDOBU
17th September, 1959

District Officer,
Western District,
DARU

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 7/58-59

Your District, with the exception of two others, compares more than favourably with the rest, as regards patrol activity.

The people described must be of a fairly peaceful disposition if conditions are as satisfactory as reported, after so little concentrated patrolling. It is obvious that repatriates have had excellent influence on their fellows.

The policy of sending native police on circuit as suggested, needs to be carefully considered before implementation. It is a highly controversial proposition with arguments for and against - mostly against.

Old type census books are no longer available, but what might be called "Village Advice and Instruction Books" are with the Government Printer and will be issued in lieu.

Again, with reference to GUM collection, it is better to await the information as to whether there is a market for it, before too much encouragement is given to the project. In the Kikiua Sub-District, European Traders on the Island of Sudest were left with no market at all after stockpiling when the price was reasonable. That was in 1958.

Patrol Reports are not vehicles for requests of executive action. If you consider from your experience on the job that Mr. McBride's request for police reinforcements is justified, please submit by separate memorandum.

I presume you are already in receipt of the Telefomin Report of the patrol into your District. Prints of the map have already been forwarded to you from here.

A very useful patrol and I would like your views on the proposition for a Patrol Post when further surveys are conducted in that area.

(A.A.R. Roberts)
Director

63/2700

8.4.60

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPVR/MKL.

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-2.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
21 JUL 1959

District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

3rd. July, 1959.

Memorandum to:-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject: KIUNGA PATROL REPORT - No.7 of 1958-59.

Reference: Patrol Report enclosed.

This report has been presented in the old form as this area is, as yet, not well known. It would seem that labour repatriates are doing, and can do, much to advance things in this area, that is in conjunction with regular patrolling. It is unfortunate that housing determines the possible staff at Kiunga as the area is great and much is to be done within the sub-district. Police and P.I.R. will be approached as suggested, however it is doubtful as to whether the recruits could fulfill the requirements.

Whilst the mission can build and use the proposed airstrip at AUWUTIT it would have to be built to D.C.A. specifications if it is to be used commercially and I doubt that 1800 feet is long enough. In any case further investigation is being made into this matter and it is hoped that a strip can be constructed as a base camp could bemade here. I heartily agree with Mr. McBride's remarks concerning the necessity of a DC3 strip at Kiunga - as regards the opening up of the sub-district. Funds were asked for this project during the current financial year however I have reason to believe that these were not granted.

D.C.A. has stated that charters cannot operate out of RUMGINAE, so that Mr. McBride cannot use the Cessna for his proposed survey of the HINDENBURG - UPPER FLY and STRICKLAND areas however it may be possible to charter the Otter, and this is being investigated. A move is now under way to ask for an increase in the police strength of the Western District as the present emphasis upon patrolling and other field duties has shown up the inadequacy of the present police strength and has been a limiting factor upon such activity. Mr. McBride's request for a Native Agricultural Assistant will be met when and if such staff become available; as previously mentioned, one of the factors mainly responsible for the retarding of economic development in the Western Distric has been the chronic shortage of native field staff in the Agricultural Department.

(F.P.V.ROBB.)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

12th June, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District
DARU.

PATROL NO. 7-58/59 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting : B.McBride, Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying : 8 members R.P.&.N.G.C.
2 N.M.O'S.
1 Interpreter- OK BIRI-
1 Personal Servant
8 Permanent NINGGIRUM Carriers.

Area Patrolled : NINGGIRUM Census Division of the KIUNGA Sub-District.

Duration : 8/5/59 to 7/6/59
31 days

Area Last Patrolled : D.N.A. 1956
P.M.D. None recorded.

Map Reference : FOURMIL BLUCHER. Patrol Map Enclosed.

Objects of Patrol : Extension of Influence.
Initial Census Majority Villages.
Apprenhsion of killer.

Results of Patrol : As shown herein.

B.McBride
(Patrol Officer)

INTRODUCTION:

The NINGGIRUM or NORTH OKTEDI Division lies between the NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA border to the West and the ALICE river to the East. To the North, West of the ALICE river, the STAR and HINDENBURG escarptments which rise abruptly for four or five thousand feet form x natural barriers to any(if any) population that may be located in the main ranges themselves. The lower reaches of the OK BIRIM river forms a natural barrier with the YUNGGUN speaking people to the South(SOUTHOKTEDI DIVISION) and accross the ALICE river to the South-East lies the WEST AWIN Division.

The major streams in the area: The BIRIM; the TARIM; the TAOP(TAUB); the AWUT; the MUNGA and the ALICE itself all of which flow in a generally Southern direction govern the topography of the country. The main ridges run generally North-South and are interlaced to the East and West by innumerable minor ridges between the tributaries which feed the main rivers. Villages in the South lie at about 800 feet above sea level and the altitude increases up to 2,000 feet as one proceeds North. The homestead of GOROKIMOK (to combine with KUNGUIT) is located at over 3,000 feet in precipitious limestone country but this is exceptional. Precipitious ridges do cover the whole area and taper off in the South to merge into the vast flatlands that extend to the coast.

Although various dialects are spoken in the Division(see NATIVE AFFAIRS) the variations are not so wide as to make it impossible for anyone to speak to anyone else. Culture throughout the Division is homogeneous the people living in the mode of their AWIN neighbours.

I had intended exploring that section of the main ranges to the immediate North of KUNGUIT if population was reported or if any tracks were existing. A sheer escarptment rising for several thousand feet deterred any notions of haphazard investigation and neither tracks nor population were reported. Two old men from KUNGUIT stated that tracks did lead up past Mt AREM and into NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA to a large(?) uncontacted population in the high mountain valleys of that Territory. This population was reported as eight days from KUNGUIT. If there are any people in the valleys of the STAR and HINDENBURGS(West of the ALICE river) they could probably best be contacted from the OK MENGA and ARIP headwaters where the ALICE rises. Population has already been contacted in the ARIP valley("FAEWOMIN") by Messrs KENT and BOTTRILL. A route due North of the NINGGIRUM does not seem practicable. The waters from these mountain valleys may of course partly drain into the SEPIK- maps held here give no clear indication.

PATROL DIARY:

Friday 8th May:

KIUNGA to SIUKNAI 8½ hours

Saturday 9th May:

To SENAMADE 2.30 hours. To DANDAE 3.30 hrs. To IPOKNAI 1 hr.

Sunday 10th May:

To MATKOMRAE 1 hour. To MILIMGIRI 1.35 hours.

Monday 11th May:

To IERKENAI 1.15 hours. To ALICE river 1.30 hours.

ALICE in flood. Two hours building rafts and crossing the first channel. Thirty minutes up the Island. Five hours taken to obtain canoes, lash them together, and ferry gear and personnel accross the 300 yards wide swift flowing river at the OKBIRIM junction. Fifteen minutes to BRIMBKAMBA.

Tuesday 12th May:

To GARADIMOK in 1.30 hrs. Self to KUNGUIT over newly cut track in 2 hours. DUTCH Priest reported as in the village had left this morning. Returned to GARADIMOK.

Wednesday 13th May:

Crossed the OK BIRIM to enter the NINGGIRUM . To TIKAM in 2 hours. Met Mr. B.TUCKER of the U.F.M. RUMGINAE.

Thursday 14th May:

Mr.Tucker to RUMGINAE. Census TIKAM. To WOMBON in 30 minutes. Rain from 3pm continued throughout the night.

Friday 15th May:

Radio contact with LAKE MURRAY established. Advised ETA M.V.ELEVALA and runners out for recruits.

To AUWUTIT hamlet over bush track in 1.15 hours. Census of small hamlet then survey of prospective light aircraft strip. Returned to WOMBON.

Saturday 16th May:

All 43 recruits for the coast despatched. Radio contact established with U.F.M. RUMGINAE. Census WOMBON.

Sunday 17th May:

To TENGKIM in 1 hour. Census
To BIKIM in 30 minutes. Census.

Monday 18th May:

To MINIPON in 40 minutes. Census.
To HUKIM in 45 minutes. Census.
To BWAKIM in 40 minutes. Clear view of main ranges.

Tuesday 19th May:

Census BWAKIM. Constable and N.M.O. left to establish BASE AID POST. Two hours to DEIKUI- held up bridging the AWUT river. Census.

Wednesday 20th May:

Up along the ridge to AMARE(1,800 ft.? in 1.5 hours. Left gear and to SAVAEVON in 50 minutes. Census. Returned to AMARE and completed census.

Thursday 21st May:

Down sharply to the OK TARIM. Bridge built. To IRIMKUI. Total time 2.40 hours. Village within a mile or so of the border. Census.

Crossed the OK GEN and up to the homestead of KARAKUWIE arriving 5 pm. Camped. Census of homestead in IRIMKUI book.

Friday 22nd May:

Police to KARAPGUN homestaed to advise two families to report SAWANAM. To KOROMKO homestead in 1 hour(1 house). Using a man from KARAKUWIE as guide along the bush pad to KARAPGUN for 1 hour thence off to the East over an oveggrown pad through rough country to descend to the OK TARIM. River bridged and climbed to SAWANAM. Total time 9 hours. Police and people from KARAPGUN in late.

Saturday 23rd May:

Initial Census. To KAIUMGUIN in 2.15 hours.

Sunday 24th May:

Initial Census. To KUNGUIT in 2.30 over a very poor track. Very few present.

Monday 25th May:

Drying out clothes and gear after a week in the rain. Carriers working sago as little food. Runners to disfant homesteads.

Tuesday 26th May:

Initial Census. To DERONGO over fair track in 3.30 hours.

Wednesday 27th May:

Police out for stragglers. Patients collected under escort to BUTIPKAWOK. Three police to GORIKOMOK and WOGO homesteads to get people into DUOMBONKIM. Heavy rains and few arrived in.

Thursday 28th May:

Initial Census. Followed an overgrown pad for 4.30 hours through rough country to arrive DUOMBONKIM. (A section of this track passes through a subterranian stream in limestone country.)

Friday 29th May:

Initial census commenced. Three constables and half supplies to MONGOLAVURAM. Police to build bridges and rafts where need be. Census completed when three Constables sent out on 27th arrived in with 28 people.

Saturday 30th May:

Cutting through an over-grown pad and over ridges to the OK IRUP(Bridged) and thence on to cross the OK MUNGA on rafts. Continued through broken country to MONGOLAVURAM. Total time 5 hours, bridges and rafts already built by police. Two Constables in from building rafts on TWINKWI track. Police and headmen out to gather stragglers.

Sunday 31st May:

Constable, Interpreter and guides to BUTIPKAWOK to build more bridges and rafts. Two Constables, Interpreter and guides to TWINKWI to advise of patrol's approach. Initial Census.

Departed 12 noon and reached the OK MUNGA in 1 hour. Two hours to negotiate the flooded stream on rafts already built. Thence accross a series of ridges by means of a shocking track to arrive TWINKWI 7.10 pm.

Monday 1st June:

Two Constables along the KAUKWI-WUWUNGO-WOGAM-ALICE-DALI-TAMARO track to advise people of the patrol and to build canoes for the ALICE crossing.

Census TWINKWI. By route of another over-grown pad, cutting much secondary growth and vines, and over very dissected terrain to arrive at the OK TAOP in 4 hours. Luckily this stream NOT in flood and all over in a half hour. Climbed for an hour to BUTIPKAWON. Excellent view of the main ranges.

Tuesday 2nd June:

Census. Over a good track to BWAKIM in 2.30 hours.

Wednesday 3rd June:

Patients remaining at BASE AID POST under escort to KIUNGA.
Constable and N.M.O. from BASE AID POST to SOUTH OKTEDI to joing Patrol 8-58/59. Main patrol to KAUKWI in 6 hours. 1.45 hours of this taken in bridging the flooded OK TAOP. 7 ft tree snake killed in one of the trees felled accross the stream. Census KAUKWI.

Thursday 4th June:

Along a good track to reach WUWUNGO in 1 hour. Census.
To WOGAM by good track in 1 hour. Census.

Friday 5th June:

Accross numerous ridges to the ALICE or OK TI as it is called here. Crossing made on lashed canoes with platform made by police. Inland and up to reach DALI 35 minutes from the river. Total time 6 hours. Census of 35 villagers.

To TOMARO in 1.30 hours. Census of 26 souls in the community. Arrested male BERETANG-GUNEUK for killing of female GNALMIP-BITANG.

Saturday 6th June:

Lance-Corporal with two Constables and gear by road to KIUNGA.
Self with one sick Constable and two KIKORI river Constables. by close lashed double canoe down the rapid ALICE river to KOKONDA.

Left TAMARO 0910 hours.	
Passed HOSOLKONGU creek entrance	0925 hours.
Passed OK TAOP Junction	0925 hours.
Passed OK BIRIM Junction	1010 hours.
Passed OK KAMAN Junction	1050 hours.
Passed OK MART Junction	1500 hours.
Reached KOKONDA- SOUTH AWIN-	1750 hours.

Sunday 7th June:

To KIUNGA in 6 hours carry. Track flooded in parts by the FLY river.

Monday 8th June:

Lance Corporal and gear arrived in late in the afternoon.

Patrol Terminated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Patrols led by Messrs EARLE, HOSKINGS, BAKER and KENT have visited parts of the Division Post-war. The last patrol, conducted by Messrs HARRIS and POPLE in 1956, covered the whole area and established contact with many of the people previously not visited. The people in the villages between TIKAM and WOMBON-AMARE (956 names recorded) comprise half of the enumerated population and have been subject to both DUTCH and AUSTRALIAN influence. These same people have been visited much more frequently than those located to the North of AMARE and those along the tracks to the East near the OK MUNGA and the ALICE itself where patrols have visited at most twice and usually once.

Administration influence is therefore spread in varying degree but in no section could the people be classified as "UNCONTROLLED". Tribal fighting has long since ceased and killings (reported) have been very few indeed. One killer was arrested by this patrol(without any difficulties) and the killing previous to this (in which cannabilism was involved) was reported and the parties brought to justice in 1954. Taking into consideration the frequency and degree of contact in this remote area the Native Situation is satisfactory. An armed escort would not be required for Missionaries or other visitors.

Three main dialects are spoken in the Division but variations are not so wide and people from all sections can converse with each other. The main dialect is the NINGGIRUM itself which is spoken by over 1,500 of the people. The other dialects, the KATIWA and the KAUTAPKA, are only spoken by a few hundred villagers. Appendix 'C' indicates which dialects are spoken where. A fairly accurate COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY is attached to Appendix B (P.35-36) of Mr. KENTS' STAR MOUNTAINS PATROL KIUNGA No. 4 of 1954/55.

ADWUTIT hamlet at the junction of the BIRIM and AWUT rivers (population 28 and censused with WOMBON) consists partly of YUNGGUM speaking people (SOUTH OKTEDI DIVISION) and partly of NINGGIRUM people. MOTUAN speaking interpreters are available in the lower NINGGIRUM and odd repatriate labourers further North have a smattering of MOTUAN too. AWIN speaking NINGGIRUMS are available in the village of DALI West of the ALICE river and a few men from KOROKIOK homestead (KUNGUIT area) have trade language contacts with the FAIWORI and/or FAEWOMIN accross the ALICE river in the HINDENBURGS to the North-East.

In years past a few recruits have been taken to the Coast from the South of the Division whilst other have carried for A.P.C. survey teams in both NETHERLANDS and AUSTRALIAN NEW GUINEA. Mr. HARRIS recruited a sprinkling of men for coastal employement from villages in the North and the East and these men have now returned laden with the usual goods. Since December last we have managed to get out 90 recruits mainly from areas previously recruited and a further 20 to be sent out on the next boat should see some recruits out from all villages. When these recruits return from employement there should be a decided uplift in general outlook and village affairs whilst not to be overlooked is increased food production through the introduction of more steel. Repatriate labourers(though at present few) are already making their presence felt in their attempts to get proper villages organised, clear tracks, and build reasonable Rest-Houses and Barracks. In the lower Ninggirum they were also instrumental in bringing forth the sick and the diseased hidden from patrol members.

In brief then the majority of the people still live in a narrow isolated sphere around their individual homesteads and the immediate task is to break up this sense of isolation by coaxing the people into proper villages and getting good walking tracks into the Division. Planned increase in Patrol tempo in conjuction with regular recruiting and better tracks through the AWIN Divisions will

bring us closer to these people and allow them to visit us more frequently. The ideal of course would be a Patrol Base at the proposed AUWUTIT airstrip site which could be opened for two to three months a year.

BORDER MOVEMENTS & AFFAIRS:

Only one male child student from the village of IRIMKUI was absent from the Division in NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA. He was attending a Catholic Mission school just over the line. Only two NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA natives were sighted and reported as being in our Territory. Well cut tracks from most of the border villages lead into DUTCH NEW GUINEA- a legacy left from previous DUTCH Administration accross out border. Normal inter-village contacts accross the border continue but no recent inter-Territorial marriages or migrations have occurred. Border Affairs are normal and good.

As reported by Mr. BOTTRILL(P.R. 2/55-56 p.13) and Mr. HARRIS (P.R. 4-56/57 P.9.) services provided by the NETHERLANDS ADMINISTRATION contrast sharply with out services in the same region. The DUTCH have already established the people in substantial villages in which Catholic Mission schools have been established and regular health services are provided. Well cut and graded tracks reach out all the way from MINDIPTANA and their larger staff allows for more regular patrolling. We will only be able to get similar service to our NINGGIRUMS by increasing the KIUNGA POLICE strength(to get tracks improved) and by the establishment of AIRSTRIPS at KIUNGA and AUWUTIT through which either Administration and/or Mission Schools and Aid Post can be supplied.

