

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

VOLUME No: 13

ISBN: 9980 - 911 - 09 - 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1962 - 1963

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1995

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1962/63

AITAPE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Aitape 1-62/63	L.Aisbett	West Coast Census Division
" 2-62/63	R.Kopi	West Coast - Siau NLGC area
" 3-62/63	N.H.Walters	East Coast and Inland C.D.
" 5-62/63	N.H.Walters	West Coast Inland Census Div
" 7-62/63	N.A.van Ruth	West Coast Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SETELI..... Report No.....ATRAP No. 1 of 1962-63.....
Patrol Conducted by.....J. Ashbatt (Assistant District Officer).....
Area Patrolled.....West Coast Census Division.....
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....R. Kori (Assistant Patrol Officer in Training)
Natives.....1 Council Clerk & 1 P.N.G.C.
Duration—From.....26/9/1962.....to.....3/10/1962.....
Number of Days.....6 Days.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....No.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
Medical/...../19.....
Map Reference.....
Objects of Patrol.....Native Local Government Council Re election and general Native Affairs.

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 £.....

67-8-17

29th November, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sopik District,
NEWAK.


PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63 - AIRAPE

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

I am pleased with the way that the Report has been compiled by Mr Kapi.

The Report records that the change in politics in West New Guinea was explained to the people of this area as they were frequent visitors to Hollandia. What was the people's re-action? This is important.

It is gratifying to note that the Councillors are generally doing good work and the people appear to respect them.


(W.R. HUGHES)
Acting Director.



67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEWAR.

7th November, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 1-62/63

The abovenamed patrol report by Mr. Raga Kopi
Assistant Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.

This was a routine patrol to conduct Council
elections, therefore no further comments are necessary.

I will await with interest the next report of
a patrol conducted by Mr. Kopi in your area.

L. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Newak

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67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE. Sepik District.

12th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

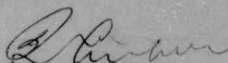
Aitape Patrol Report 1 - 62/63.

Two copies of the above report with camping allowance claims are enclosed.

The report submitted by Mr. Kepi, Assistant Patrol Officer in Training, is brief on my instruction.

The patrol was done in haste in order to carry out Council elections which were long overdue. Reason for this being I had been without field staff for three months.

A full census patrol of the area covered is planned for this month.


(R. Aisbett)
Assistant District Officer.

File: 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

6th October, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT.

PATROL REPORT: AITAPE No. 1 of 1962-63.

AREA PATROLLED: West Coast Census Division.

DURATION: From 26/9/62 - 3/10/62.

NO OF DAYS: 6 Days.

PERSONNEL: European: L. Aisbett (Assistant District Officer).

Natives: R. Kopi (Asstant Patrol Officer in Training)
1 Commcil Clerk
1 R.P.N.G.C.

OBJECT OF PATROL: NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL RE ELECTIONS,
and general Native Affairs.

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R.L. Kopi
.....
R.L. Kopi (Asst. P. O. in Training)

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MICR
In
FINTRODUCTION.

This patrol was led by the Assistant District Officer, Mr Aisbett for re election of the members of SIAU NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL, West Coast census division. The writer accompanying the patrol to assist the officer conducting the elections. The patrol was well received in the villages visited and no difficulties have being experienced from the people when they were needed to come together for elections. The general native affairs is quite satisfactory.

DIARY.Wednesday 26/9/62.

The officers departed AITAPE at 0845 hours for YAKOI to commence elections, arrived 0855 hours. Elections held from 0930 hours and finished at 1030 hours. Departed YAKOI for TELES and LANBU elections at TELES village, arrived 1045 hours. Elections at 1105 hours to 1430 hours. Had a draw in election. Returned to station at 1435 hrs.

Thursday 27/9/62.

Departed AITAPE at 0845 hours by Landrover for MALOL. Left the rover at YALINGI river and set off by foot to MALOL, crossed ERAK river by canoe, arrived at 1015 hrs. there were six villages gathered at MAINYEU for elections, AIPUKON, TAINYAPIN, AINDIN, ANSOR, UIAN and MAINYEU. Elections at 1020 hours and finished at 1750 hours. Returned to station at 1810 hours.

Friday 28/9/62.

Departed AITAPE at 0800 hours for AROP by Landrover and left the rover at YALINGI. Set off by foot again to AROP, arrived ERAK river at 0900 hours. Left ERAK river by outboard motor via MALOL - AROP waterway, arrived AROP at 1100 hours. P3 people also came to AROP for elections. Elections at 1110 hours and finished at 1500 hours. Returned to station at 1515 hours, arrived station at 1800 hours.

Saturday 29/9/62.

At station.

Sunday 30/9/62.

Observed at station.

Monday 1/10/62.

Departed AITAPE at 0915 hours for SLESSANO, arrived 0935 hours. Four villages, NIMAS, ANSOR, MAINYA and MAINDRON gathered at MAINDRON for elections. Election at 1000 hrs and finished at 1315 hours. Departed MAINDRON at 1320 hours for WARAFU, arrived at 1345 hours. Election at 1400 hours and finished at 1745 hours. Slept.

Walking Time: MAINDRON - WARAFU * 25 minutes.

Tuesday 2/10/62.

Departed WARAFU at 0715 hours for SARAI by outboard motor, arrived at 0915 hours. Three villages gathered at SARAI for election, PUINDU, RAINUK and SARAI. Election held at 1015 hours, finished at 1130 hours. Departed SARAI at 1200 hours for SUNO, arrived 1520 hours. Slept.

Walking Time: SARAI - SUNO = 3 hours 10 minutes.

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MIGRAT

In

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DAIRY (continued)Wednesday 5/10/62.

At SUMO, election held at 0810 hours, finished at 0915 hours. Departed for MALOL at 0930 hours, arrived RAMU at 1140 hours. Election held at 1150 hours, finished at 1245 hours. Departed RAMU at 1300 hours to outboard motor waiting at AROP Lagoon arrived 1400 hours. Made a rough crossing at this lagoon as the wind was blowing against us. Arrived MALOL at 1600 hours and set off by foot to YALINGI, arrived 1630 hours. Returned to station by Landrover at 1700 hours.

Walking Times: SUMO - RAMU = 2 hours 10 minutes
RAMU-LAGOON = 1 hour
MALOL-YALINGI = 30 minutes.

Total Walking Time: 3 hours 40 minutes.

END OF DAIRY.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people in this area are friendly and quite an advanced people that they did not bring up any complaints during this patrol. The people also seem to respect the Administration.

The people of these areas, are quite anxious to take trips to Hollandia for short visits to friends and sometimes they find themselves jobs to work over there. Recently a man returned from Hollandia who has been away from the village for about two years. He said that he can not pay the council tax as he has only Dutch money in his possession. It was also a group of men from WARAPU village who previously went to Hollandia and bought a outboard motor from a Dutch European. The changing politics in West New Guinea was explained to the people of this area as they are frequent visitors to Hollandia.

The people are clean and healthy. They have plenty of food and good water supplies from the holes which are dug few feet into the ground. Sago is their staple food supplementary to other vegetables from the gardens such as taro, sweetpotatoes etc. Fish is also used quite commonly for their diet because they have good fishing places in the lagoon.

It is good to see that these people are quite carefully keeping their villages clean and tidy. All the villages have toilets and not many flies were noticed during the patrol. The village houses are also fair to good that the patrol have not noticed a house which needed to be re built. The houses again have ventilated type and are built of quite a long lasting bush materials. The villages have good rest houses.

Roads are clean and well kept and are in good conditions. The bridges are also in good conditions and looked after. Waterway from MALOL to AROP is also kept clear always. It is in few places where the big rivers, road crossing, impossible to put up bridges as the rivers are quite large and wide.

The councillors are generally doing a good work and seem to be keen and have interests in carrying out their duties. The people also have most respect for them as during the elections all the old councillors were re elected except one councillor at MALOL replaced as he was an old man.

R.L.Kopd
R.L.Kopd (Assistant Patrol Officer in Tr.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Sepik Report No..... Aitape No 2 of 1962-63.
Patrol Conducted by..... R. Kapi (Assistant Patrol Officer in Training)
Area Patrolled..... Aitape West Coast - SIAU N.L.G.C. Area.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... 1 Medical Assistant.
Natives..... 1 R.P. & N.G.C.; 2 D.A.S.F.; 4 Aid Post Orderlies.
Duration—From..... 22 / 10 / 1962 to..... 14 / 11 / 1962.
Number of Days..... 17 Days.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... Yes.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... August/19 61.
Medical May /19 62.
Map Reference..... Aitape 4 miles to inch Army series and sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol..... (1) Census revision; (2) Routine Administration;
..... (3) Encouraging economic development; (4) Water Source Survey;
..... (5) Investigation of MALOL-AROP Waterway blockade by heavy sea.
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

TGA.LBK

67-8-26


1-7-8-31
7th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/1962-63
ALBAP

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

2. The content of the report is adequately covered in the memorandum from the Assistant District Officer to you.
3. I am pleased to see adequate patrol instructions were given.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-26 ✓



67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th December, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 62/63

Receipt of the abovenamed patrol report, submitted by Mr. Raga Kopi, Assistant Patrol Officer in Training, is acknowledged.