CRIME & COMPLAINTS:

Reported crime in the NINGGIRUM is negligible. To my knowledge only two cases have been dealt with to date and these have both involved killings. In the more remote area of the NINGGIRUM crime may occur that is not reported- cf. with a recent killing in the SOUTH AWIN DIVISION near KIUNGA that was only brought to notice when it reached the ears of ASAN our Official Interpreter.

One could hear dozens of cases under Census Evasion but I do not consider them warranted at this stage. Summary fines in kind or a few days carring is quite effective.

I intend sending two Police on circut every few months to start improving tracks and show the people that we are not forgetting them.

"VILLAGES"; REST HOUSES: NATIVE HOUSING:

There are at present 24 "Village" sites in the Division and such consist mainly of only a Rest House, Police Barracks and sundry Houses to shelter people during a patrols' visit. By far the bulk of the population still live in individual homesteads scattered adlibitum amongst the precipitious ridges. In the lower NINGGIRUM villages are starting to take shape and in all areas visited this tendency was encouraged.

Rest Houses and Police Barracks in varying states of repair were found at all Census Points and where necessary the people were requested to make the necessary repairs or improvements. The next ROUTINE Patrol should not have to carry canvas. In four remote areas where good new shelters had been built the headman was given a bush knife and sundry trade goods as a sign of appreciation and encouragement.

Practically all of the houses on homestead sites are still built on top of a central tree stump support and are as often as not 20 feet above ground level. Spindly posts measuring about three inches in diamater form extra supports. Sago thatch, split sago walls and very fine GORU flooring is used in construction. Fire places- usually several to each house- are always recessed under the floors and a ladder and trap-door form the means of entry. Houses are divided into mens' and womens' sleeping compartments- the mens' by far the larger compartment- and, except for odd peep-holes there are no windows. The accumulated rubbish of years is usually seens hanging down from the floor. Except for the flooring (which is the best I have seen) the houses have little to commend them now that fighting has ceased. They are smoke traps and the spindly posts have to be braced every time there is a strong wind. Houses in the "Villages" are built after the same fashion but as tree stumps are not always available and the spindly posts only are used these houses gradually lean over until they reach the point of no return. At WOGAI one of these houses actually collapsed at night whilst the patrol was in the village. Luckily no one was hurt.

It is somewhat of a novelty in my experience to try and get people to build closer to the ground instead of up off the ground. In all areas I recommended that houses in "Villages" be built within six feet of the ground and supported by substantial posts . Instructions re clearing bush around village sites; building latrines; burning rubbish and keeping houses clean were issued and entered in all books.

Adequate supplies of clean water are available in all areas even in time of flood.

CEMETRIES:

One burial platform was brought to notice although I had been assured that the practise had been abondoned. Several instances of burials under houses located on remote homesteads were also noted by members of the patrol. Instructions concerning clearing cemetry sites near proposed village sites and interning bodies therein were issued and entered in all books. It will take a few more patrols and possibly a few prosecutions to stamp out present burial practices in remote areas.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A complete list of Village Constables and Headmen is attached on Appendix 'A'. Uniforms to date have only been issued along the border in the lower NINGGIRUM which area has been most frequently visited. BOT-NAKVENG of NIMTPON and NANA-HAKAP of WUWONGO in this same area were appointed on six months probation by the patrol. Further recommendations will be made as the headmen become more aware of their obligations and responsibilities.

As could be expected officials will require firm support for some years to come. Both officials and headmen have been instructed to report on village affairs to me at Kiunga at least once every six months as in the past they have rarely(sometimes never) visited the Sub-District Headquarters. To the North and East of AMARE headmen are still very bewildered and not particularly helpful.

POLICE & P.I.R. RECRUITS:

It is suggested that these authorities be contacted with the view to recruiting a few members from this border area as none have

been selected to date. A few suitable MOTUAN speakers are available but none of the people understand PIDGIN ENGLISH.

CENSUS & STATISTICS:

There are at present twentyfour census points in the NINGGIRUM with an enumerated population of 1968 or an average of 82 per village. Male totals exceed female totals by 417 but these figures will probably level out as future census patrol are conducted. Estimating on the basis that female totals will approximate male totals and that perhaps another 200 stragglers have yet to be accounted for the Grand total for the Division may approximate nearly 2,500 persons.

Initial census was conducted in fourteen of the twentyfour villages which, together with new names recorded in former books, made for an increase of 1068 over the last census figures. (Births over deaths not included)

In relation to compiling initial census in the areas yet to be visited in the Sub-District it is requested that 200 Census Books be made available to KIUNGA and 50 such books to LAKE MURRAY. These books are invaluable for recording local information and instructions and are regarded as important by the people themselves as books give them a sign of recognition.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:

The UNEVANGELISED FIELDS MISSION people from RUMGINAE on the OK MART have visited a few villages in the lower NINGGIRUM and have recently obtained one male student from TIKAM for schooling. Two boys from BWAKIM are boarders at KIUNGA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL and one boy from IRIMKUI attends a Dutch Catholic Mission School over the border.

THE U.F.M. people from RUMGINAE are interested in locating an outstation at AUWUTIT when the strip is constructed(see AIRFIELDS). As they already have a light aircraft strip at RUMGINAE their supply problem would not be too difficult. The ALICE river is of course impossible for launch traffic this far up as it is full of rock-bars and snags.

I take it that the Roman Catholic Mission may also be interested in the NINGGIRUM as I have received a letter from a Canadian Priest making enquiries re possible Mission sites in the KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT. If the Catholic Mission people are interested in the NINGGIRUM their only practical means of ingress is through this same proposed AUWUTIT strip site. (See further remarks under AIRSTRIPS).

My P.R.No 8-58/59 and my diary herein of 14th May refers. Dutch Catholic Fathers still visit the South Okteda Village of KUNGIM where a NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA NATIVE Catholic Mission school is installed. There are no Dutch Schools in the NINGGIRUM itself nor do Priests visit our Territory in this area.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

A few pigs are in evidence in all villages but most are kept around the homesteads. In the lower NINGGIRUM there is a little poultry. Wild pig is reported as being fairly plentiful and the whole area is good pigeon country. There are fish and eels in all the streams but no fish traps were noted. Fish are only trapped now in backwaters with Derris Root and a little spearing is done. Sundry diving goggles and fish lines proved good trade.

Food supplies are currently adequate but not over abundant. The standbys - SAGO, BANANAS and a little SWEET POTATO - are at present being eaten until the main crops of TARO and YAM and MAIMI come in from November to March. Sugar cane is grown but there is not very much of it. Breadfruit supplies ripen around June and December and the fruit is available for about a month at each of these periods. The usual edible leaves and Pit is grown. Supplies of CORN and PUMPKIN seed are still required for distribution.

A hundred or so coconuts issued from KIUNGA have been planted in the areas closer to the station but they will not be bearing for another 4-5 years . Further seed nuts will be distributed as they become available.

SAGO supplies in the lower NINGGIRUM are plentiful but in the North only hand planted trees exist. People everywhere were encouraged to plant continually SAGO suckers.

The NINGGIRUMS, like their AWIN neighbours, are not really good gardeners in that they do not properly clear the land nor do they seem to worry over-much about weeding. However, NINGGIRUM gardens are at least fenced in contrast with AWIN gardens which are generally not.

More heavy trade into the NINGGIRUM in the form of axes and bush knives would give food production a considerable boost. In remote areas there are still very few axes(usually Dutch in origin) and "Companies" have to be formed which of course means that less timber can be felled.

The whole Division is covered with tropical rain forrest and there are no grasslands. Trees average about 60ft in height with dominants over 100 feet. There are some good hardwoods but no large stands of some. No pines were noted or reported.

Varying quantities of GUM COPAL were reported and in an endeavour to get some cash and heavy trade into the Division I suggested that the people start collecting Gum. If sufficient is collected and if the people are prepared to carry it down to the BIRIM-ALICE Junction I will purchase same there a canoe it down to the ALICE-FLY Junction. It remains to be seen whether or not the people consider the effort worth while.

I cannot envisage any other form of Economic Development in the NINGGIRUM at the moment due to distance and inaccessibility. Also, as mentioned in the introduction, the whole area consists of precipitious ridges which do not promise much in the way of agricultural development. Except in small basins between the ridges soils are extremely shallow and extremely laterised(annual rainfall figures of a NETHERLANDS MISSION STATION accross the border are reported in the region of 240" per annum). The introduction of high return tree crops may be possible in the small basins between the ridges if and when an airstrip is built at AUWUTIT.

TRACKS & BRIDGES:

At the time of writing the main tracks and routes proceed as follows:

(1) TIKAM-WOMBON-TENGKIM-BIKIM-MINIPON-NUKIM-EWAKIM.

(2) BWAKIM-BUTIPKAWOK-DERRONGO-KUMGUIT.

(3) BWAKIM-DEIKUI-AMARE

(4) AMARE-IRIMKUI.

(5) AMARE-SAVAEBON-SAWANAM-KAIUMGUIN-KUNGUIT

(6) KUNGUIT-DERRONGO-DUOMBONKIM-MONGOLAVURAM-TWINKWI-KAUKWI-WUWUNGO-WOGAM-ALICE CROSSING-DALI-TAMARO-HOSOLKONGU(AWIN).

There are two main crossings for the ALICE river. One near GARADIMOK at the OK BIRIM junction and the other on the DALI-WOGAM track. Canoe adzes have been issued together with instructions that two large canoes be cut and maintained at each of these crossings.

Tracks on routes (1) (2) and (3) are from good to reasonable but times could be cut with better grades and permanent bridges. Tracks on routes (4),(5) and (6) are practically non existent and instructions have been issued to remedy the situation. The following patrol route is recommended:

Via route (1) with a visit from WOMBON to AUWUTIP.
BWAKIM-BUTIPKAWOK and return BWAKIM.
BWAKIM-DEIKUI-AMARE.
AMARE-IRIMKUI and return AMARE.
AMARE up route (5) thence down route(6).

Patrols are advised to send police in advance to check (or build) bridges and rafts and two 75 yard lengths of ½" rope should be carried to pull rafts accross streams.

Bridges Required:

OK AWUT between BWAKIM and DEIKUI.
OK TARIM between AMARE and IRIMKUI.
OK IRUP between DUOMBONKIM and MONGOLAVURAM.

Rafts Required:

OK MUNGA between DUOMBONKIM and MONGOLAVURAM.
OK MUNGA between MONGOLAVURAM and TWINKWI.

Double Canoes Required:

At the OK BIRIM and ALICE junction.
At the OK BIRIM and OK AWUT junction.
At the crossing between WOGAM and DALI.

Main routes to Kiunga:

(1) TIKAM-BRIMBKAMBA-CROSS ALICE-IENGENAI-MIMIMGIRI-MATKOMRAE-IPOKNAI-DANDAE-SENAMNAE-SIUKNAI-KIUNGA.

(2) WOGAM- CROSS ALICE-DALI-TAMARO-HOSOLKONGU-SININGIRI-GRENAI-GREMORSORAE-MONSOMRAE-RUMGINAE-KIUNGA.

This patrols CARRYING TIMES are attached on Appendix 'B'.

CARRIERS: TRADE:

NINGGIRUM carriers were used throughout the NINGGIRUM Division and no difficulties were involved getting them as the people are hungry for trade. Eight men whom wanted axes and knives carried right around and back to KIUNGA and this small group proved of much assistance and gave a wealth of local information after they had been with us a week.

Six pigs were purchases with either tomahawks or bush knives but pigs are not frequently offered. Razor blades and matches are the best light trade whilst fish lines and hooks are also in some demand. Salt is of course popular too and one bag should suffice. The AWIN people prefer trade tobacco to all other trade.

HEALTH & AID POST SITE:

TAPE, N.M.O. Gr.1, and OBERA, Probationary N.M.O., were members of the Patrol party. Both men acquitted themselves well and showed an interest in their work. TAPE strike me as a particularly good type. I had hoped that Mr.E.M.A. Foster would accompary me as the Division has never been covered by a European P.H.D. member.However,this plan was upset when Mr.Foster was delayed in Daru for six weeks due the aircraft cancellations.

As the NINGGIRUM is so far from KIUNGA and RUMGINAE U.F.M. I set up a PATROL BASE AID POST in BWAKIM village in the NINGGIRUM itself. BWAKIM is located at the junction of two major tracks and is centrally located to the bulk of the population. One M.M.O. and one Constable were left at BWAKIM and patients were sent in from the main patrol under escort as some still run away. Patients whom we were unable to treat or whose treatment was not completed were brought back to KIUNGA itself.

The logical place for an AID POST to serve this NINGGIRUM DIVISION is at BWAKIM village. BWAKIM has a population of 182 persons and there is a recorded population of 1,400 within a days walking radius of this center. The remainder of the population is within two days of BWAKIM. Supplies for the time being would have to be brought from KIUNGA which is from five to six days carry away. BWAKIM is, however, a bare 5½ hours carry from the proposed lightaircraft site at AUWUTIT and as there are 800 people along this track supplies through the strip would present no problems. Supplies for any AID POSTS located in the North of the SOUTH OKTEDI DIVISION could also be brought in through this same strip. There is an enumerated population of 1,963 in the NINGGIRUM DIVISION and the true population is now estimated at about 2,500.

A record of ailments diagnosed by N.M.O. TAPE is noted hereunder:

Malaria	4
Pneumonia	2
Diarrhoea	2
Headaches	3
Injuries (Accidental wounds)	7
Scabies	30
Septic Sores	134
Tropical Ulcers	34
Yaws	63
Boils	5
Abscesses	3
Elephantiasis	2
Dermatitis(?)	1
	290
Injections given	167.

Without doubt there were many others hidden away in the brsh as Patrol members found a large percentage of the above cases neglected and left to rot in remote homestead sites. The need for an AID POST is of course obvious but the problem is to get the N.M.O. to man the post. Mr.Tucker, the previous E.M.A., had two AID POSTS built in the SOUTH OKTEDI DIVISION (one would have sufficed here) but six-nine months later still no staff for them. Dis-heartning to say the very least. The people in the NINGGIRUM are quite willing to build the necessary structures but I do not plan to commence any work until I see if were are going to get any more Orderlies as there have been two false promises made to date and another will not improve the situation. I have already mentioned my ideas concerning AID POSTS to the new E.M.A. Mr.Foster.

A510 PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER:

This set was carried to keep in contact if I found tracks and proceeded into the main ranges. Although this plan did not eventuate the set proved extremely useful in that it allowed me to keep conversant with and to advise on station affairs. Per medium of the set I was also able to get out 43 NINGGIRUM recruits for coastal employement when the M.V.ELEVALA arrived at KIUNGA a week before expected.

The A510 can be set up in ten minutes(including time erecting masts) and using a Horizontal Diopole Aerial I had no difficulty in contacting LAKE MURRAY which was at times over 100 miles away. I was unable to contact KIUNGA because of the poor receiver there. One set of batteries proved ample for regular schedules through Lake Murray.

As a matter of interest I have occasionally contacted DARU 240 air miles from KIUNGA on this same set when reception has been good. There are of course no ranges in between these stations.

LABOUR & RECRUITING:

Approximately 100 recruits are still available from the NINGGIRUM DIVISION and several hundred more are still available from the NORTH AWIN and allied DIVISIONS. With negligible prospects for immediate local Economic Development it is important that we keep recruits flowing from the Sub-District. Repatriate labourers are of considerable assistance improving village affairs and return with heavy trade that allows for increased food production. This Sub-District as a whole is still short of axes and bush knives.

As matters now stand we require nearly three weeks notice to get recruits out of more distant areas and we require two weeks rations for them awaiting transport at KIUNGA and travelling to DARU. If recruiters or agencies in DARU could be interested we could regularly send down 50 recruits on each return vessel. I suggest this as except for A.P.C. few recruiters every come this far u p the FLY river.

AIRSTRIP SITES:

Only one practicable strip site exists in the Division and that is located to the South away from the precipitious ridges at AUWUTIT near the junction of the BIRIM and AWUT rivers. The site is located 5 days carry from KIUNGA. Some general points concerning the site are noted hereunder:

(1) 1,800 feet x 100 feet available.
(2) Bearing 50 degrees magnetic from the approach end.
(3) On land with no improvements and people willing to sell. More than ample land available for the populations'(28) needs.
(4) Only a few big trees on the site. Most of the timber from 6" to 18" thick only.
(5) Site well drained being over 20 feet above river flood level.
(6) Excellent approach from the S.W. over miles of open country. No mountains within 20 miles.
(7) A ridge rising to about 150-200 feet accross the Awut about 300 yards from the N.E. end so probably a one-way strip.
(8) Site practically flat and little benching and filling required One ditch about 8 feet deep only towards the N.E. end.

(9) 1000 people within FIVE HOURS CARRYING radius. 5,000 people within two day walking radius.

(10) Estimate that a Light Aircraft strip could be completed in four-six months with £500 of selected TRADE and three R.P.&.N.G.C. members assisting U.F.M. Missionary who is prepared to supervise the work.

(11) The project would not invefer with strip construction at KIUNGA as the area is too distant for us to draw labour from due to lack of food at KIUNGA.

(12) Can commence immediately if approved and Police and Trade made available.

(13) The AUWUTIT strip site is the only practicable means of ingress into the upper ALICE area and in my opinion it should be built as a Government Airstrip to allow both the U.F.M. and Catholic Missionaries to operate from it.