The patrol which was to have been a routine administration, had to fit in with cholera vaccinations, is noted, also the remarks re the Arop waterway.

I feel Mr. Kopi's expression and construction of sentences will improve with experience and guidance from his senior officer. Mr. Kopi has carried out a conscientious patrol and with further experience should be able to undertake further duties as an Assistant Patrol Officer.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

28th November 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWA K.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.2/62-63

Two copies of a report submitted by Mr.Kopi, A.P.O.(in training), are enclosed, together with camping allowance claims.

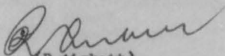
The routine nature of the patrol was upset by the necessity to fit in with the Cholera vaccinations. It was decided to do the Cholera vaccinations at the same time as the census to ensure a maximum result and also to obviate the necessity for the people to assemble again, as over the past three months they have been gathered together for five Administration patrols.

As in all the other areas in the Sub-District, the Cholera vaccination was received without comment.

The AROP waterway which was cut by high seas late in October, is most important as a means of transporting produce to Aitape. The Council took over responsibility for re-opening it and at time of writing advice has been received that it is now repaired.

The WARAPU and SISSANO people are closely tied to people in the villages near Hollandia and have been visiting the area for many years. They are aware of the changing politics in the area and numbers of them, who have been working in Hollandia, have returned to their villages over the past two months.

Mr. Kopi's expression is sometimes hard to follow and construction of sentences and spelling are not as good as could be desired. This should improve with more experience in writing reports.


(R. Alsbett)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-I-2

Sub-District Office,
ATAPE, Sepik District.

Mr R. Kopi,
Assistant Patrol Officer in Training,
ATAPE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol on or after the 22nd October.

You will conduct a census of the West Coast census division and carry out routine Administration. Medical Assistant Mr Hofman will accompany and be giving Cholera and Small pox vaccinations in conjunction with the patrol.

You will give detailed report on drinking water sources as per separate instructions already issued to you.

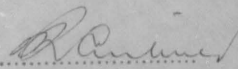
Pay particular attention to recording all absentees and their whereabouts so that they can be traced for ultimate completion of the vaccination campaign.

Copra production is the chief economic enterprise in this area. Please give the people encouragement in this field.

A report has been received that the AROP - MALOL canal has been blocked with sand following the recent heavy seas. Please take necessary steps to re open this waterway.

Investigate all native complaints and any requiring court action please instruct the councilors to bring all concerned to Aitape for hearing.

One member of R.P. & N.G.C. will accompany you. Please draw stores and supplies sufficient for two weeks. Draw a patrol advance of £25-0-0 for payment of carriers and native foods.


.....
R. Aisbett
(Assistant District Officer)

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67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE, Sepik District.

8th November, 1962.

The District Officer,
WEMAK, Sepik District.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1962-63.

Preamble: Report of the patrol to the villages in West Coast census division and one village in West Coast Inland census division and accompanying the Medical Assistant's patrol to the Inland census division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District. West Coast census division is now under the Native Local Government Council for more than a year now.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Census revision
- (2) Routine Administration
- (3) Encouraging economic development
- (4) Water sources survey
- (5) Investigation of MALOL - ANOP Waterway blocked by the heavy silt.

Personnel of Patrol:

- (1) European: 1.
- (2) Natives:

Officer Conducting the Patrol: R. Kapi (Assistant P.O. in Training)
1 R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Agriculture field workers
4 Aid Post Orderly

Period of Patrol:

From 22/10/62 to 14/11/62

Actual Patrolling Days: 17.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

August 1961

Last Medical Patrol:

May 1962.

Map Reference:

Aitape 4 miles to the ^{inch} series and
sketch map attached.

R. Kapi (Asst P.O. in Training)

11a

INTRODUCTION.

West Coast census patrol was conducted by myself and Mr Hofman, Medical Assistant accompanying this patrol giving Cholera and Small-pox vaccinations. All the villages in this census division are visited and vaccinations given to all. Water sources survey is carried out for the Cholera break out in West New Guinea. Routine Administration, general Native agriculture and health were observed during this patrol.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 22/10/62.

Departed AITAPE at 1345 hours per tractor, arrived YALINGI School 1500 hours. Set off by foot, met a brother of Catholic Mission on road, complaining that one of the Catechists was charged £4.0.0 unjustly by the AROP councilors, arrived ERAK river at 1545 hours. Left ERAK River by paddle canoe for AROP, arrived at 1900 hours. Slept.

Tuesday 23/10/62.

At AROP, told the people to commence work on the blocked waterway on following day. Sent a man to the station with note asking A.D.O. Aitape if he could give few more spades or shovels to these people to work with as they do not have enough tools at the time. A complaint settled. Departed AROP at 0900 hours by paddle canoe for WARAFU, arrived 1100 hours. Inspected WARAFU hamlets and water holes. Told WARAFU councilors that the work will commence next day when the Medical Assistant arrives. Discussions with the people about the economic development and water sources. Slept.

Wednesday 24/10/62.

At WARAFU, a complaint brought and settled while awaiting the Medical Assistant. At 1100 hours the Medical Assistant arrived. WARAFU census revision and Cholera, Small-pox vaccinations at 1300 hours. Did not finish WARAFU census revision and vaccinations as it was getting late so decided to finish it next day. Slept.

Thursday 25/10/62.

At WARAFU, census revision and Cholera, Small-pox vaccinations completed. After the lunch SISEMNO hamlets censused and Medical Assistant given vaccinations. Water sources survey and economic development (corra) discussions with SISEMNO people. No complaints. Slept WARAFU.

Friday 26/10/62.

Departed WARAFU at 0900 hours for SIERRA villages by outboard motor, arrived FUHIED at 1200 hours. The work did not commence ~~work~~ until 1500 hours as the rain was falling. SIERRA villages censused and vaccinations given at FUHIED village. Discussions with the villagers about economic development. Water sources survey. A complaint of sorcery brought up against the councillor SIKIPI of SIERRA and referred to the Assistant District Officer Aitape. Medical Assistant from Vanimo arrived to meet Malaria Control spray team. Walked back to WARAFU late at night living the out board motor with cargo as the sea was rough. Slept WARAFU.

Saturday 27/10/62.

At WARAFU, awaiting cargoes to proceed to AROP. Departed WARAFU at 1400 hours by outboard motor, arrived at 1500 hours. PO and AROP censused and vaccinated at AROP No.1. No complaint. Slept.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Sunday 28/10/62.

Observed.

Medical Assistant Departed at 0900 hours returning to the station. A complaint brought up and settled. At about 1500 hours took a walk to see the work on the canal.

Monday 29/10/62.

At AROP, supervising the canal work during the morning. At 1200 hours departed for MALOL by outboard motor and the councilors were told to work on the canal until it is ~~opened~~ completed, arrived MALOL at 1300 hours. Walked from ERAK river to YALINGI School. Returned to the station by Landrover at 1530 hours.

Tuesday 30/10/62.

At Station.

Wednesday 31/10/62.

At the Station.

Thursday 1/11/62.

Departed AITAPE at 1030 hours for TELES and LAMBU by Landrover, arrived YALINGI 1100 hours. TELES and LAMBU censused and vaccinated at YALINGI school. Talk given encouraging the economic development. Water sources survey. No complaints. Returned to the station at 1600 hours.

Friday 2/11/62.

Departed AITAPE at 1030 hours by Landrover for MALOL, arrived YALINGI at 1100 HRS. Set off by foot to MALOL arrived 1230 hours. Census revined and the Medical Assistant gave Cholera vaccination only as the Small-pox vaccination was given week before. Talk given to the people about the economic development. water sources survey. Inspected the villages. Returned to the station at 1730 hours.

Saturday 3/11/62.

Departed AITAPE at 1000 hours for remaining MALOL villages, AMSOR, UIAN and MAINYEU, arrived 1100 hours. Census mended and Cholera vaccine given. Water sources survey and encouraged economic development. Villages inspected. Returned to Station at 1700 hours.

Sunday 4/11/62.

Departed AITAPE at 1030 hours for SELIO Island accompanying the Medical Assistant Mr Hoffman. Arrived SELIO Island at 1200 hours. After the lunch ~~making~~ vaccination given. Talks were given before the vaccines drawn to be given to draw their attention. No complaint. Departed SELIO Island for ALI Island at 1600 hours.

Monday 5/11/62.

At ALI Island, talk given before the vaccination. After the vaccination men were ordered to ~~work~~ build a toilet for the aid post which the Medical Assistant ~~been~~ has been asking for over eight months. Toilet completed. Complaint settled. Slept.