(14) The U.F.M. people from RUMGINAE intend applying for an lease and building a strip if we are not interested.

CONCLUSION & GENERAL REMARKS:

(1) A follow-up patrol will be proceeding into the NINGGIRUM in about six months time.

(2) I consider that this vast Sub-District can only be opened up by the construction of airfields in apprcpiate localities. Tracks and then possibly vehicular roads where potential warrants could then be radiated from the strips. We cannot get boats up the Strickland to the population in the Cecilia area; the Alice is too hazardous for navigation and the bulk of the population is well away from the FLY river itself.

Sub-District Economic Potential(1) and the bulk of the population(2) exists in the area patrolled from KIUNGA itself and it therefore appears logical that the main center of control and activity must remain at KIUNGA.

In view of our present supply position which now consists of an irregular boat and amphiabian service(A boat every two-three months depending on boat break-downs an an Otter that we recently did not see for six weeks) it appears essential that work on the proposed DC3 strip be expedited(3). A main strip at KIUNGA with its obvious benefits to the station itself would also: (a) Allow for more recruiting and subsequent flow of goods into the area;(b) Allow the Administration and the Missions to develope more remote areas by ferrying to future strips(4) bulk supplies brought up by boat or aircraft;(c) Ensure regular supplies and communications which are at present not always forthcoming;(d) Give us a border security strip;(e) Put us within 45 minutes Cessna flying tme of TARI in cases of emergency;(f) Provide an emergency landing strip for DUTCH aircraft flying between MERAUKE & HOLLANDIA as these planes sometimes pass over-head.

---

(1) The LAKE MURRAY, MIDDLE FLY and areas to the North and East of LAKE MURRAY are a vast swamplands.

(2) Censused LAKE MURRAY AREA 2849 Estimated 1,000 : 3,249
Censused KIUNGA AREA 10,223 Estimated 6,500 : 16,523

(3) 800 x 200 yards of timber grubbed but no more funds.

(4) Tentative sites: Cecilia River; Arip Valley and Upper Fly.
Existing sites: Rumginae; Lake Murray; Daviamba; Pare-being prepared.
Available sites: Kiunga; Auwutit in the NINGGIRUM.

(3) Two patrols in the next six months are planned for the HINDENBURG-UPPER FLY areas and the STRICKLAND with the view to obtaining population estimates and selecting practicable strip sites. Before these patrols begin- the first a month from now - I would request that the Mission Aviation Fellowship be approached with the view of obtaining a charter of their small Cessna to permit me to do an aerial survey of these vast tracts of land. The Cessna can land at RUMGINAE 1½ days walk from KIUNGA and the aerial survey would allow us to route patrols into the more concentrated populations. The Cessna is based at TARI 45 minutes flight from RUMGINAE so the cost would not be prohibitive.

(4) In order to increase the tempo of basic development work from KIUNGA it is requested that our Police Strength be increased from 17 members to 25 members. With three D.N.A. officers now on this station and two patrols out most of the time we have insufficient police to cope, STRIP projects, Patrols, Court Cases(Police absent for long periods in DARU awaiting Supreme Courts) and general station duties.

(5) A Native Agricultural Assistant is required in the Sub-District to get experimental plots organised.

D. McBride.

APPENDIX "A".

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS & HEADMEN MINGGIRUM DIVISION.

VILLAGE		V.C. with UNIFORM	HEADMAN	Remarks
TIKAM	55	Guriang-Atu		Good.
ADWUTIT	28)		Manepor	Poor
WOMBON	134)		Mokmok	Poor
TENGKIM	157	Botkap-Wokban		Satisfactory
BIKIM	84		Kinang	Fair
MINIPON	93	Bot-Hakveng		Prob. 20.5.59
HUKIM	106	Moniveng-Hakmok		Fair
BWAKIM	182	Oktaup-Kiket		Good
DEIKUI	60		Burinok	Paid 23 23/10/57?
SAVAEBON	42		Asegyap	Fair
AMARE	85	Kwingdap-Boiyap		Good
IRIMKUI	101	Tuenmo-Katopnok		Poor
SAWANAM	74		Giongyip	New Contact.
KAIUMGUIN	63		Iamtem	New Contact
KUNGUIT	41		Blakdjap	New Contact
DERRONGO	83		Hotip	New Contact
DUOMBONKIM	70		Bwitho	New Contact
MONGOLAVURAM	73		Keberik	New Contact
TWINKWI	42		Wolan	Satisfactory
BUTIPKAWOK	65		Wangbon	Satisfactory
KAUKWI	69)		Nitpon	Satisfactory
WUWUNGO	83)	Nana-Haiap		Prob. 7.6.59
WOGAM	121	~~Wolan~~ Bok-Gaconman		Good
DALI	35		Koko-Amena	Satisfactory
TAMARO	26		Unitep-Baiwo	Satisfactory

APPENDIX 'C'.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIALECTS NINGGIRUM CENSUS DIVISION.

NINGGIRUM	KATIWA	KATAMPKA
TIKAM	-	-
WOMBON	-	-
TENKIM	-	-
BIKIM	-	-
MINIPON	-	-
HUKIM	-	-
SWAKIM	-	-
DEIKUI	-	-
SAVAEBON	SAVAEBON	-
AMARE	-	-
IRIMKUI	-	-
SAWANAM	SAWANAM	-
-	KAIUMGUIN	-
-	KUNGUIT	KUNGUIT
-	DERRONGO	DERRONGO
-	DUOMBONKIM	DUONBONKIM
MONGOLAVURAM	-	-
TWINKWI	-	-
KAUKWI	-	-
WUWUNGO	-	-
WOGAM	-	-
TAMARO	-	-
DALI	-	-

APPENDIX "B"

CARRYING TIMES PATROL 7-58/59 KIUNGA:NINGGIRUM DIVISION

KIUNGA		SIUKNAI	8.30
SIUKNAI		SENAMNAI	2.30
SENAMNAI		DANDAE	2.30
DANDAE		IPOKNAI	1.
IPOKNAI		MATKOMRAE	1.
MATKOMRAE		MIMIMGIRI	1.35
MIMIMGIRI		IENKENAI	1.15
IENKENAI		ALICE RIVER	1.30
BY RELAY RAFTS ACCROSS		FIRST ARM ALICE	2.00
BY RELAY CANOES ACCROSS		BRIMBKAMBA-ALICE JUNCT	5.00
WEST BANK ALICE		BRIMBKAMBA	.15
BRIMBKAMBA		GARADIMOK	1.15
GARADIMOK		KUNGIN	2.00
GARADIMOK		TIKAM	2.00
TIKAM		WOMBOM	.50
WOMBOM		AWUTITI	1.30
WOMBOM		TENGKIM	1.00
TENGKIM		BIKIM	.30
BIKIM		MINIPON	.40
MINIPON		HUKIM	.45
HUKIM		BWAKIM	.40
BWAKIM		DEIKUI	2.00
DEKUI		AMARE	1.15
AMARE		SAVEBON	.50
SAVEBON		SAWANAM	3.00
AMARAE		IRIMKUI	2.40
IRIMKUI		KARAKUWIE (x)	1.30
IRIMKUI (x)		KOROMGO (x)	1.00
KOROMGO (x)		SAWANAM	9.00
SAWANAM		KAIUMGUIM	2.15
KAIUMGUIM		KUMGUIT	2.30
KUMGUIT		DERRONGO	3.30
DERRONGO		DUOMBONKIM	4.30
DUOMBONKIM		MONGOLUVARUM	5.00
MONGOLUVARUM		TWINKWI	7.00
TWINKWI		KAUKWI	2.00
TWINKWI		BUTIPKAWOK	7.15
BUTIPKAWOK		BWAKIM	2.30
BUTIPKAWOK		DERRONGO	6.00
BWAKIM		KAUKWI	5.00
KAUKWI		WUWUNGO	1.00
WUWUNGO		WOGAM	1.00
WOGAM		ALICE	4.30
ALICE CROSSING ON PREPARED DOUBLE CANOES			1.00
EAST BANK ALICE		DALI	.30
DALI		TAMARO	1.30
DALI		HOSANAI	8.00
TAMARO		HOSOKONGU	2.00
TAMARO VIA CANOE		KONKONDA	8.50
KONKONDA		KIUNGA	

(X ABONDONED)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959. NKOMIPIM (NORTH OKYEDI) CENSUS DIVISION KUMASI W.D.

Govt. Print.—7463/10.58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students								Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TIKAN	16.5.59	5	1		1						1			1	2			8	7	4				4				1		1	10	1	16	1	15	1.6	12	4	16	18	33-62
WOMBOM	17-18.5.59	6	1	1							1			4	9	1		11	10	13	9	8		9						1040	8	84	1	25	1.5	30	20	3080		84-50 154
TWONKIM	19.5.59	4	7	1										21	1			12	14	3	5			15						1741	5	37	3	37	2.4	40	31	3230		97-70 167
DIKIM	"	1	4											3	4			2	9	5	2			6						891	7	19	1	21	1.6	16	10	1825		42-42 84
MINIPOK	20.5.59	1	2											4	1			45	28		1			7						15	32	6	19	1	19	2.3	25	14	2782		59-34 93
HUKIM	"	2									2			2	3			24	10	19	14			13						1251	6	20	1	18	1.8	24	15	2824		67-39 106
BWAKIM	21.5.59	8	3					2						6				26	24	1	3	2		14		2				1508	3	41	4	40	1.7	30	20	5448		108-74 182
DEISUI	"		1			1			1			1		2	3			11	8	1				4						6	26	3	10	-	10	1.1	10	6	2713		43-19 62
SAVAPSON	22.5.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																5	14	2	8	-	9	1.5	9	8	1512		24-16 40
AMAM	"	2	2						1					2	1			11	4	26	18			5						11	27	3	17	2	17	2.0	19	15	2224		48-39 85
INKIMKIT	23.5.59	2	2											3	1			14	19		1			4				1		10	35	4	31	3	33	1.3	22	11	3139		58-43 101
SAVANAN	23.5.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -									1							2	32	3	16	1	19	1.2	9	10	3819		45-39 84
KAIUMGUIKA	23.5.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																5	26	3	12	1	15	1.5	12	6	2817		43-23 65
KUMOUT	26.5.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																3	16	-	8	-	8	3.6	9	5	19	8	28-13 41
DEBONGO	30.5.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																6	40	6	21	2	21	1.7	18	1042	23		60-42 102
DUONBONKIE	1.6.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																6	31	9	13	-	18	1	11	337	19		40-28 70
MONGOLAVU -RAM	3.6.59			- INITIAL										CENSUS -																1	34	1	17	1	17	1	0	638	20		78

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
																													16-16	16-45	16-16	16-45							
TWIKWI	4.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -															5	21	1	9	-	6	1.5	6	5	27	9	28-14 42
BOTI PRAM	6.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -															6	22	16	-	10	1.4	15	8	24	10	41-24 65
KAUKWI	6.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -									5						5	23	1	15	1	15	1.6	10	11	20	18	49-29 69
WUNUMSO	7.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -									4						9	28	4	14	1	11	2	22	15	29	17	83-50 83
KWAN	"							- INITIAL						CENSUS -									6						10	33	3	27	4	27	1.9	29	21	39	29	71-50 121
DALI	6.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -									1						4	14	2	8	1	6	1.4	7	5	14	10	23-15 36
TAMARO	"							- INITIAL						CENSUS -									1						1	12	1	7	4	7	1	4	1	15	7	18-6 26
GRAND TOTAL	1959	3123	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	4	1	-	31	25	1	159	128	72	5311	-	101	-	2	-	2	-	1	7	6	0	4	2	4	5	3	4	5	8	1190-773 1963

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959. MINGOIMUM (NORTH OKPEDE) CENSUS DIVISION KIUMA W.D.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-15	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
TUAM	18.5.59	5	1		1						1			1	2		3	7	4				4				1		1	15	1	15	1.6	12	4	16	18	53-82 58
WOGBON	17-18.5.59	6	1	1							1			4	9	1	11	10	13	9	8		8						1049	8	24	1	25	1.5	30	20	3830		84-50 134
TEMKIM	19.5.59	4	7	1										21	1		12	14	3	5			15						1741	8	37	3	37	2.4	40	31	3236		77-70 157
BUKIM	"	1	4											3	4		2	2	5	2			6						821	7	19	1	21	1.6	16	19	1828		42-42 84
MUNYPOM	20.5.59	1	2											4	1		45	23		1			7						15	82	6	19	1	19	2.3	25	14	2720		59-34 93
KUKIM	"	2								2				3	3		24	1019		14			15						1231	8	20	1	18	1.8	24	15	2824		57-29 105
BUAKIM	21.5.59	8	3			2								6			26	34	1	3	2		14		2				1588	9	41	4	40	1.7	36	26	5448		108-74 182
DEIKUI	"		1		1		1		1					2	3		11	8	1				4						6	26	3	10	-	10	4.1	10	6	2713		41-19 60
SAVANBON	22.5.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														5	14	2	8	-	9	3.5	9	3	1519		24-16 40
ASAWE	"	2	2				1							2	1		11	428	10				8						11	27	8	17	2	17	2.2	19	15	2224		46-39 85
IRIMKUI	23.5.59	2	2											5	1		14	19		1			4			1			10	35	4	31	3	35	1.7	22	11	3139		101
SAVANAM	25.5.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-							1							2	32	3	16	1	19	1.8	9	10	3319		45-29 74
KAIUMOUIN	26.5.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														5	26	3	12	1	13	1.5	12	6	2917		40-23 63
KUMBUIT	28.5.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														3	16	-	8	-	8	2.6	9	5	19	8	41
DEHONGO	30.5.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														6	40	6	21	2	21	1.7	18	1942	98	[illegible]		60-42 [illegible]
DUOMBONKIM	1.6.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														6	31	6	16	-	18	1	11	337	19	70		48-22 70
MC EGGLAVU -RAM	3.6.59					-	INITIAL							CENSUS	-														1	34	1	17	1	17	1	9	638	82	73		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Student													
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TWINKWI	4.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -																5	21	1	8	-	6	1.3	6	522	9		28-42
BUTIPKAW	5.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -																										42
KAUKWI	6.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -																6	22	-16		-	16	1.4	13	9	26	16	41-24 65
WUWUNCO	7.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -					5											3	25	1	15	1	15	1.6	15	11	20	18	40-29 69
WOGAM	"							- INITIAL						CENSUS -					4											9	28	4	17	1	15	2	20	13	29	17	83-30 53
DALI	8.6.59							- INITIAL						CENSUS -					6											10	38	8	27	4	27	1.9	28	21	38	29	71-50 121
TAMAW	"							- INITIAL						CENSUS -					1											4	14	2	6	1	6	1.4	7	3	14	10	22-13 35
																			1											1	12	1	7	4	7	1	4	1	13	7	10-8 26
GRAND TOTAL	1959	81	78	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	4	1	-	31	25	1	159	128	72	58	11	-	101	-	2	-	2	-	177	68	48	45	34	32		48	78	87	49	1190-7 1963

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No KIUNGA NO. 8

Patrol Conducted by D.B.FENTON CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SOUTH OK TEDI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

Natives 3 Members R.P.& N.G.C.
I N.M.O. I Personal Servant
I Interpreter

Duration—From .../6.../19.. to 22/6/1959 and 28/7/59 to 1/8/59

Number of Days 25

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

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services DECEMBER 1958

Medical .... JUNE 1958

Map Reference FOURMIL BLUCHER Patrol Map Enclosed

Objects of Patrol 1. Carry out Census Of Area

2. Routine Administration Matters

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30-4-61

Konedobu

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

18th September, 1959.

KIUNGA Patrol Report No.8/58-59.

I am pleased to see that the officers at KIUNGA are spending so much time in the field.

The fact that murderers can be hired shows that there is still hope for these people to become really civilized.

Enquiries have been made concerning the marketing of copal gum, both in your behalf and that of the Hisiua Sub-District, but the price has been fluctuating so much the last ten years that it does not appear to be an economic proposition, especially considering the fact that your areas are at the extremities of the Territory.

The Report is well-presented and indicates that Mr.Fenton is going to be an efficient officer if he maintains the standard of this work. There is one point that might be mentioned to Mr.Fenton. Appendix B shows Kiunga/Konkonda as 5½ hours walk; from the diary it appears this was him time, but the patrol as a whole takes 3 hours longer. It is patrol times which should be recorded, and it is desirable that an officer should stay with his patrol except in special circumstances. In general, however, this has been a well-conducted and successful patrol.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

30/4/61

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPVR/RT.

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-2.

RECEIVED
28 AUG 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Daru, Western District,

26th. August, 1959.

Memorandum to:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject: KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 8/58-59 - D.E.FENTON.

As will be seen from this report, Mr. Fenton unexpectedly paid a visit to the Dutch side of the border, Mr. McBride taking steps to recall him immediately upon receipt of the news. Fortunately there were no repercussions consequent upon this visit.

The patrol report deals somewhat exhaustively upon this visit, which information is most interesting. It is pleasing to note that the position in the South Ok-tedi Division is settled and stable.

(P.V. Robb)
a/District Officer.

Claim duly received
for 9/9/59.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

12th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL No. 8 58/59 SOUTH OKTEDI DIVISION.

Mr. D. FENTON C.P.O.

1. Three copies of the above Report together with two maps, three sets of census figures and a camping allowance claim are enclosed herewith please.

2. The main purpose of the Patrol was to adjust the Tax Census Sheets Records so that all such records for taxable areas within the area patrolled from Kiunga would be completed for the 1959 year. No tax was collected in the South Oktedi as there is no source of income in the area other than Gum Copal and returns therefrom are negligible.

The Patrol Instruction were issued on my behalf by Mr. Besasparis, Patrol Officer, when I contacted him by radiom in the course of my NINGGIRUM patrol.

3. INTRODUCTION:

My confidential radiogram to you on the 17th June advised re Mr.Fentons "informal" visit to the Netherlands Station of Mindiptana. A copy of my letter to the Onderafdelingschef of Moejoe together with his reply is enclosed under separate "Confidential" cover for your information.

4. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Par 5.

Mr.Fenton informs me that he is not certain whether or not these men have actually gone out to work in N.N.G. or to trade or visit. Accordingly the 10 men are not included in LABOUR STATISTICS and RECRUITING APPENDIX "C". I have sent for the Village Constable to ascertain whether or not the men have now returned to the village. Mr.Fenton states that no specific cases of men working in N.N.G. were brought to his notice as long as villages are not over-recruited I can not see any objection to men from the area working in N.N.G. as they have been so doing formerly for years.

5. MEDICAL & HEALTH:

N.M.O's are now on the way for one of these AID POSTS.

6. EDUCATION:

The MONTFORD FATHERS now at Kiunga will probably take over the KUNGIN School and introduce English when they are organised.

7. NATIVE HOUSING & VILLAGES:

Small windows because of mosquitoes.

8. AGRICULTURE:

I hope that the D.A.O. will have time to visit this area when he next visits Kiunga. If and when the MIWA, our 22 ft. launch arrives from KIKORI we will be able to draw food from this division and adjacent Awin Divisions and, accordingly, will be able to keep food up to labourers working on the Kiunga airstrip.

9. Mr. Fentons observations of MINDIPTANA are interesting.

10. Tax Adjustment Sheets will be submitted direct to the Commissioner of Taxations.

B.T.B.

B.T.McBride
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref. 30-1/213.

Sub District Office,
KIUNGA. W.D.

2nd June, 1959.

Mr.D.E.Fenton,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

Patrol Instructions Patrol No8 of 58/59 Kiunga

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the SOUTH OK TEDI Census Division on Wednesday, 3rd June.

2. Take with you sufficient steres and trade goods for approximately 18 days.

3. Take L/Cpl.BORU. Const.MOIBO and Const.KAVE with you. Const.KOHEKARI has gone ahead to advise the villages of the impending patrol and will join you later. The Government Interpreter JACOB will also accompany the patrol.

4. Take the patrol copy of Tax Census Sheets for the SOUTH OK TEDI Division, the Tax Exemption Certificates signed by B.McBRIDE,M.C.N.M. and the Tax Adjustment Advise Book with you.

On return to the station, the station copy of the corresponding Tax Census Sheet is to be adjusted in accordance with ammendments made to the patrol copy.

5. All court cases are to be sent to Kiunga.

6. Before you leave, read previous Patrol Reports on the area, For Attention on Patrol File and make a note of all N.M.T.A. Payments to be made in this area. An advance will be made to you to cover all N.M.T.A. payments that you may be able to make.

7. All seriously ill and those suffering from major complaints are to be sent to the place that they can receive medical attention.

8. In your report, cover the following in separate sections: NATIVE AFFAIRS; VILLAGE OFFICIALS; NATIVE HOUSING AND VILLAGES; REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACHS; NATIVE AGRICULTURE; LAW AND ORDER CENSUS; LABOUR STATISTICS; MEDICAL AND HEALTH; EDUCATION; MISSIONS; ROADS AND BRIDGES (Include carrying times); ECONOMIC POTENTIAL; ANTHROPOLOGY.

9. Pay particular attention to the road from TIMIN to OT and if possible, leave a Const. to supervise work on this section. This is the road that would be used should any Dutch New Guinea Officials have occasion to visit Kiunga.

10. Issue the Standing Instructions to all villages.

for (B.McBride)
Officer in Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

4th. August 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-1958/59 KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting :Mr D.E.Fenton C.P.C.

Personnel Accompanying :3 Members R.P.&N.G.C.
I Native Medical Orderly
I Interpreter
I Personal Servant

Area Patrolled :South Ok Tedi Census Division

Duration :3.6.59 to 22.6.59
28.7.59 to 1.8.59
25 days

Map Reference : Fourmil Blucher. Patrol map Enclosed.

Objects of Patrol : Adjustment of Tax Census Sheets
Routine Matters

Results of Patrol : As herein.

D E Fenton
.....
D.E.Fenton C.P.O.

PATROL DIARY YUNHUM PATROL

WEDNESDAY 3RD JUNE 1959:

0845 Departed KIUNGA in company with Police, N.M.O. and interpreter and 16 carriers.
1430 Self arrived at KONKONDA
1730 Carriers and main party arrived KONKONDA. Medical treatment to cases. Slept.

THURSDAY 4TH:

0830 Departed KONKONDA by canoe
1000 Arrived ATKAMBA Mission Station. Census of ARAN(2) afternoon. Slept.

FRIDAY 5TH:

0820 Departed ATKAMBA by canoe.
1100 Arrived ARAN(1). Census of village and inspection.

SATURDAY 6TH:

0800 Departed ARAN(1) for ATKAMBA. Track Flooded.
1000 Arrived at ATKAMBA
1100 Departed Mission.
1145 Arrived BUNGUBUN. Census and medical check. Slept.

SUNDAY 7TH:

0830 Departed BUNGUBUN.
1030 Arrived IARAN. Conducted Census and medical.
1200 Departed IARAN.
1245 Arrived MARAPKA. Census and medical. Slept.

MONDAY 8TH:

0800 Departed MARAPKA.
1100 Arrived OT(2). Small hamlet. Census at main village.
1300 Arrived KWEMAN. Census and other work. Slept.

TUESDAY 9TH.

1000 Departed for TIMIN.
1100 Arrived TIMIN. Census and medical. Main stores remaindd here. Slept.

WEDNESDAY 10TH:

0700 Departed TIMIN.
1430 Arrived MOKBIRAN via DJUMKA. Slept.

THURSDAY 11TH:

AM Departed MOKBIRAN.
1430 Arrived MINDIPTANAH. Welcomed by H.P.B. and staff.
PM Made inspection of station at invitation of H.P.B. All afternoon spent meeting staff and seeing station per Willys jeep. Slept.

FRIDAY 12TH.

Morning spent at Rubber Experimental Station and proposed airstrip site. Arranged carriers and main patrol to return TIMIN. To move north to meet self at KUNCIM. Slept.

SATURDAY 13TH:

1100 Departed MINDIPTANAH by jeep.
1330 Arrived WOROPKO. Met village officials and inspected school etc. Jeep returned Headquarters. Slept.

SUNDAY 14TH:

1200 Departed for NINATI.
1730 Arrived NINATI.

PATROL DIARY

MONDAY 15TH:
7 AM Departed NENATIa by foot.
1800 Arrived OPKA Slept.

TUESDAY 16TH:
Departed OPKA for KUNGIM.
1430 Arrived KUNGIM. Netherlands Officer who accompanied self departed for remainder of his patrol. Self conducted census and other work in village. School inspected etc. Slept.

WEDNESDAY 17TH:
1300 Departed KUNGIM
1545 Arrived GARANDIMOK. Census, medical and inspection carried out. Building for A.P.Orderly inspected. Slept.

THURSDAY 18TH:
0700 Departed GARANDIMOK.
Arrived BIRIMKAMBA. Census and medical. Housing poor this village.
1315 Departed BIRIMKAMBA.
Arrived BAMBIRAN. Census and other village work.
Departed for KOMKOKPIN.
1845 Arrived KOMKOKPIN. Slept.

FRIDAY 19TH:
8 AM Census of village. Rested remainder of day. Slept.

SATURDAY 20TH:
0800 Departed KOMKOKPIN.
1100 Arrived MARAPKA.
1130 Departed MARAPKA.
1300 Arrived IOGI.
1605 Arrived OT. Camp set up. Slept.

SUNDAY 21ST:
AM Police and villagers making raft as no canoes left from floods. About 2½ hours work.
1100 Departed for KONKONDA.
1500 Arrived KONKONDA. Slept.

MONDAY 22ND JUNE:
0900 Patrol departed for KIUNGA.
1300 Self arrived KIUNGA.
1600 Carriers and police arrived KIUNGA.

TUESDAY 20TH JULY:
0815 Patrol departed KIUNGA.
1515 Arrived KONKONDA. Slept.

WEDNESDAY 29TH:
0830 Departed KONKONDA.
0945 Arrived at IARAN.
Departed for MARAPKA.
Departed for OT.
1600 Arrived OT. Camp set up. Census of village. Slept.

THURSDAY 30TH:
0800 Departed OT. Travelled to IOGI. Census completed this village. Self and two Police to MARAPKA. Census. Returned and slept at IOGI.

FRIDAY 31ST:
0630 Departed IOGI. Thence to OT, finally KONKONDA. Slept.

SATURDAY 1ST AUGUST.
Patrol departed KONKONDA for KIUNGA.

-------- END OF PATROL ------

PATROL REPORT NO. 8

INTRODUCTION : This Patrol, the eighth from Kiunga during the 1958-59 period had as its main purpose the adjustment of the Tax-Census Sheets for the area and also to carry out routine work.

The last Patrol of the area was quite recently completed, being in December 1958 by Officers McBride A.D.O. and Humphries C.P.O. The short lapse of time between these patrols was commented on by many of the Natives in the area who had been used to a visit every 18 months or so, due to the inadequate staff at this post in the past. This latter position has now improved somewhat and it is the intention of the Officer In Charge, Mr. McBride, to have two patrols in the field all the time, where possible as this is the only way to cover the 18,000 sq. miles with any degree of regularity.

The South Ok Tedi Division is bounded on the East by the Alice River which is one of the main tributaries of the Fly. Rising in the Hindenburg Ranges, the river travels in a North-South direction at a rapid pace-estimated to be 8 knots at times- until it merges with the Fly at approx. 6.8'S latitude. As its western boundary the Division had the 141st Meridian.

During the course of the patrol, an informal visit was made to the Netherlands post at Mindiptana, which lies a good two days march from the Border. Observations made and general details will be found further on in this Report under the heading "Visit To Netherlands Station".

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The people found in this area are the YUNGUMS and they are separated from the other peoples of the Sub-District by the Alice River. The Awins are to the East, Ninggirums to the North and Moians to the South. The Yungum language extends well into Dutch Territory but of course here the lingua franca is Malay.

Administration influence has been felt in the region for a considerable time mainly due to the close proximity of Government Stations, firstly at BIGE (1924?) and later at Kiunga.

Perhaps the main difference between these people and the Awins noted by the writer is that regarding child marriages, of which no examples were seen and indeed there were many women aged from 25 to 30 who had not married. With the Awins of course it is not unusual to find girls of 10 or 12 married.

Due to the similarity of the country these people lead lives much the same as others of the Sub-District. Sago (OM) and bananas (TUM) are the basic foodstuffs and in general good supplies are available in most villages. Fowls as well as the inevitable pigs are found, both in good numbers. On several occasions the writer attempted to purchase fowls for the patrol as we had no meat(along with the station). The price required was 10/-. Pigs were £5 for the smallest. Eventually the writer had to succumb to these prices which are evidently adjusted by ex-A.P.C. boys.

The people, living at the back door of Netherlands Territory go "out" to work on whichever station suits them. Just before the patrol arrived at ARAN I., there had been an exit of about 10 young men who travelled by dugout canoe down towards Merauke. As it was not possible to prevent this, no action was taken, although now the village is well over-recruited. Co-operation with A.P.C. in the past has kept these matters

NATIVE AFFAIRS:
under firm control, but this sudden unknown exodus has disrupted the efficiency of the village, which was in a filthy state when visited. The Village Constable in this case had been advised to see the Government Officers before the men went by the Missionary at Atkamba. Needless to say, he didn't.

In concluding this brief resume of the state of the affairs of these people, the writer considers that matters are on a good footing, and should stay that way. At present there are no cash crops of any type, and although this point will be dealt with in the section Economic potential, the writer is of the opinion that if any advance is to be made in the future, it must be from this field.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: Once again it was seen that these matters were in a good state due to the previous patrol. In the southern section of the Division cases requiring prolonged treatment were sent to the U.F.Mission station at Atkamba whilst the people further north were sent to Rumginae. As has been seen all through the District, the people are quick to appreciate this service, and make good use of it. It was pleasing to see that at both GARANDIMOK and KOMOK.IN, very good buildings have been constructed for the future arrival of the Aid Post staff. Much work and care has been involved here, and as seen in the 1958 Report, Mr. McBride stressed the need for such a base in this area. Although Komokpin is more central in this particular Division, the village of Garandimok is quite close to the peoples of the LOWER NINGGIRUM, and in the opinion of the writer, the northern -most village could serve more of the population. Supplies of food at both places are good.

LAW AND ORDER: During the patrol no complaints or alleged crimes were brought forward. The area at present is law-abiding and from observation of the station files, appears to have been so for some time now. An interesting account of hired murderers among these people was related to the writer and will be found under the section "Dutch Visit." There is no trouble at all in regard to village gardens stretching over the border, and none should occur as both Australian and Dutch villages lie well to either side of the strip where the border is believed to lie.

EDUCATION: At present there are some 56 children in attendance of schools. Of these, 28 attend the Dutch R.C. school at KUNGIM and the remainder are taught at ATKAMBA. Buildings and the general layout were inspected in both places, and found to be satisfactory. From observation of the charts at the former, it was apparent that Maley was being taught.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS: In general these were in good order and condition, although some were too small. The Rest House at Kungim was the worst seen in the area, although the remainder of the village was in very good order.

NATIVE HOUSING AND VILLAGES:

The houses in the area are constructed in the same manner as those of the Awin people. One feature that was noticed was the fact that windows are few in number, set high in the walls and very small. As this is not necessary for protection, the writer attempted to find out the reason, as it is bad from the medical point of view. However no satisfactory reply was given.

Generally the buildings are in a good state. The desirous custom of thew women sweeping the earth around the houses each morning has not yet taken hold although the natives seemed to think it was a good idea, especially in regard to children playing under the houses, so things may take a turn for the better.

It was also noted that where an instruction has been given to clean the village, the immediate action was to remove all grass. No doubt this is easier to maintain in a state of cleanliness, but at the same time the village takes on a bare and desolate appearance. The people were encouraged to cultivate the crop, if even only to the extent of small lawns in the front of the houses.

AGRICULTURE:

The Department of Agriculture has been most co-operative in supplying seeds to this station, where they are distributed throughout the area. At AWIN(I) some peanuts were sampled, but due possibly to lack of maturity, they were slightly bitter and lacked good colour. A good crop of water melons was sampled at GARANDIMOK, these having suitable flesh both as regards colour and taste, somewhat differebt to the usual anaemic products seen. In addition a small coconut grove was seen on the journey down the Alice River but the nuts were poor. The grove was probably established from t the first Camp at Bige in 1924.

The country in general seems higher than the rest of the SubeDistrict, and may prove to hold the best possibilities in this field. At present sago and bananas are the only crop.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL:

Soon after the completion of this patrol, this office was advised by the District Commissioner that there is a supposed stand of COPAL tree in existence in the Yungum region, which produces a better gum than that which is being shipped at the moment. Every effort will be made to locate this on the next patrol of the area as to date, there is no other source of income. Gum at the moment is purchased at the rate of 3' per pound, and when considering the distances involved, this is not satisfactory to the natives. Therefore if by way of the above mentioned product, the price can be raised, more gum would come in, and the minimun 5 tons per month required at Daru may be met.

Quantities of a black mineral have been seen in the area, and these bear a likeness to tin, although the writer is not certain what the substances actually is. A sample of this will be forwarded to Port Moresby for analysing together with details of occurence etc.

From observations no other minerals, timbers or crops provide any potential for the region.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER S-KIUNGA

VISIT TO NETHERLANDS STATION:

As previously stated, an informal visit was paid to the Netherlands Station at MINDIPTANA. The course of events, with dates can be seen in the Patrol Diary, whilst hereunder are some observations made by the writer. They have been divided into categories for simplicity.

GENERAL STATION LAYOUT:

The post is quite large, being considerably bigger than Daru. The buildings on the station follow the European custom of being at ground level and most have concrete floors. The individual buildings are as follows.

Officer's Quarters. All of these have concrete flooring and are constructed of both European and native materials.

Hospital. This is very well equipped, having maternity and isolation wards as well as operating room and general rooms. The hospital has its own kitchen(about the same size as the Kiunga hospital) and here native women prepare food for the patients. As with all other buildings, electric lighting is fitted.

Work Shop. Here all materials for construction in the area are prepared. Timber for distant places is precut, as are plumbing requirements. The building is quite long and is open completely on one side. All workmen- both labourers and supervisors are Natives. A garage with Willys jeep is in one end of this shed.

Mission School and Church. These were not observed at close range, but are quite big and of European style.

Between these buildings are suitably spaced lawns and well laid-out roads and foot paths, the former having about six horses grazing on them. These were formerly used for patrols. The writers estimate of the area(excluding airstrip, rubber plantation and cocoa plantation) is approximately 200 acres.

STAFF:

There are two married Europeans on the station, who would be the same as our Native Affairs Officers. One has a position similar to a senior A.D.O. and the other of a Patrol Officer. In addition there is a European doctor, several nursing Catholic Sisters, the Catholic Priest and an Agricultural Officer.