Tuesday 6/11/62.

Departed ALI at 0745 hours for TWULIO Island by motor powered canoe, arrived 0830 hours. Talk again given before the vaccination. No complaints. Returned to station at 1000 hours by motor canoe.

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Wednesday 7/11/62 to Saturday 10/11/62.

At the Station.

Sunday 11/11/62.

Observed, station.

Monday 12/11/62.

Departed ATAFE at 1115 hours for AROP at Landover, arrived Talingi River at 1015h. Left the Landover and set off by foot, arrived ERAS River at 1045 hours. Left ERAS River at 1100 hours by outboard-motor, arrived 1200 hours. Let the people working at the blocked canal. The people were not actually working at ~~the~~ ^{the} work they were expected to be working but they were waiting and watching the high tide which was pouring sands into the channel that they dug previously. However, when all these big waves pouring sands into the channel, decided to mark a new place where the channel to be dug. The new channel started. Slept AROP.

Tuesday 13/11/62.

At AROP, supervised the canal work. Slept AROP.

Wednesday 14/11/82.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received and no difficulties of any nature ^{were} experienced throughout the area. The people are quite happy and with content to do what they were told to do, especially moving cargoes to a next village. They seem to react enthusiastically as they see me as a patrolling officer of the Administration and seem to have no hesitate to bring up their problems to discuss them with me, which I assume, they would be afraid or shy to bring up to a white officer because these were only minor cases and some of them the councilors already dealt with them and were settled. Perhaps, their intention was to compare the councilors in the villages enforcing rules with the Administration as there are some people in the villages who ^{are} not satisfied with the councilors doing such things as settling minor complaints. The people again told that the councilors have rights to do such things and enforce local rules.

The people are quite capable and keen to raise their living standard but seem to need more encouragements as generally the people rarely realize to work and help themselves.

These people usually pay short friendly visits to Hollandia but it is now ceased and quiet at the present as the people being warn about the Cholera and Small-pox break-out in West New Guinea. There are few people from WARAPU who went to Hollandia for visits just before the Cholera and Small-pox breakout and who are now trying to return.

The Medical Assistant, Mr Hoffman have no difficulties with the people when he was conducting and giving Cholera and Small-pox vaccinations. The vaccinations were given after the long talks to convince the people that it is their own good to get this vaccinations and the people seem to appreciate it throughout the area.

During the patrol the following minor complaints were settled.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>PARTIES.</u>	<u>DETAILS.</u>
AROP No1.	MINISE (n) CATECHIZE(n)	This complaint was brought to the councilors and the councilors settled it charging the CATECHIZE £4. for cutting down about 30 sago palms belonging to MINISE, clearance for temporary Mission school erection at the Mission as the heavy seas washed away the Mission School at AROP No1, at the same time the heavy the heavy seas blocked MAJOL - AROP waterway. The Mission did not actually asked MINISE to bring this school to this place. The councilors were quite right to do that but the Mission was so minded that this was their own benefit so they should not charge the CATECHIZE about it. The Mission brought this up again. However, to make it settle between two parties, MINISE was told to return £2. Settled.
AROP No2.	SAGAROVE(n) NOTE (n)	SAGAROVE complaint that NOTE destroyed his young coconut by pulling the top out. NOTE said that he did this because SAGAROVE changed their dividing land-mark when he was in jail Aitape. Recently NOTE was in jail for the same dispute. NOTE was charged under the local councilors rules and ordered to give SAGAROVE 5/- . Settled amicably.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PARTIES</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
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TEHME complaints that NOWANE did not give his £3. back although he is asking for it for quite sometime now. NOWANE said that this money does not belong to TEHME, really but belongs to TEHME's wife. NOWANE continued, this money came about when TEHME's wife ~~was~~ ^{was} with a man, when TEHME was working in the station, KAVING and old MUJAI court the man and churred him for £3 to give it to TEHME's wife. TEHME's wife kept the money until TEHME came back from the station and the wife gave the money to her husband TEHME. TEHME said at that time did not have a house and was living in a little hut and thought that he might loose the money so gave the money to NOWANE to look after until TEHME say get a house of his own build and will ask NOWANE to give him the money, TEHME said that he will share the money and will give £1 to NOWANE. NOWANE said that this money was not TEHME's money and he did not want to pay it back. NOWANE was told that he has to pay this money. Settled.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The main source of the people's income is from young men working in the stations inside and outside of the District. The people also sometimes ~~vegetables~~ sell such vegetables as taro sweetpotatoes etc. and sage to the station to get money for their needs.