Other positions such as Police Officers are held by Indonesians of mixed descent. There are two of these, and their work is apart from the "D.N.A." They are permanent Officers in their own Department and are uniformed. Also at the post are clerks- some local natives and others are Indonesian.

POLICE FORCE:

The Native Police force has about 25 members here with a further 10 at Woropko(See Diary). Promotion is gained in the usual manner, although the ability to read and write is of importance. The standard arms are the Mauser K98 rifle, and in addition, guards are issued with side arms. The uniform consists of jungle green shirt and trousers with boots and gaiters. The cap bears a good resemblance to those of the Japanese.

These men, due largely to their knowledge of writing, are often operated on their own. The Camp at Woropko is an example. Here the Commandant is a Senior N.C.O. and he has control of nine O/Rs. He may be given instructions from Mindip-

POLICE FORCE(Con'd)
tans to make patrols of routine nature, and this is their usual work. However just before the arrival of the writer, the Commandant had sent out several men to investigate a reported crime in the area. Reports of all patrols and work in general are submitted to the "Patrol Officer" in charge. In order that this system may operate efficiently, it is necessary to have literate men who also have a sense of "Government form"- in regard to paper work. Therefore promotion to the higher ranks depends to a large extent on this, and indeed there was one "Constable" who had given 29 years service.

EDUCATION:

Schools in the area are run by the Roman Catholic Mission, and these were seen in all villages that the writer visited. This, as far as could be seen, is possible owing to the following factors.

Firstly villages are combined in the best overall position as regards food supplies, roads, health etc., with an average population of 250-300. This increases the efficiency of the village in many ways, and also obviously concentrates the children.

Secondly, a great many of the native teachers in these villages are of Indonesians and therefore, no lapse of time has occured in "teaching the teachers", as they were taught when young in their own country.

Malay has been the medium of instruction and this has also had the added advantage that many of the Officers and Missionaries who are now in the Territory were born of European parents in Indonesia and could speak fluent Malay as soon as they could Dutch- if not sooner.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION:

The chief man of the village is the Kepala Kampong-lit. 'village chief'. He has assistants to help him with the work of the village and these vary in number, depending on the population.

Government and Mission works are carried out by these men, and the total efficiency is increased due to the fact that these men are chosen partly because they have some knowledge of reading and writing. Thus if a message is taken to Headquarters, it does not become a legend by the time it arrives.

The Kepala, although having a uniform, is not paid for his work, but of course his standing in the community is high, partly because of his literacy, and the use to which he can put it. Very often as is the case in our Territory, he is a background man, who never appears to have much to say, but is, in fact, the driving force of the group. His deputies are of the 'Sar-Major' type.

AGRICULTURE:

As has been stated, there is a European Officer in this field at the station. At the time of the visit, work was being carried out on clearing further areas of the Experimental Rubber Centre, where trees have been planted in an area of approximately 60-70 acres. There is also a cocoa plantation but this was not seen at first hand by the writer. The Officer regularly carries out patrol work in addition to his normal work.

NATIVE PEOPLES AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The people in the area controlled from Mindiptanah are of four 'tribes'. The Yungums who are found in the Ok Tedi Division extend some distance over the border, as do the Ninggirums in the North and the Moians in the South. There is another group to the West, between this station and Tanah-Merah, who are not yet fully under control.

Previously there existed a custom regarding the hiring of murderers, and it can be explained as follows. If person "A" wanted person "B" killed, the former would display a number of small shells-called OTS- and as these had great value, any person who was willing to perform the crime would then accept them. No words were spoken at all except when the "price" was taken, then "A" would speak the name of the victim. The practise has now been eradicated, although the shells still have some economic value. The people themselves do not know how the shells came to be in in area, although a similar shell is found on the coast near Merauke. However the people are quick to inform whether a particular Ots is an "original" or whether it is from Merauke.

One other interesting fact that was observed was that all the Natives in the Dutch Territory are called "Papoeans", distinguishing them from the Malay races who are not so far distant.

HISTORY OF THE POST:

The first post in the area was situated at NINATI, which lies to the North-East of the present establishment. The exact date of the commencement here could not be ascertained, but it was in existence during the war. Later Mindiptanah became the administrative centre, this being about six years ago. The land at this site was owned by a man by the name of MINDIP and the Malay word TANAH means earth or ground, so the origin of the name can be easily seen.

MALAY LANGUAGE:

One of the big advantages of Malay as the lingua franca has been stated under Education. It seems to the writer that others exist and briefly the main one as as follows.

The language is a complete one much being derived from Arabic, Sanskrit, Javanese and Hindustani as well as occasional Dutch, English, Portuguese and Persian words. From observation, it appears that there are definite words and expressions within the language itself to meet all occasions and conditions, and consequently there is a better understanding due to the lack of foreign technical words. A brief example can be seen in the following. The word 'menteri' is of Sanskrit origin and means 'minister'(civil). From this, 'perdana menteri' means Prime Minister and menteri utusan means Ambassador. There it can be seen that this lack of need to use another tongue to gain the correct interpretation is distinctly advantageous. Of course the Malay used in this Territory features the Dutch spelling, where the letter "u" becomes "oe", and also the other main difference can be seen in the spelling of Djakarta(Dutch) and Jakarta(Romanised).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM:

The system differs from ours in many ways, but perhaps the main difference lies in the fact that the Sub-District head, the Controleur has the powers and purpose of our District Commissioner. Monthly reports are submitted to him(abbreviated rank-H.P.E.) and he in turn reports to the Resident at Merauke, the latter being as near as possible to our D.C.

Rise in rank to higher positions is similar, although once again there is a difference, that being that for an Officer to obtain the H.P.E. rank, he must have a University Degree. Leave is granted after a period of three years(or four) and the length of leave varies. Special leave is also possible for Officers desiring to obtain the qualifications mentioned above. The detailed set-up in regard to area divisions, their administration, and the duties of Officers was explained, but this has been omitted due to the fact that it can not be condensed for this report.

CONCLUSION:

The Controleur of the area, Mr. Kessler, and his wife, made the writer most welcome at Mindiptanah during the brief stay. The other people here were also most friendly and obligingly showed the writer around the station, and explained the situation.

.....D.E.Stanton

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - REPORT OF COUNCILLORS AND CONSTABLES

VILLAGE	NAME	STATUS	REMARKS
ARAN (1&2)	ATU	H.M.	No work being done. Village filthy.
BUNGUBUN IARAN MARAPKA	BITIK	H.M.	Village clean. Quiet type but does good work, in the three villages he has charge of.
KWEMAN TIMIN	AWAK	V.C.	Useless.
KUNGIM	YARUM	V.C.	No influence. Village run well by Dutch RC Mission teacher.
GARANDEMOK	WANGUBUN	V.C.	Good job done here. Has some initiative.
BIRAMKAMBA	BANGUNOP	V.C.	Fair effort.
BAMKIRAN AMBAGA	KARUN	V.C.	Fair work.
KUDUBLHAN	ODUM	CR	Satisfactory.
KUNGIMBIT	TIMON	H.M.	Not over energetic.
KOMOKPIN	ANGEI'I	H.M.	Good man. Village and surroundings clean and orderly.

APPENDIX "B" PATROL NO. 8

TRAVELLING TIMES BY TRACK AND RIVER AND CONDITIONS

FROM	TO	TIME	CONDITION
KIUNGA	KONKONDA	5.45	Good when considering distance
KONKONDA	ATKUMBA	I.30	By canoe.
ATKUMBA	ARAN I	0.10	Good.
ATKUMBA	ARAN 2	2.30	By canoe as country flooded.
ATKUMBA	BUNGUBUN	0.45	Very good
BUNGUBUN	IARAN	2.15	Fair.
IARAN	MARAPKA	0.45	Fair. Very low and prone to bad flooding at this time.
MARAPKA	KWEMAN	4.00	Poor. No work at all on this section. Pig track.
KWEMAN	TIMIN	I.00	Fair.
TIMIN	WORAN	3.00	Some good sections; others bad.
WORAN	KOMOKPIN	4.00	Fair only.
KOMOKPIN	KUDUBIRAN	0.45	Good
KUDUBIRAN	AMBAGA	2.00	Reasonable.
AMBAGA	KUNGIMBIT	I.00	Good walking.
KUNGIMBIT	KUNGIM	I.20	Good. Country here higher and thus easier to attend.
KUNGIM	GARANDIMOK	2.40	Fair.
GARANDIMOK	BIRIMKAMBA	I.20	Fair.
BIRIMKAMBA	BAMBIRAN	2.40	Poor. Few people to maintain.
BAMBIRAN	KOMOKPIN	I.00	Reasonable.
KOMOKPIN	MARAPKA(2)	3.00	Very wet . No use in ever doing work on this.
MARAPKA	IOGI	I.30	Fair.
IOGI	OT	2.00	FAIR.
OT	RONKONDA	4.00	Canoe-actually raft. No canoes available at any of these river villages for use by patrol.

APPENDIX "B".

LABOUR STATISTICS AND RECRUITING - SOUTH OK HSDI 1952.

VILLAGE	TOTAL MALES	MALE ADULTS	MALES 16-45	AT WORK	% MALE ADULTS AT WORK	% MALES 16-45 AT WORK
ARAM NO.2	60	23	39	16	66	39
ARAM NO.1	28	11	16	7	64	43
BUNGUSIN	19	10	08	1	9	8
MARAPKA-TORAN	24	10	10	-	-	-
KWEKAN	35	15	17	2	13	12
KIMIN	29	15	18	3	20	16
GARANDEMOK	32	14	21	9	64	43
BIRIMKAMBA	20	12	13	3	25	23
BAMBIRAN	18	10	8	1	10	12
AMBAGA NO.2	52	26	28	7	27	25
KUDUBIRAN	66	28	39	17	60	43
KUNGIMBIT	40	13	15	6	46	40
KOMOKPIN	25	11	8	-	-	-
MARAPKA NO.1	26	14	12	2	14	16
TOGI	28	16	15	3	20	20
OT	31	11	15	3	25	20

APPENDIX "C".

LABOUR STATISTISTICS AND RECRUITING- SOUTH OK TEDI 1959.

VILLAGE	TOTAL MALES	MALE ADULTS	MALES I6-45	AT WORK	%MALE ADULTS AT WORK	% MALES I6-45 AT WORK
ARAN NO.2	60	23	39	I6	66	39
ARAN NO.I	20	II	I6	7	64	43
BUNGUBUN	I9	I8	28	I	9	8
MARAPKA-IARAN	24	I0	I0	-	-	-
KWEMAN	35	I5	I7	2	I3	I2
TIMIN	28	I5	I8	3	20	I6
GARANDIMOK	32	I4	2I	9	64	43
BIREMKAMBA	20	I2	I3	3	25	23
BAMBIRAN	I8	I0	8	I	I0	I2
AMBAGA NO.2	52	26	28	7	27	25
KUDUBIRAN	66	28	39	I7	60	43
KUNGIMBIT	40	I3	I5	6	46	40
KOMOKPIN	25	II	8	-	-	-
MARAPKA NO.I	26	I4	I2	2	I4	I6
IOGI	28	I6	I6	3	20	20
OT	3I	II	I5	3	25	20

.....

APPENDIX "D" PATROL REPORT NO. 2

REPORT OF PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL

R.P.& N.G.C.

Name	Rank	Number	Remarks
MOISO	CONST.	7780	Satisfactory as Constable. Not eluted to Non Commissioned rank.
JIMI	CONST.	9772	Inclined to shout. Average man for patrol work.
KOHEKARI	CONST.	9763	Quiet man. Needs supervision. Tries in all tasks given him.

MEDICAL.

WORAN - An efficient medical orderly. Always willing to lend a hand for any work. Organises his patrol necessities well. Speaks Awin and Motu.

INTERPRETER.

JACOB - Has the advantages of speaking Motuan, Yungum, Maisy and fair English. Does not like patrol work.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... 1959 ..... SOUTH OK TEDI CENSUS DIVISION - KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT - PATROL REPORT NO. 8.

Govt. Print.—443 9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
ARAN(1)	JUNE													I			I	I	I	I	I		I5			3	2	5	39	3	3I	I	33	.	I8	20	23	33	60.55 II5
ARAN(2)	"																				2		5			3		I	I6	5	I2		8	.	8	6	II	I5	29.2I 50
BUNGUBUN	"	I																					I			5		2	I2	3	I4		I4	.	6	6	II	I5	I9.2I 40
MARAPKA	"																									7		II	I0	5	I0		7	.	7	I4	I0	II	24.25 49
IARAN	"	This Village combined with Marapka for Census purposes. Total of both -49.																																				
KWEMAN	"	2	I													-							2			2		7	I7	5	I4		9	.	I6	I2	I5	I4	35.33 68
TIMIN	"													I							I		2			2		4	I8	6	2I		I9	.	8	20	I5	2I	28/4I 69
KUNGIM	K		I			I																	6			I5	I3	I4	33	I2	36	I	38	.	23	26	33	39	77.78 I55
GARANDUMOK	"																				2		7			I	I	3	2I	-	I4	I	I2	.	8	3	I4	I6	32.20 52
BIRIMKAMBA	"	I				I	I							I		2	I						2					2	I3	5	I5		I2	.	5	8	I2	I7	20.25 45
BAMBIRAN	"													I							I							2	8	7	9		I0		7	II	I0	II	I8.22 40
AMBAGA(2)	"		4																		5		2					II	28	3	24		20		I9	20	26	25	52.45 97
KUDUBIRAN	"													I	I						II		6			I		I5	39	I0	I9		20		20	25	28	3I	66.56 I23
KUNGIMBIT	"					I									I						I		5					I2	I5	2	I3	I	I2		2I	6	I3	I5	40.2I 6I
KOMOKPIN	"	I	I										I				I				I							9	8	2	I2	I	I0		I3	7	II	I4	25.2I 46
MARAPKA	JULY													I	I			2										4	I2	3	II		I2		I2	II	I4	I4	26.25 5I
ICOI	"	I															I	2	I				I					7	I5	4	I3		I2		I0	8	I6	I3	28.I9 47
OT	"		2														I				3				I	I		5	9	I5	5	I7	I	I0	XX	II	I0	II	20	II.3I 62
		6	9			3	I					9	4		I	4	I	7	29	53		I	I	46	I6	II8	3I5	80	286	6	258		2I2	2I8	273	324	6I4.559 II73

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

12th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL No. 8 58/59 SOUTH OKTEDI DIVISION,

Mr. D. FENTON C.P.O.

1. Three copies of the above Report together with two maps, three sets of census figures and a camping allowance claim are enclosed herewith please.

2. The main purpose of the Patrol was to adjust the Tax Census Sheets Records so that all such records for taxable areas within the area patrolled from Kiunga would be completed for the 1959 year. No tax was collected in the South Oktedi as there is no source of income in the area other than Sum Copal and returns therefrom are negligible.

The Patrol Instruction were issued on my behalf by Mr. Besasparis, Patrol Officer, when I contacted him by radion in the course of my NINGGINUM patrol.

3. INTRODUCTION:

My confidential radiogram to you on the 17th June advised re Mr.Fentons "informal" visit to the Netherlands Station of Mindiptana. A copy of my letter to the Onderafdelingschef of Meejee together with his reply is enclosed under separate "Confidential" cover for your information.

4. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Par 5

Mr.Fenton informs me that he is not certain whether or not these men have actually gone out to work in N.N.G. or to trade or visit. Accordingly the 10 men are not included in LABOUR STATISTICS and RECRUITING APPENDIX "C". I have sent for the Village Constable to ascertain whether or not the men have now returned to the village. Mr.Fenton states that no specific cases of men working in N.N.G. were brought to his notice as long as villages are not over-recruited I can not see any objection to men from the area working in N.N.G. as they have been so doing formerly for years.

5. MEDICAL & HEALTH:

N.M.O'S are now on the way for one of these AID POSTS.

6. EDUCATION:

The MONTFORD FATHERS now at Kiunga will probably take over the KUNGIN School and introduce English when they are organised.

7. NATIVE HOUSING & VILLAGES:

Small windows because of mosquitoes.

8. AGRICULTURE:

I hope that the D.A.O. will have time to visit this area when he next visits Kiunga. If and when the MIWA, our 32 ft. launch arrives from KIKORI we will be able to draw food from this division and adjacent Awin Division and, accordingly, will be able to keep food up to labourers working on the Kiunga airstrip.

9. Mr.Fentons observations of MENDIPTAKA are interesting.

10. Tax Adjustment Sheets will be submitted direct to the Commissioner of Taxation.

B.W.Bride
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref. 30-1/215.

Sub District Office,
KIUNGA. W.D.

2nd June, 1959.

Mr.D.E.Fenton,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

Patrol Instructions Patrol No2 of 58/59 Kiunga

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the SOUTH OK TEDI Census Division on Wednesday, 3rd June.

2. Take with you sufficient stores and trade goods for approximately 18 days.

3. Take L/Cpl.BONU, Const.[illegible] and Const.[illegible] with you. Const.KOHEKARI has gone ahead to advise the villages of the impending patrol and will join you later. The Government Interpreter JACOB will also accompany the patrol.

4. Take the patrol copy of Tax Census Sheets for the SOUTH OK TEDI Division, the Tax Exemption Certificates signed by R.McBRIDE,M.C.H.M. and the Tax Adjustment Advice Book with you.

On return to the station, the station copy of the corresponding Tax Census Sheet is to be adjusted in accordance with amendments made to the patrol copy.

5. All court cases are to be sent to Kiunga.

6. Before you leave, read previous Patrol Reports on the area. For Attention on Patrol File and make a note of all N.H.T.A. Payments to be made in this area. An advance will be made to you to cover all N.H.T.A. payments that you may be able to make.

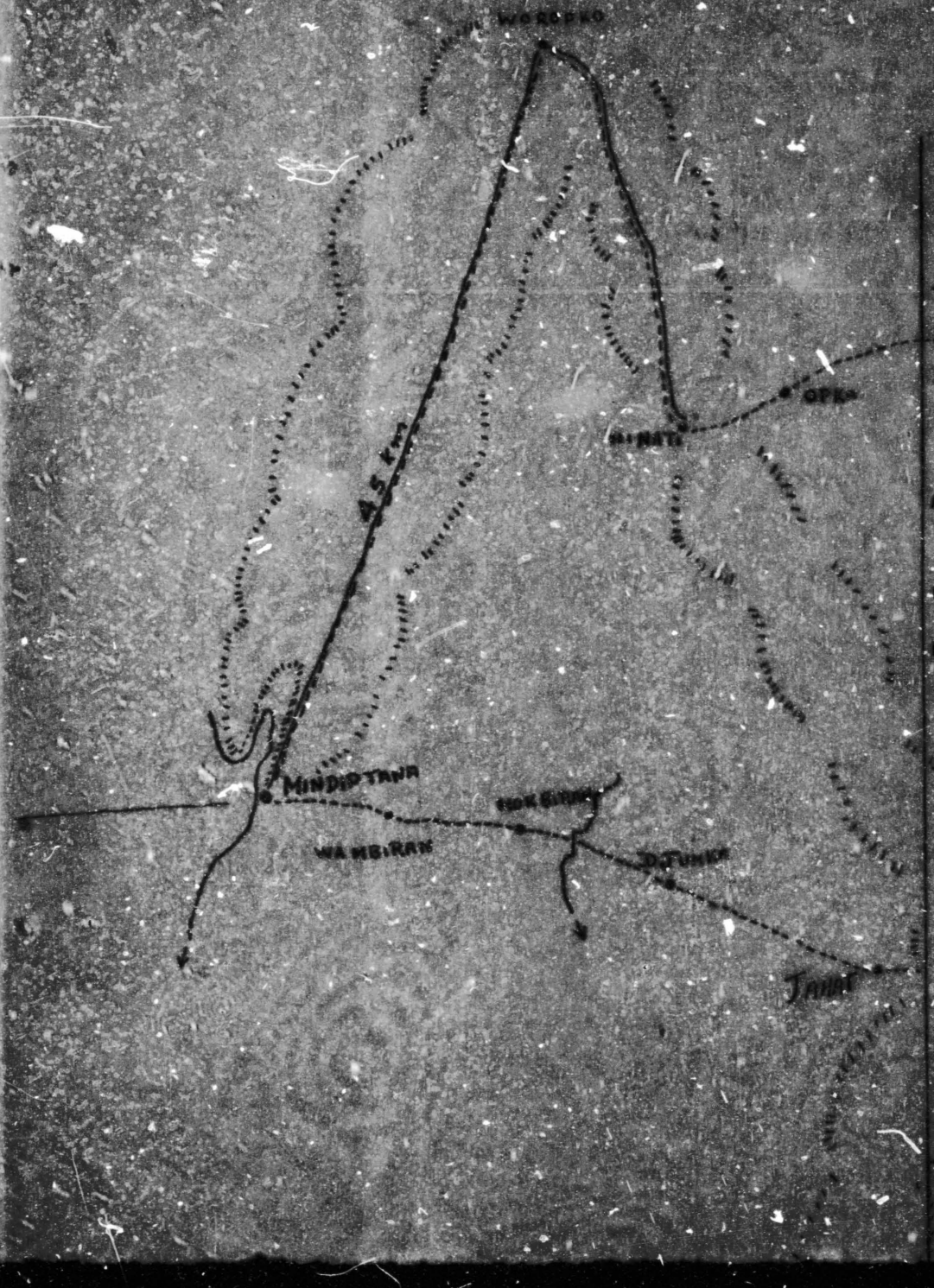
7. All seriously ill and those suffering from major complaints are to be sent to the place that they can receive medical attention.

8. In your report, cover the following in separate sections: NATIVE AFFAIRS; VILLAGE OFFICIALS; NATIVE HOUSING AND VILLAGES; REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS; NATIVE AGRICULTURE; LAW AND ORDER CENSUS; LABOUR STATISTICS; MEDICAL AND HEALTH; EDUCATION; MISSIONS; ROADS AND BRIDGES (Include carrying times); ECONOMIC POTENTIAL; ANTHROPOLOGY.

9. Pay particular attention to the road from TIMIN to OT and if possible, leave a Const. to supervise work on this section. This is the road that would be used should any Dutch New Guinea Officials have occasion to visit Kiunga.

10. Issue the Standing Instructions to all villages.

for (R.McBride)
Officer in Charge



South Ch Tedi Division

Patrol No 8 - 1958-59

Scale - 1" = 4 miles

Patrol No 8 - 1958-59

Scale - 1" = 4 mile

MINDIPTANA

WAMPIRAN

DOMINICA

TAMIT

TIMIN

KWIKMAN

MREPKA

IRAN

ATKAMPA MISSION

ARAN

ARAN()

RIVINGA

H.Q. Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... WESTERN ..... Report No..... 9-56/59.....

Patrol Conducted by..... R.A. Bonnsparis, A.D.O. Gr.1.....

Area Patrolled..... East Awin Census Division and part Pare Division, Kiunga Sub-District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

Natives..... 5 Police, N.M.O., Interpreter, Personal Servant and 19 Carriers.

Duration—From 19../... 6../1959...to 18.../...7.../19.59...

Number of Days..... Thirty.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...10/19.56..

Medical ..../.....7/19.58..Villages of DRIMDESABUK and Gonskai only.

Map Reference..... FOURMIL RAGOI. Patrol Map Enclosed.....

Objects of Patrol..... Census of East Awin Division. Routine Administration. Establish Route to and Base Camp near Strickland River near Cecilia Junction. Encourage construction of U.F.... Airstrip near KUDas.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30-4-62

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

KONEDOBU
16th September, 1959

KUNGA PATROL REPORT No.9/58-59

Receipt is acknowledged.

It is fairly obvious from the Report that the Amin people are similar to numerous other neglected outer areas away from centres of Administration, or routes between. Now that they are within reasonable range we can only exercise patience and tact.

The fact has to be faced that there are a few isolated groups who are doomed to extinction by reason of their environment and way of life. It is difficult to change these situations with the means at our disposal.

A most arduous patrol and well conducted.

(A.R. Roberts)
Director

30/4/62 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FPVR/RT

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-2.

RECEIVED
28 AUG 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Daru, Western District.

26th. August, 1959.

MEMORANDUM to@

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject: KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 9/58-59 - B.A.BESASPARIS.

Although this area has not had a great deal of patrolling it would appear, as with other areas of the Kiunga Subdistrict, that the people are friendly and peaceable. The main essential herein is continued patrolling; economic development as yet lies in the future.

An area on or near the Strickland and, possibly, between the Nomad and Rentoul Rivers would appear to be the site for a Patrol Post. An airstrip would be needed here and, as this would present a rather difficult under-taking, other means of supply would at first be required. The means of supply, if possible, should be by boat as carriers strength is low and terrain difficult. According to Mr. Calder's Patrol Report No. 1/53-54. the Strickland is navigable to a "G" boat at least to the Rentoul mouth, perhaps you could inform me as to the limit of navigation of the Strickland by scow? It is hoped that provision can be made in the near future for the establishment of a post in the area.

Mr. McBride of Kiunga plans to make a trip to the Strickland following upon the anticipated visit of the Judge to Daru. He will proceed from Kiunga and may be met and accompanied by Mr. Browne from Lake Murray. Following upon this patrol more concrete information may be available on this Area.

(F.P.V. Robb)
a/District Officer.

Claim for Camping allowance during patrol
10/9/59.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

11th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL 9-58/59 EAST AWIN (ELEVALA RIVER AREA).

1. Enclosed please find three copies of the above report together with three sets of census figures, two maps, and camping allowance claim.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area has been visited both Pre-war and Post-war by a number of officers. However, years have usually elapsed between visits and as so few people get out of the area the people continue to have a narrow isolated outlook. None of the men brought out by Mr.Besasparis wish to leave the area for coastal employment.

I will endeavour to cover the area between the Strickland and the Black rivers in the course of the forthcoming 'Strickland' Patrol.

The Mission people from PANGOA in LAKE MURRAY have recently found a new track to the PARE which involves two days carry through unpopulated country. The track commences at a landing place in the JUNE river where boats of M.V. ELEVALA dimensions can berth. Accordingly, the PARE is now as accessible from LAKE MURRAY as it is from KIUNGA.

The population to the East of the Strickland is still as yet uncontrolled and for the most part even uncontacted. In view of the remoteness of this area from any Administration Post I feel that little can be done about the alleged killings at the moment.

In view of Telefolmin Report No 7 which covered the northern limits of the Kiunga Sub-District I now plan to route my next patrol into the Strickland. I have read Lake Kutubu Report No 1 of 1958/59 and accordingly will endeavour to cover the area tothe East of the Strickland and to the North of the Remtoul river. When this patrol is completed it is hoped that a suitable Patrol Post site can be recommended. Ie., I feel that we have not a chance of consolidating East of the Strickland unless a Post is established there; whether the population warrants such a Post remains to be seen.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No permanent appointments are recommended as yet.

4. AIRFIELDS:

The "KUDA" strip is but two days from the Strickland-Cecilia Junction and may be in use before the proposed 'Strickland' Patrol as I have to wait for the next Supreme Court Sittings in Daru.

5d NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The District Agricultural Officer informs that the Ginger seen was a common small variety which has little economic value. I intend bringing up the subject of GINGER when the D.A.O. next visits KIUNGA.

6d

6f The scarcity of population and the distances involved makes the East Asin a comparatively difficult division to patrol. Mr.Bessaparis conducted the patrol at the height of the wet season and I can well imagine what the 'tracks' were like. The report contains basic information which will be of considerable use to fellow up patrols.

B.McBride
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 50/1 - 227

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

16th June, 1959.

Mr.A.BESASPARIS,
Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL NO.9 OF 1958/59 KIUNGA.

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the East Awin Census Division about Thursday 18th June.

2. You will require stores and trade for about one month.

3. L/Cpl BORU and Constable Gaiwari whom know parts of the area are to accompany you. Select three other Constables.

4. The general area to be covered by your patrol is that area drained by the tributaries of the Elevala river. Do not proceed North of Supriss Creek and do not proceed North of the Elevala headwaters near the Strickland.

5. Select a suitable track site between the Elevala river headwaters and the Cecilia-Strickland Junction and leave equiptmen with local headmen to have a good carrying track cleared. In selecting this track bear in mind the limit of navigation of the Elevala to canoes and if possible route the track through proposed village sites. A track to the south of the Elevala river and through the Upper PARE (or BART) villagesappears the most feasible.

6. Do not cross the Strickland river.

7. Take maps by Mr.Calder and Mr.Walsh of the PARE (or BART) area and make a visit to the U.F.M. Mission people constructing an airstrip near KUDA village in the PARE. Instruct Village Constables and headmen in the PARE to get all main tracks cleared and encourage the people to assist the Missionaries constructing the airstrip. Do not carry out census work in the PARE as Mr.Browne is to carry out that work from LAKE MURRAY.

8. Compile census figures for the area mentioned in par.4.

9. Encourage the villagers closer to KIUNGA to bring in GUM COPAL by canoe.

10. Arrange with the people West of the Strickland to build a suitable base camp near the Cecilia junction so that we will have a base from which to patrol into the area East of the Strickland.

11. Attach Appendecies to your reports concerning: Village Officials and Headmen and Carrying Times.

12. Routine Administration matters are to be dealt with in all areas.

R.McBride
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30/1 - 227

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

16th June, 1959.

Mr.A.BESASPARIS,
Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL NO.9 OF 1958/59 KIUNGA.

1. Please be prepared to leave on patrol of the East Awin Census Division about Thursday 18th June.

2. You will require stores and trade for about one month.

3. L/Cpl BORU and Constable Gaiwari whom know parts of the area are to accompany you. Select three other Constables.

4. The general area to be covered by your patrol is that area drained by the tributaries of the Elevala river. Do not proceed North of Suprise Creek and do not proceed North of the Elevala headwaters near the Strickland.

5. Select a suitable track site between the Elevala river headwaters and the Cecilia-Strickland Junction and leave equiptmen with local headmen to have a good carrying track cleared. In selecting this track bear in mind the limit of navigation of the Elevala to canoes and if possible route the track through proposed village sites. A track to the south of the Elevala river and through the Upper PARE (or BART) villages appears the most feasible.

6. Do not cross the Strickland river.

7. Take maps by Mr.Calder and Mr.Walsh of the PARE (or BART) area and make a visit to the U.F.M. Mission people constructing an airstrip near KUDA village in the PARE. Instruct Village Constables and headmen in the PARE to get all main tracks cleared and encourage the people to assist the Missionaries constructing the airstrip. Do not carry out census work in the PARE as Mr.Browne is to carry out that work from LAKE MURRAY.

8. Compile census figures for the area mentioned in par.4.

9. Encourage the villagers closer to KIUNGA to bring in GUM COPAL by canoe.

10. Arrange with the people West of the Strickland to build a suitable base camp near the Cecilia junction so that we will have a base from which to patrol into the area East of the Strickland.

11. Attach Appendecies to your reports concerning: Village Officials and Headmen and Carrying Times.

12. Routine Administration matters are to be dealt with in all areas.

B.McBride
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

21st July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KIUNGA.

PATROL REPORT NO.9 - 58/59, KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting : B.A. Besesparis, Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying : 8 Members R.P.& N.G.C.
1 M.A.O.
1 Interpreter.
1 Personal Servant.
19 Carriers.

Area Patrolled : East Awin (Elevala) Census Division, Route to Strickland River and Kuda Airstrip Site in Pare (Part) Census Division.

Duration : 19/6/59 to 18/7/59 (30 days).

Area Last Patrolled : D.H.A. June/July, 1956, for census. P.H.D. Villages of DRIMDEMASUK and KOMSKAI only in July, 1958.

Map Reference : FOURMIL RAGGI. Patrol Map 1 Inch Four Miles enclosed.

Objects of Patrol : Census of East Awin Division
Routine Administration
Establish Route to and Base Camp at Strickland River near Cecilia Junction
Encourage the construction of U.F.M. Airstrip near KUDA Village in Pare Division.

Results of Patrol : As shown herein.

Besesparis

(B.A. Besesparis)
Patrol Officer

DIARY

19th June. Patrol left Kiunga and arrived GUERETAIN stopping at TULEBEASUK en route to give medical treatment. Night at GUERETAIN.

20th June. Left GUERETAIN and arrived at GIPONAI. Night at GIPONAI.

21st June. Left GIPONAI, crossed Fly River by canoe and proceeded on foot to GUSIORE. Night spent at GUSIORE.

22nd June. Census taken at GUSIORE. Patrol left for URIME. Census of URIME. Slept URIME.

23rd June. Proceeded towards SOME and made camp approximately half way between URIME and SOME. Night in camp.

24th June. Left camp and reached SOME. Was informed that villagers of SIGINAI and other places not yet patrolled, had taken to the bush when news of the patrol reached them. Slept SOME.

25th June. SOME census taken. Learnt whereabouts of other villages still to be contacted but these appeared to be outside the limits laid down for this patrol. Presents were left for these villages. Night at SOME.

26th June. Left SOME and arrived GASUKE. Night spent at GASUKE.

27th June. GASUKE census taken. Slept at GASUKE.

28th June. Left GASUKE and arrived KESEPAE-IU passing KUSI on the road. Night at KESEPAE-IU.

29th June. Census taken of KUSI and KESEPAE-IU. Food supplies for carriers not plentiful and information received that little or no food would be available to the patrol between KESEPAE-IU and Strickland River. Spent night at KESEPAE-IU.

30th June. One police constable and two carriers with knowledge of Pare sent to reconnoitre route and possible food supplies to Strickland River. As nearest reported plentiful supply of sago said to be at SOGOROM, work commenced on two canoes to bring food. Night at KESEPAE-IU.

1st July. Work on canoes continued. All nearby villages were requested to send in any available food. Police constable returned with favourable news of both road and food available. Slept KESEPAE-IU.

2nd July. Sorted stores for move to Strickland whilst awaiting food to be brought in. Food arrived and was purchased. Spent another night at KESEPAE-IU.

3rd July. One constable and some carriers left to complete canoes whilst remainder of patrol crossed Alevala River by canoe then walked to GIMARA. Census taken at GIMARA. Moved on to TEBUDA. Night at TEBUDA.

4th July. Left TEBUDA and arrived DUARA. Slept at DUARA.

5th July. Writers birthday and Sunday observed.

6th July. Left DUARA and arrived at FDI[illegible]. Made camp near village and spent night there.

7th July. One constable left to start building a base camp near Strickland River whilst remainder of patrol left for WAKIDA. Night at WAKIDA.

8th July. Left WANIANA and arrived at U.F.M. airstrip site near KUDA to find the work nearing completion. Slept at airstrip.

9th July. Villages Officials from most nearby villages assembled and were urged to give the utmost assistance possible to complete the construction of the airstrip. Night at airstrip.

10th July. Left airstrip and arrived back at WANIANA for night.