Copra.

All the villages in this census division produce copra in some quantities except SERRA villages that they do not have enough coconuts to make copra as their ground is not suitable for growing coconuts, and do not succeed in planting.

copra production in this area is increasing gradually and the quality of the copra is also improving to some stage. There are some more new copra drying houses being built in the villages which is the result of the previous patrols. Generally, these people are quite enthusiastic about it as they quite understand that this is the only possible way to earn money for their needs at the present. The people were

Coffee.

At SEIRA SIMITU has a coffee garden at OYA. Here ^{coffee} grows quite well and two other gardens prepared for coffee.
ERRER of MALOL also has a garden (coffee) which the coffee ^{fruits} are now bearing coffee.
SISSANO is the only village

SYSSANO is the only village group which has no coffee garden as the people are actually lazy and not very keen although they have suitable grounds for coffee further inland.

Other villages are now planted their coffee trial ^{Plots} and are looking forward of growing coffee in their village grounds.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The cago is the staple food in this area which is supplementary to the native vegetables such as taro, sweetpotatoes, yams etc. European-introduced vegetables are grown but not in great quantities.

The fish and other edible sea foods are quite commonly used for their diets as these people have good fishing grounds in the lagoon.

The domestic animals pigs, goats and fowls are kept in the villages for their own use. Cows are in the bush such as wild pigs and birds are plentiful but these people are not as good ^{hunters} as the people in inland villages. They are ^{better at} fishing than in hunting.

HEALTH & MEDICAL.

Generally, the health is good throughout the area. There are now Aid Posts quite well scattered throughout the area according to the pramp village groups, MAIOL, AROP, WARAFU and SEERA. TELES and LAMU of MAIOL group are now just about completing a new Aid Post at YALINGI school which is the second Aid Post in MAIOL group.

The Catholic Mission sisters at SISSANO are running a maternity clinic which is quite well attended by the people of this area.

EDUCATION.

The Primary "P" School at YALINGI is now operating since the beginning of this year. The children attending this school are only near by villages, TELES, LAMU, AITUPON and AINDIN of MAIOL village group, as this is a day school. There are also six boys from FEE boarded in the school and parents bring food for them every week.

The other villages in this census division have elementary Mission Schools set up at MAIOL, FO, AROP, WARAFU, SISSANO and SEERA and of all these schools only MAIOL and SISSANO are ~~staffed~~ looked after by European staffs teach up to standard four while the rest look after by the native teachers and teach up to standard two.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The WAIFO River has now a good strong bridge just previously build and vehicular road from AITAPE to YALINGI school, is in full utilisation. It is all in good order except a bridge between LAMU and YALINGI school needed to be repaired.

At the present, MAIOL - AROP waterway is blocked up with sands at AROP M1 by the previous heavy sea. It is some fifty yards long and about seven feet deep channel needed to be dug to open it up again.

During the course of this patrol, the necessary instructions were given to AROP people re opening this waterway and took a half day supervising the people working here. It was estimated that this job could be finished four or five days if the people ^{have} enough tools to work with and if there wouldn't be a high tide coming in pouring sand while the people digging the channel. This work seems to be discontinued until the tide gets low.

The road from WARAFU to SISSANO is in good order and from SISSANO to SEERA is in good order but the grass needed to ^{be cut} as it may be now six weeks the grass hasn't been cut.

VILLAGE & HOUSING.

The villages throughout the area are generally fair, clean and tidy. The houses ~~are~~ are in good conditions and none of these houses needed to be repaired. The type of houses built in this area are quite large with windows and gradually adopting the European fashion buildings but using native materials which are quite long lasting materials. All the rest-houses are generally fair and in good conditions.

COUNCILORS.

The councilors are generally doing a good work with great interests and the people are respecting them in return which is, of course, the people are quite keen attempting to help themselves and looking after their own local affairs. Now, the councilors in this area are settling their minor complaints and have local rules.

CENSUS.

The census revised in all the villages without any difficulties. The people came together easily when they were needed for census taken. The population of the area is increasing as it is shown ~~from~~ last years' total figure with this years' figure.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol vaccination natureⁱⁿ conjunction ^{with} Cholera and Small-pox vaccinations and the objects of the patrol are attached.

R. Kapi (Dist. D.O. in Training)

ula

 The Commissioner of Police,
 KORDONOU.

Sub-District Office, AITAPE.

8th November, 62.

9061

VERNAH.