11th July. Left WANIANA and reached DUMPA. Constable that had been left at IDLEMA rejoined and reported that the framework of a rest house and police barracks had been completed near the Strickland River. Spent night at DUMPA. Rest house caught fire during night but due to the alertness of the headman, the fire was extinguished before much damage was caused.

12th July. Owing to heavy and continual rain over past few days it was feared that the patrol might be stranded and the patrol made for KESEPAR-IU reaching and sleeping at GIRENA.

13th July. Although many sections of road flooded by the Elevala River, by bridging, the patrol was able to reach KESEPAR-IU. Night at KESEPAR-IU.

14th July. Left KESEPAR-IU by canoe and arrived BIRANAI. Census taken and slept at BIRANAI.

15th July. Left BIRANAI and proceeded by canoe to SOOCROM. Census taken and night spent at SOOCROM.

16th July. Left SOOCROM by canoe and arrived DRIDEMASUK canoe place. Proceeded to DRIDEMASUK on foot to spend night.

17th July. Left DRIDEMASUK and walked to GOMSRAI to take census. Returned to DRIDEMASUK for the night.

18th July. Census taken at DRIDEMASUK. Patrol walked to canoe place then proceeded by canoe to arrive back at Kiunga. End of patrol.

INTRODUCTION

The East Awin (Elevala) Division is populated by people speaking an Awin dialect known as AKIUMA and extends from west to east from the left bank of the Fly River to the headwaters of the AMTU River, and from south to north, from south of the Elevala (KAIA) River to north of Surprise (AMGGU) Creek. Immediately to the south east of the Elevala River is the PARE or BART Division patrolled by the officer at Lake Murray.

The initial census was taken by Assistant District Officer Bottrill in June/July, 1956, and unfortunately some of the Village Registers were lost in a canoe accident. New books were issued by this patrol where necessary and the figures obtained for census are noted initial census due to the loss of the original books. There have not been any further census patrols until the present one.

Apart from census and routine administration, this patrol was required to establish a route to the Strickland River and a base camp on the banks. Also the building of the U.F.M. airstrip near KUDA was to be encouraged. These are

covered under the respective headings of Rivers, Roads and Bridges, and Airfields.

The country trsvelled consisted mainly of series of ridges drained by innumerable small creeks leading into the larger rivers, the whole covered by tropical rain forest with a noted sparcity of very big trees.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people whose census has been taken to date are small in numbers and each village is separated from others by comparatively long distances. Only those villages sited near the navigable rivers have reasonably easy access to Kiunga by canoe or raft.

Considering that this was the second census patrol in the area, it was not suprising to find most people very reluctant to give information about other areas not yet contacted. What information was received was not acted on due to the patrol instruction restrictions in some cases and to lack of food for carriers in others. The details supplied have been set down in Appendix A and also the approximate positions of the villages reported have been entered on the patrol map. Presents were left for the villages of SIGIMAI, PAIAU and KASINTIA at SOME as it was believed that some of the younger men wish to go away to work. The Councillor of SOME was instructed to bring any volunteers for work from these villages to Kiunga.

Some young men from most villages visited were brought back to Kiunga with the patrol to work at the various projects of construction there and in the meartime to learn a little Motuan. These men could possibly be of assistance to future patrols in the area in that they will be able to reassure those not yet contacted of the peaceful intensions of the Administration.

The reception of the patrol at all villages visited was good, though this possibly may have been because it was the first patrol for three years. More constant patrolling in this area will assure these people of the continued Administration interest in their welfare.

The village of GIMENA where initial census was taken by Mr. Bottrill, is composed of AKIUMES and PARES and from all accounts is on PARE land. The Village Register was issued under the name of HAIMA but as the villagers assert that the correct name is GIMENA, the Register was ammended accordingly. It may be practical to include this village in the Pare Division now under the supervision of the officer at Lake Murray. As will be seen later in this report, the PARE Division appears to be far more readily accessable to patrolling from Kiunga because of population along the route whereas the officer at Lake Murray is required to travel for some days before making any contact with people. Other PARE Villages where census has not yet been taken were issued with books but the census was not taken in compliance with patrol instructions. An extra copy of this patrol report is being forwarded to the Patrol Officer at Lake Murray for his information.

At SIMAI it was found that the SIMIDUNA group who are said to be PARE and whose names were included with SIMAI, had left and their present whereabouts were unknown but thought to be in the PARE Division. No action was taken by this patrol in view of the lack of any concrete information and the matter has been left for the next PARE Patrol.

At the U.F.A. airstrip site near KUDA, nine SIUFI men from east of the Strickland River were found working on the construction of the airfield. Three of these elected to return to Kiunga with the patrol together with two PANG interpreters who understand the SIUFI language and also a little Motuan. The information given by those questioned was that they were quite willing for Administration patrols to come into their area as they were being attacked and eaten by a different language group from the hills. Those who remained at work at the airstrip were told to have rest houses, police barracks and carrying tracks prepared in their area on their return from KUDA and were informed that it was possible that the forthcoming exploratory patrol in the Strickland region would visit them.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

The villages consisted mainly of one to three houses with a rest house and a police barracks apart built on the tops of ridges overlooking the surrounding country. In many cases gardens were planted around the village site and in close proximity to it. KUSI at present has no permanent site but intends building one with rest house and police barracks. The villages of GOMSKAI and DRIMDEMASUK intend to move to new sites. The present and the proposed sites are shown on the patrol map. DRIMDEMASUK intend to move to a more accessable site on the banks of the Fly River, whilst the GOMSKAI move is being made further inland along the GOMSKAI SOGORON track to counteract the several fairly recent deaths which were mainly of elderly people. Both the moves were encouraged, the GOMSKAI one because of the present not very healthy site surrounded in the main by swampy ground.

All villages were in a reasonable state but instructions were given of the necessity to clear bush near the houses and also to regularly cut the grass. Tariffs and one bush knife per village were issued by the patrol. Instructions were also given regarding the disposal of rubbish to prevent the breeding of flies and other pests. In cases where villages were sited on river banks, the people were instructed to dispose of their rubbish directly into the river and in other cases to burn and bury it away from the village.

Houses were of the same type as noted in the South Awin Division, constructed with walls and roof of sago palm materials with raised floors and fire places built below the level of the floors but still above ground. All were rectangular in shape with sizes varying from fifty feet by thirty feet to twelve feet by ten feet. A common feature noted of all the houses was the small poles used to support the houses above ground and quite a few cases were seen of houses being supported from falling by poles placed at an angle from the direction in which the houses were leaning. Encouragement was given to the construction of more stronger houses and instructions were given for the destruction of unsafe houses and the building of new ones. At GOMSKAI in particular, several houses were in a very delapidated condition but no action was taken in view of the proposed shift to a new site.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS

These have been fully covered in Appendix D with necessary comments on each village. Repairs were ordered where required. It is hoped that with more frequent patrolling, the rest houses and police barracks will not be allowed to deteriorate as was noticed on this patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

A list of village officials and comments on each is given in Appendix B. All officials and headmen were instructed as to their responsibilities in regard to the general administration and law and order in their villages.

The following recommendations are being made for appointments at the villages with no present officials:-

URIME	AKWO DI-AIYEMAI	Village Constable
SOME	WITMA PWOPOME	Councillor
GASUKE	AIGUA BORI	Village Constable
KUSI	TU EIGI	Councillor
KESEPAE-IU	PRODI SIHOU	Village Constable
GIMENA	TINCOBI KERO	Councillor

RIVERS, ROADS AND BRIDGES

Travelling times by carriers are given in Appendix C together with times taken to travel by a man powered double loaded canoe when the Elevala and the Fly Rivers were in flood.

A good walking road exists between KESEPAE-IU and the Strickland River with rest houses and police barracks en route. Although this road is liable to flooding from the Elevala River between KESEPAE-IU and TEUDA, it was found possible to cross the flooded portions by bridging though this considerably increased the times taken to cover the same distances. At KESEPAE-IU it was reported that it was possible for canoes to come as far as the village at all times of the year, by powered canoe in the flood and by poled canoe normally. In view of this report and the good track found, no attempt was made to investigate an overland route south of the Elevala River. However at SOGORO, the people were of the opinion that it was possible to travel as far as SIHAMI by powered canoe in the dry, but no further due to rock bars. A faint track exists between SOGORO and KESEPAE-IU and instructions were left to improve this track for future use. This track is not suitable when the river is flooded but then a powered canoe is able to travel as far as KESEPAE-IU. Mr. Bottrill has already proved this successfully.

An alternative route does exist from SONSKAI to INSSA on the Lake Murray to PARE Patrol Route. As it is said to be a three days walk between SONSKAI and INSSA with no population in between, I feel that a road through here would be most difficult to maintain.

Standing instructions were given at every village regarding the cutting and maintaining of roads and bridges, and the advantages in communication were pointed out.

The road between KESEPAE-IU and the Strickland River is among the best if not the best in the sub-district and as it was cut under police supervision, it clearly demonstrates that more police are required at Kiunga for work of this nature to assist the progress of the Sub-District.

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The following recommendations are being made for appointments at the villages with no present officials:-

URIME	AGUO DEKAIYE AI	Village Constable
ZOME	WITMA PWOPOME	Councillor
GASUKE	ANGUA UORI	Village Constable
KUSI	TU BIGI	Councillor
KESEPAE-IU	PRODI SIKOU	Village Constable
GILENA	TINGOBI KERO	Councillor

RIVERS, ROADS AND BRIDGES

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A good walking road exists between KESEPAE-IU and the Strickland River with rest houses and police barracks en route. Although this road is liable to flooding from the Elevala River between KESEPAE-IU and TEUDA, it was found possible to cross the flooded portions by bridging though this considerably increased the times taken to cover the same distances. At KESEPAE-IU it was reported that it was possible for canoes to come as far as the village at all times of the year, by powered canoe in the flood and by poled canoe normally. In view of this report and the good track found, no attempt was made to investigate an overland route south of the Elevala River. However at KOKORON, the people were of the opinion that it was possible to travel as far as BIHAKAI by powered canoe in the dry, but no further due to rock bars. A faint track exists between SOGOPO and KESEPAE-IU and instructions were left to improve this track for future use. This track is not suitable when the river is flooded but then a powered canoe is able to travel as far as KESEPAE-IU. Mr. Bottrill has already proved this successfully.

An alternative route does exist from GOMSKAI to IESSA on the Lake Murray to PARE Patrol Route. As it is said to be a three days walk between GOMSKAI and IESSA with no population in between, I feel that a road through here would be most difficult to maintain.

Standing instructions were given at every village regarding the cutting and maintaining of roads and bridges, and the advantages in communication were pointed out.

The road between KESEPAE-IU and the Strickland River is among the best if not the best in the Sub-District and as it was cut under police supervision, it clearly demonstrates that more police are required at Kiunga for work of this nature to assist the progress of the Sub-District.

AIRFIELDS

The U.F.M. airstrip and mission site near KUDA in the PARE Division were visited and the airstrip for light aircraft only, was found to be nearing completion. A successful airdrop has already been carried out on the strip and Mr. S. Cochrane is of the opinion that if labour is available, the airfield will be completed with a further two months work.

An assembly of village officials in the area was called, those who attended came from IUMORA, IUOPINA, IGABIRA, KICHIRA, TUMATAMA, WAKIMA and ABI OAMA. As only two months more work remained to be completed, these officials were encouraged to send as many men as could be spared to complete this work. Instructions were also given to advise other village officials who had been unable to attend the meeting so that they too could assist in the work.

LAW AND ORDER

No complaints were made to the patrol. This could mean either that there is no crime in the villages or that any cases that come about are settled amicably by the villagers themselves without the need to resort to law.

Standing instructions were entered in all Village Registers and the requirements of these were carefully explained. The standing instructions are:-

All sick are to be sent to Kiunga for medical treatment.
Every Monday, the village official is to allot and supervise work on roads, bridges, houses and village sites.
Rubbish is to be burnt, buried or thrown into the larger rivers and not just thrown in the bush.
Bush is to be cleared and grass cut at least 25 yards around houses.
Girls under the age of puberty are not to marry.
Village officials are to report to Kiunga at least every four months in the event of no trouble in the village or shortly after any trouble takes place.

CENSUS

The only village encountered with no absentees from census was that of KESEPAL-IU. Due to the vagueness of information received and the patrols intention if possible to visit villages where census had not yet been taken, it was not possible to set exact days at which the patrol would be at any particular village with the result that some of the inhabitants were found to be absent at sago places or hunting, normally quite some distance away from the village and could not return in time for the census. The importance of being present for census was stressed in talks to all villages and it is felt that if notice of at least one week is given in future, the absenteeism should be negligible.

The figures show that the villages where census was previously taken have decreased in population by 49. This is made up mainly by 86 deaths compared to 34 births and the migration out of the SIMIDA group from SIMAI. An additional 66 new names recorded has now brought the total to 397.

LABOUR RECRUITMENT

The total number at present away at work from this Division is six men and these came from three villages. 3 out of 10 at HUSIORE made the recruitment 30 per cent, whilst at URIBE 2 out of 18 made it 10.4 per cent and 1 at SOGOROM out of 16 made it 6.2 per cent.

Some young men have now been out to work from most villages and the patrol brought back some young men from the remainder to work for a short time at Kiunga.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

The staple diet in this area is sago and all villages had sufficient for their own needs. The village of KESEPAE-IU was found to have sago places two days travel away so the villagers were encouraged to plant new stands closer to the village site. While there was a large variety of other vegetables including taro, sweet potatoes, yams, tapioc, bananas, sugar cane, lemons, pawpaws, pumkins, cucumbers and native cabbage, the gardens were not large and plentiful and from questioning it appeared that produce was only abundant twice a year, around April and October in the present year.

Coconuts were found planted in all villages but only those villages near the PARE area had palms that were bearing. The older coconuts originally came from Lake Murray whilst those freshly planted were distributed from Kiunga. It was seen that trees were being planted close together and the people were advised that many more coconuts would be obtained if the trees were planted on a square at least nine paces apart.

Copal gum was said to be much more abundant here compared to the area west of the Fly River and so the villagers were encouraged to gather as much as possible and when a large supply had accumulated, carry it to the nearest suitable river and thence transport it to Kiunga either by raft or canoe for sale.

A plant that was thought to be Ginger was seen growing and some of the gardens and advice will be sought from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries to confirm this and also to ascertain whether it has any commercial value.

Stone adzes were still in use in some of the villages but as more steel is introduced by returning labourers, the amount of work involved in clearing gardens will be considerably lessened and it is probable that more gardens will be made to increase the supply of food. At present those villages near Kiunga by river are already bringing in surplus food for sale at the station.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Medical treatment was given very ably by M.A.O. LANCELOT, who accompanied the patrol, at every village visited and those cases that could not be treated on patrol were sent to Kiunga or the U.F.M. at KUDA for attention.

The general health was only fair and lectures were given on the importance of personal hygiene because of the number of complaints affecting the skin. In view of several minor

incidents that occurred where some people did not wish to receive medical treatment, I feel that a medical patrol by a Native Medical Assistantx with police escort would not be very successful at present from the medical point of outlook.

The statistics of cases treated over the patrol are given in Appendix E. Due to bad tracks many of the carriers required treatment for sores. Thirteen patients were sent back to Kiunga and one patient to U.F.M. at KUDA.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

To date there is no mission influence in this area and no children have attended any schools.

An attempt was made to persuade parents of children of suitable age to send those children to the Administration school at Kiunga and it is hoped that some will attend as boarders. The benefits of education were pointed out and agreed to by all.

The Catholic Mission has now arrived and will be setting up a base near Kiunga. A school at [illegible] near the Fly River is to be started some time in the future and those villages nearer to the Fly River have already stated their interestx in sending their children there for schooling. As it may be some time yet before this mission school commences, the parents were asked to send their children to the school atx Kiunga in the meantime.

ANTHROPOLOGY

At KESEPAN-IU Village, the community was found to consist of patrilineages grouped into exogamous sub-clans of KAMURI, PAUKIRI and KUSI all belonging to the patriclan of KECMI.

The male members remained in the village during their whole lifetime and could either marry women from inside the village or from UYUWERA, TEMUDA or GIMENA.

The sub-clans lived in separate parts of the houses and each lineage had a separate cooking fire.

Most of the loyalties of the men in the village belonged inside their own community by reason of kinship, friendship and upbringing with little contact with other groups.

Inheritance appeared to be from father to son in respect of moveable artefacts and in the case of no heir, would revert to either the lineage or the sub-clan.

APPENDIX A

SIGIKAI. An AKIUME hamlet with 6 men situated two days walk north east of SOME and north of Suprise Creek (WAI ANGGU).

PAIYU. An AKIUME hamlet with 6 men situated between SOME and SIGIKAI, over one days walk from SOME and south of Suprise Creek(WAI ANGGU).

LOMETIA. One AKIUME family residing with PAIYU.

KASIMTIA. An AKIUME group further east from SIGIKAI residing north of Suprise Creek (WAI ANGGU). Same population as URIME.

GI. A different language group hamlet to the north east of KASIMTIA situated near the Black River (WAI U).

KAKAI. Same language group as GI residing near a KAMA mountain with a population same as URIME and said to be ten days distant from SOME. Said to be situated between the headwaters of the Strickland River (WAI KUM) and Suprise Creek (WAI ANGGU).

KUKANE. An AKIUME hamlet at the headwaters of WAI KETU, two days distant from KASIMTIA and five days from GASUKE on track that joins main track between GASUKE and KESSEPAE-IU. Has been visited by V.C. of GASUKE who states that there are two houses en route occupied by men called KAGAI and SI.

KUSE. An AKIUME hamlet nearby to KUKANE.

KIWA. An AKIUME hamlet at headwaters of WAI MENGE not far distant from KUKANE and KUSE.

STAPE. A large AKIUME group said to number as much as GUSIORE and URIME combined, two days travel north east of KUKANE and also visited by V.C. of GASUKE.

DABA. A different language group said to be in friendly contact with STAPE and who extend to both east and west of Strickland River (WAI YUE)

APPENDIX I

Village	Name	Comments
GUSTORE	UBAN MUM	Motuan speaking confirmed V.C.. Doing reasonable work.
URIMB	AKUO BIKAIYEMAI	Recommended for V.C.. Does not speak Motuan but seems effective.
SOUK	VITAA PWOPOUE	Recommended for Councillor. Is headman in village.
BAPOUE	ANGUA HORI	Recommended for V.C.. Doing good work in village, seems progressive.
KUSE	TU [illegible]	Recommended for Councillor. Not much choice and was nominated by own group.
KESTPAR-IU	PRODI SIBOU	Recommended for V.C.. Appears to be reasonable.
GIREMA	TINGOU PERRO	Recommended for Councillor. Headman of village, has authority.
BILANAI	KEMESU STDIMRAE	Confirmed V.C.. Fair only.
SOCORO	MUM DUMONAI	Confirmed V.C.. Good.
GOMSKAI	POKE ISING	Confirmed V.C.. Reasonable. Speaks Motuan.
DRIMDMASUK	SAU WINGEN	Confirmed V.C.. Though young is doing a good work and is progressive. Speaks Motuan.

APPENDIX C

From	To	H	M	Comments
Kiunga	TUNDEMASUK	2	0	Very wet and muddy with water knee deep in parts due to flooded condition of Fly River and a canoe was required at one place.
TUNDEMASUK	GUERETMIN	4	30	Rough bush track and very muddy.
GUERETMIN	GIPONAI	3	15	Fair track but muddy.
GIPONAI	GUSIORE	6	30	Time includes crossing Fly River in prepared canoes. Track on east of Fly is only a faint foot pad.
GUSIORE	URIME	4	45	Fair. URIME section good.
URIME	SOME	10	45	Over 2 days. Camped one night near boundary. Foot pad only with very few small sections cut in odd places.
SOME	MASUKE	7	0	Very faint foot pad.
MASUKE	KUSI	5	30	Very faint foot pad with many snags to slow carriers.
KUSI	KESEPAS-IU	1	30	Foot pad improving somewhat nearer to KESEPAS-IU.
KESEPAS-IU	GIMENA	3	0	Excellent. Liable to flooding in low lying sections from Elevala but these can be bridged.
GIMENA	TEBUDA	2	15	Excellent. Liable to flooding between GIMENA and MAI KIRO but bridging can be easily made.
TEBUDA	DUANUA	2	15	Very good. Section nearest DUANUA includes one long level stretch where dropping or airfield site may be possible.
DUANUA	IDIMUNA	1	30	Very good.
IDIMUNA	Strickland	1day		Not walked by patrol but by a constable who reported track as good.
IDIMUNA	WAKIATA	3	45	Fair for two hours, then quite good passing 2 hamlets on track.
WAKIATA	KUDA Airstrip	4	30	Very rough track said to be short route, passing 2 hamlets to arrive TUBATAMA then good for last 2 hours.
KUDA Airstrip	TUBATAMA	2	0	Good. KUDA Village half way.
TUBATAMA	IDIORA	1	0	Good.
IDIORA	WAKIATA	1	10	Good.
WAKIATA	PIPINA	1	30	Fairly good.
PIPINA	DUANUA	1	10	Reasonable, passes garden with house en route.
DUANUA	TEBUDA	2	30	Under wet and muddy conditions.

APPENDIX 6 continued

From	To	H	M	Comments
TEKODA	GIMIRA	4	0	Wet conditions. Bridging needed near GIMIRA.
GIMIRA	KESAPAR-II	5	30	Wet and flooded. Bridging built in several places.
KESAPAR-II	SIBALAI	4	0	By canoe. Elevala flooded. Party walking took 7½ hours over rough track.
SIBALAI	SOGOROM	6	0	By canoe. A track exists but was flooded.
SOGOROM	Canoe place	7	30	By canoe.
Canoe place	DRIMDEMASUK	2	0	Walking over fair track.
DRIMDEMASUK	GOMSRAI	1	45	Fair. Many roots.
DRIMDEMASUK	Canoe place	1	30	After bridges had been built over flooded sections.
Canoe place	KIUNGA	2	0	By canoe.

APPENDIX D

Village	Comments
CUGRATHIN	Both satisfactory.
GIPONAI	Satisfactory.
GUSIORI	Reasonable but both small.
URIBE	Reasonable but fairly old.
SORE	Reasonable. New roof required rest house
GASUKE	New roof required for rest house, otherwise good.
KUSERPAN-IU	Good apart from new roof required on rest house.
GIGENA	Good. Rest house enough for one officer only.
TEBUDA	Good. Not enough room for two officers.
DUARNA	Very good.
IDIENGA	Mil.
WARIAMA	Good.
BIHARAI	Fair. New roofing required.
SOGORGM	Good.
GOMSHAI	Reasonable. New houses to be built when village goes to new site.
DRIMDEMASUK	Good. Further houses will be built on move to new site.

APPENDIX A

Complaint	M/A	F/A	M/C	F/C	Total
Malaria	2	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia	4	-	-	-	4
Colds	15	3	1	1	10
Headaches	2	-	-	-	2
Yaws	4	3	7	3	17
Tropical ulcers	5	3	4	2	14
Scabies	3	2	1	4	10
Minor injuries	5	0	2	7	20
Swellings	3	1	-	2	6
Sores	1	3	4	1	9
Infected sores	7	5	4	2	18
Diarrhoea	3	-	-	0	3
Eye trouble	-	3	-	-	2
Ear trouble	-	1	-	-	1
Muscular pain	11	-	-	-	11
Fever	4	-	-	1	5
	59	29	24	23	135

APPENDIX F

Reports on R.P.& R.C.C.

8097 L/Cpl. BORU.	Carried out his duties in a capable and efficient manner. Bearing good.
8143 Const. KAVE	Has a most apologetic manner in dealing with natives that leaves much to be desired. Not a very good patrol man because of this.
8646 Const. KINGU (GAIWARI)	Experienced on patrols and a very hard worker. Gets work done quietly but efficiently.
9048 Const. KALAI	Hard worker and has command. Bearing good. Is inclined to be quick tempered and may require restraining.
10055 Const/Bugler OKEI	As no bugle at present on station, this man has been used on patrol. Though only on second patrol, he was quick to learn and was satisfactory.

(B.M.Bosasparis)
Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1958/59 EAST AWIN CENSUS DIVISION, KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children Under 5 Years of Age	Average	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GUSIORE	23/6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	3	7	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	6	15	-	15	2.7	11	10	8	20	22 30 52
URIMB	22/6	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	2	14	2	13	3.2	8	8	12	15	22 23 45
SOME	25/6			INITIAL CENSUS																	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	5	-	8	3.2	1	2	8	5	9 7 16
GASUKE	27/6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	8	1	9	2.3	7	3	8	8	15 11 26
KUSI	28/6			INITIAL CENSUS																	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	6	-	5	2.3	4	5	6	6	12 11 23
KESUPAE-TU	29/6			INITIAL CENSUS																	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	8	3.0	6	6	7	8	13 14 27
GIMENA	3/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	7	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	3	-	3	2.0	2	2	6	3	8 5 13
BIHANAI	14/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	1	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	4	-	4	2.1	3	1	5	4	28 37 13
SOGOROM	15/7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	9	17	2	18	3.7	10	15	17	22	26 22 65
GOMSKAI DRUNDEM→	17/7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	3	13	2	13	3.0	14	5	12	17	32 37 48
ASUK	18/7	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	5	16	-	17	3.1	19	17	13	20	69
		20	14	-	-	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	21	20	1	15	16	27	33	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	40	101	29	109	7	106	2.6	85	74	104	138	195 202 397

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

N.A. 2 copies.

Ref: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District.

11th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARU.

PATROL 9-58/59 EAST AWIN (ELEVALA RIVER AREA).

1. Enclosed please find three copies of the above report together with three sets of census figures, two maps, and camping allowance claim.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The area has been visited both Pre-war and Post-war by a number of officers. However, years have usually elapsed between visits and as so few people get out of the area the people continue to have a narrow isolated outlook. None of the men brought out by Mr.Besasparis wish to leave the area for coastal employment.

I will endeavour to cover the area between the Strickland and the Black rivers in the course of the forthcoming 'Strickland' Patrol.

The Mission people from PANGOA in LAKE MURRAY have recently found a new track to the PARE which involves two days carry through unpopulated country. The track commences at a landing place in the JUNE river where boats of M.V. ELEVALA dimensions can berth. Accordingly, the PARE is now as accessible from LAKE MURRAY as it is from KIUNGA.

The population to the East of the Strickland is still as yet uncontrolled and for the most part even uncontacted. In view of the remoteness of this area from any Administration Post I feel that little can be done about the alleged killings at the moment.

In view of Telefolmin Report No 7 which covered the northern limits of the Kiunga Sub-District I now plan to route my next patrol into the Strickland. I have read Lake Kutubu Report No 1 of 1958/59 and accordingly will endeavour to cover the area tothe East of the Strickland and to the North of the Rentoul river. When this patrol is completed it is hoped that a suitable Patrol Post site can be recommended. Ie., I feel that we have not a chance of consolidating East of the Strickland unless a Post is established there; wether the population warrants such a Post remains to be seen.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

No permanent appointments are recommended as yet.

4. AIRFIELDS:

The "KUDA" strip is but two days from the Strickland-Cecilia Junction and may be in use before the proposed 'Strickland' Patrol as I have to wait for the next Supreme Court Sittings in Daru.

3. NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The District Agricultural Officer informs that the Ginger seen was a common small variety which has little economic value. I intend bringing up the subject of GINGER when the D.A.O. next visits KIUNGA.

4.

5. The scarcity of population and the distances involved makes the East Awin a comparatively difficult division to patrol. Mr. Besasparis conducted the patrol at the height of the wet season and I can well imagine what the 'tracks' were like. The report contains basic information which will be of considerable use to follow up patrols.

B. McBride
Assistant District Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1958/59 — EAST ANIN CENSUS DIVISION, KIUNDA SUB-DISTRICT, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Govt. Print.—43/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GUSIORE	22/6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-		2	3	7	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	6	15	-	16	2.7	11	10	8	30	22 30 52
UMIMB	22/6	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-		-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	2	14	2	13	5.2	8	8	12	15	22 23 45
SOME	25/6			INITIAL CENSUS																		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	8	-	2	3.2	1	2	8	8	9 7 16
OASUKE	27/6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-		1	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	8	1	8	2.9	7	5	8	6	15 11 26
KUGI KESEPAR-IU	29/6			INITIAL CENSUS																		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	8	-	8	2.9	4	5	8	6	12 11 23
	29/6			INITIAL CENSUS																		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	8	3.9	6	6	7	8	13 14 27
GIMENA	3/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-		7	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	3	-	5	2.6	2	2	6	3	3 5 13
BINANAI	14/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-		1	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	4	-	4	2.1	3	1	5	4	3 5 15
SOGORON	15/7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-		-	6	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	9	17	2	19	2.7	10	15	17	22	28 37 65
SOMERAI DAIMBOR	17/7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	1		-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	8	13	3	13	3.0	14	8	12	17	25 23 48
ASUK	18/7	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-		4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	8	16	-	17	3.1	19	17	15	20	32 37 69
		30	14	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	31	20	1		16	16	27	32	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	40	101	69	109	7	108	2.6	85	74	104	126	195 202 397

EAST AWIN (ELEVALA) DIVISION

TRACED FROM FLY-STRICKLAND AREA MAP BY D.R. JACOBS 16.7.53. BASED ON APC FLY RIVER PROVINCE SHEET JY-1. ACCOMPANIES KWINGA PATROL REPORT No. 9 Of 1958/59.

N

SCALE 1 INCH 4 MILES

Palmer Riv

Suprise

Wai Tamu

URIMI

GUSIORE

GIPONAI

GUERETMIN

TMINSIURE

Wai Katu

Elevala River

(Wai Gaia)

SOGOROM

DINANA

KIUNG

Wai De

DRIMDEMASUR

GOMSKAI

Fly River (Wai Pyiang)

Jume River

Boi River

AA B 28.7.59

KAMAI
?

Gi
?

(Wai U)

Black River

Palmer River

KASINTIA
?

SUGINGI

Suprise Creek
(Wai Angu(gu))

Wai Dru

PAYU

STAPE
?

SOME

KUGE
?

KUKANE
?

MINA
?

Wai Tamar

URIMA

GUSIORE

NAI

GASUKE

Wai Menge

Wai Kelu

Kusi

vala River

Gaia) SOGOROM

KESE/PAEIU

Wai Omuge

GIMENA

TEBUDA

DUANNA

IDIENNA

SUR

Wai Kiro

Wai Tana

DIPINA

IUMURA

WAKIANA

TUNATANIA

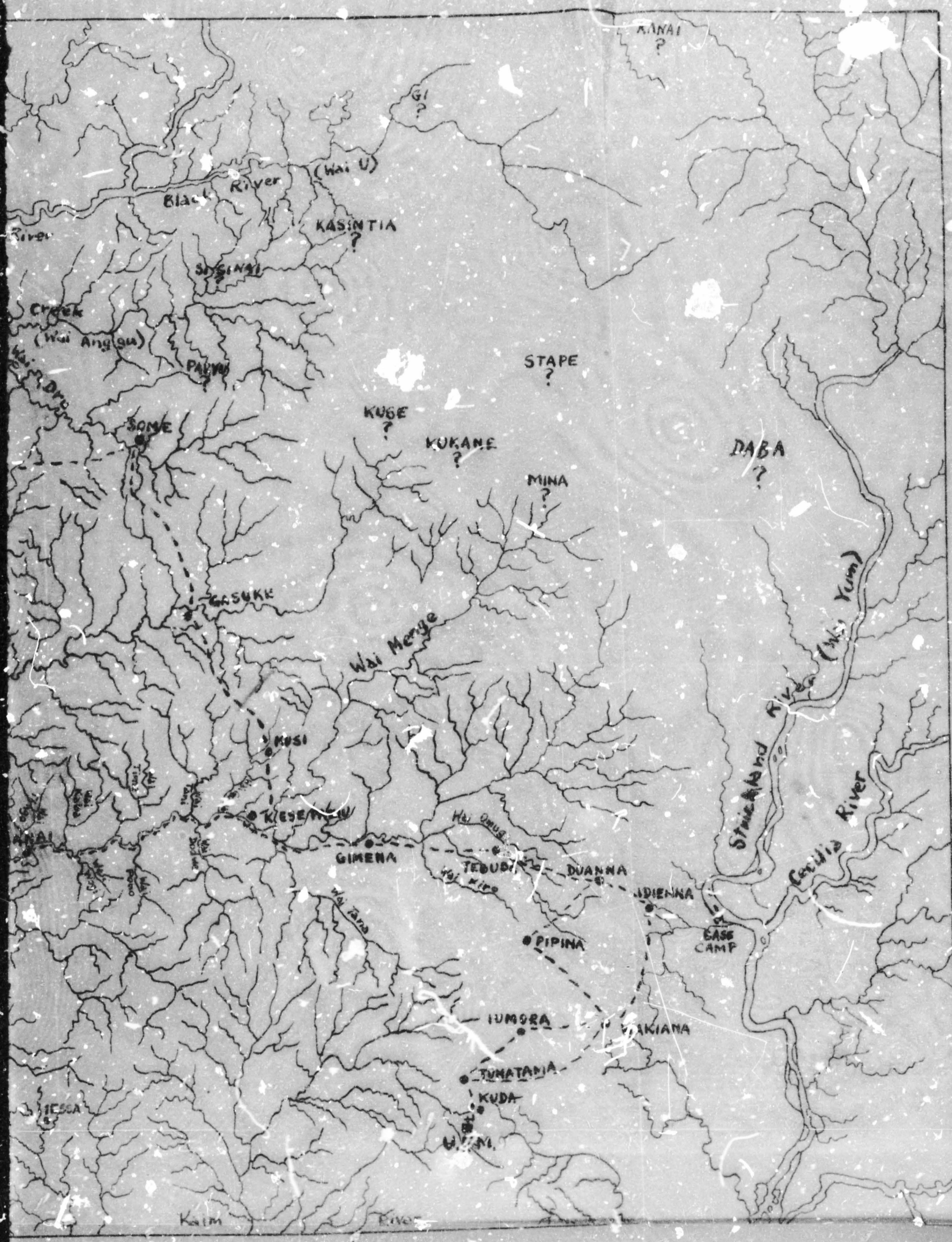
KUDA

IESSA

U.F.M.

Boi River

Kaim River


ANAI
?
GI
?
(Wai U)
River
Black
River
KASINTIA
?
SINGINAI
?
Creek
(Wai Ang(gu)
PAIWA
?
STAPE
?
KUGE
?
KUKANE
?
DABA
?
MINA
?
SOME
KASUKE
Wai Merge
KUSI
KESEMU
ANAI
GIMENA
Wai Omug
TEBUDI
DUANNA
IDIENNA
Wai Kipo
Wai Zana
PIPINA
BASE
CAMP
Strickland River
Gelja River
IUMORA
KIANA
TUMATANA
KUDA
IESCA
Kaim
River