8/11/62

17 days

Aitape

West
Coast

Very Good.

A solid member and
reliable type.

Aitape Patrol No. 2 of 1962-63.

R. Kapi
 R. Kapi (Assistant Patrol Officer in Training)

WATER SOURCES - WEST COAST, AITAPE.

The water source report is compiled according to the related groups of the villages as they are using the same waters, wells or streams or creeks. The wells are the main water source for the people of this area and most of the villages in this area use well waters.

MALOL VILLAGES (Water Sources)

Generally, villages in Malol group have wells as a main water source for drinking and washing purposes except Tainyapin village in this group has water from the Erak River for drinking and washing purposes.

TELES AND LAMPU - VILLAGES. (Malol)

Teles and Lampu are about two or three ^{hundred} yards apart from each and have same rivers or creeks in the bush areas but have separate wells in their villages. These people use well waters for drinking and washing purposes and the wells are generally clean and looked after, that the wells have 44 gallons drum sink into them. Teles and Lampu also have some small creeks in the bush areas which run into Yalingi River West and Waipo River in the east. The people quite often use them when they are searching ~~foods~~ for foods in this areas. The bush areas are quite damp and spots of swamp are found mainly in wet seasons as they said, and quite often the people walk over this areas. Teles and Lampu also have a still creek running from Teles about one hundred yards away pass ~~through~~ by Lampu about forty or fifty yards away join Yalingi River in the west at the mouth. This water quite dirty but the people use it for washing and do fishing for small fishes. The Yalingi river is about a half mile away from Teles and Lampu and the Teles and Lampu do not use its' water, only native travellers drink or have their wash when they are crossing it. It is also the children from the Primary ^{WT} Yalingi use the water for washing and drinking. During the wet seasons the school is inundated as it is on the flat bank of Yalingi River.

AIPKOM - VILLAGE (Malol)

Aipkom village has its' water supply mainly from the wells for drinking and washing purposes. The wells have good waters and are quite clean. This village also have little streams or creeks in the bush areas which they use them for washing and drinking when they are searching foods in the bush areas. These little streams flow into Yalingi and Erak which are about one or two miles away from the village. These streams usually dry up during the dry seasons. The bush areas of ~~this village~~ this village has some spots or patches of swamp areas where the sago palms growing and the people quite often walk over them when they are searching for foods in the bush areas.

AINDIN - VILLAGE (Malol)

Aindin village people use the same streams in the bush areas when they are searching for foods in the bush areas. Their main water supply for washing and drinking is from the wells which are quite good and clean. These people also quite often fishing in Erak River which does not flow fast and quite dirty as other Malol villages build ~~sink~~ their toilets out on Erak River and throw all their rubbish into it.

WATER SOURCES - WEST COAST (Continued)

ANSOR, UIAN AND MAINYEU - VILLAGES (Malol)

These three villages have some little streams in the bush areas and have Erak River passing along these villages. Each of these villages have separate wells which are quite clean. The wells are the main water supply for these villages. Erak River is also use for washing and fihing. This river water is quite dirty for the people have their trilets out on the river and throw all their rubbish in this river. This river also does not flow swiftly and sometimes the mouth block up or high tides and the water rises and the wells are only few paces away from the river and the wells could be suspected as having impure waters during this time. The bush areas of these people have some spots of swamps which the people quite often walk over them when they are searching for foods in thas areas mainly cutting sagoes.

TAINYAPIN - VILLAGE, (MALOL)

Erak River is the main water supply for the people of Tainyapin village as it is sitting on a little island enclosed by the Erak River. This island is about five chains long and three or four chains wide. This village is quite often inundated when the mouth of the Erak River block up or the high floods from the river. The bush areas for these people are same as Ansor, Uian and Mainyeu villages and have same conditions.

PO. AROP No1 AND AROP No2 E- VILLAGES.

Pikuku River is the main water supply for these villages. Pikuku River drains the Mountain Somoro down through the West Coast Inland Census division and flows out at the lagoon. Arop No1 and Arop No2 paddle across the lagoon and get their water from this river and sometimes these people get their water from one of the little creeks running into Malol - Arop Waterway. The native travellers drink Malol - Arop Waterway water when they are travelling through by canoes. Malol and Arop people do fishing in this ~~river~~ Waterway. Pikuku has quite a number of little creeks which drains the bush areas of these people that the people quite often use them when they are searching for foods in the bush areas. During the wet seasons large areas ~~river~~ are inundated due to the large amount of water which flows down from Mts. Somoro. The lagoon is the main fishing area for the people.

WARAPU - VILLAGE.

Warapu people use wells for washing and drinking. The well waters are quite clean and good but they are quite close to the lagoon. These people rarely use the streams which flow not into the lagoon as these streams are fair way away from the village. They use the streams when they are out in the bush areas searching for foods or working in their gardens. There are some swamp areas in their bush areas which are quite often use when the people cutting the sagoes as the usually grow in the swamp areas.

MATNDROF, MAINYA, ANSOR AND NTHAS - VILLAGES. (Sissano)

These people have wells for washing and drinking purposes. The well waters are quite clean and good. The little rivers or streams joining the waterway between Warapu and Sissano, are rarely used unless these people are searching for foods in the bush areas or working in their gardens. This waterway from Warapu passes Sissano and continued ~~in~~ until it drains into the river Raidron in the west. This waterway is not a fresh water up as far as it turns to be a swamp. The Raindron river is about three hours walk ^{from} Sissano villages and the people do not use this water but the native travellers drink the water when they are crossing the river. The bush areas are quite damp during the wet seasons.

WATER SOURCES - WEST COAST. (Continued)

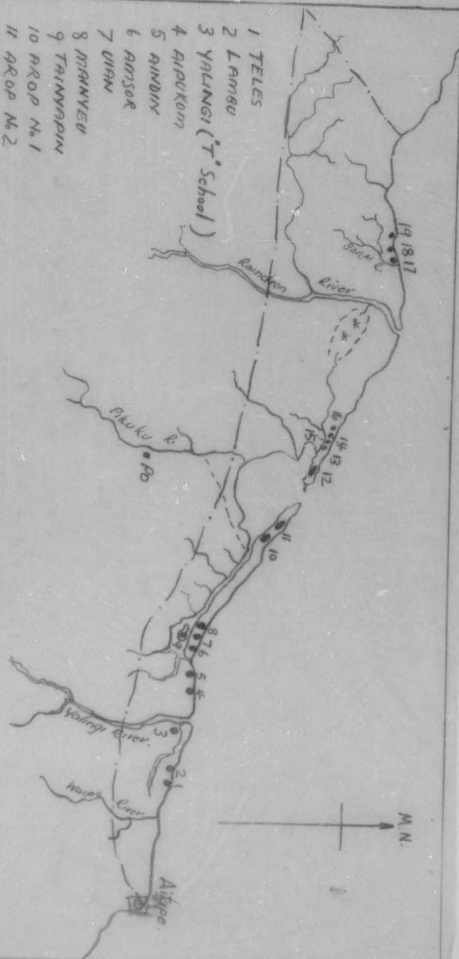
SERRAI, RAINUK AND PUINDU - VILLAGES. (Serra)

The people of these villages have wells for drinking and washing purposes. The wells are quite good and clean. The people also use the water from Sarai river for washing and drinking when they are in the bush areas searching for foods or working in the gardens. This river is about a half mile away from the villages, (Rainuk and Puindu villages). The Rainuk is about two hours walk from Serra villages. Bush areas are quite damp during the wet seasons.

oooooooo00oooooooo

R. Kapi
.....
R. Kapi (Assistant Patrol Officer in Training).

- 1 TELES
- 2 LAMBU
- 3 YALINGI (T' School)
- 4 AIDUKOM
- 5 AINDIX
- 6 AMSOR
- 7 UIMN
- 8 MANVED
- 9 THINWAPIN
- 10 AKOP N.1
- 11 AKOP N.2
- 12 WAKAPU
- 13 MIMAS
- 14 MAINYA
- 15 AMSOR
- 16 MANDKON
- 17 SEKAI
- 18 RAINUK
- 19 PUMBU



Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Sepik..... Report No. Aitape No. 3. 1962/63.....
 Patrol Conducted by..... N.H. Walters Patrol Officer.....
 Area Patrolled..... Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....
 Natives..... 2 Members R.P.&N.G.C., 2 Agric. Field Workers,
 1 Medical Orderly, New Guinea Medical Student.
 Duration—From 23./10./1962..... to 16./11./1962.....
 Number of Days..... 25.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... No.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../6...../19.62.
 Medical/...../19.....
 Map Reference...Army Series Aitape 4 miles = 1 inch.....
 Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision. Routine Administration. Other matters
 as stated in the patrol instructions. Cholera and smallpox vaccinations
 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 £.....

67-8-28

18th February, 1963.


The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 62/63 - AITAPE:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The villagers of YAKAMUL and ULAU have given a consistently poor response to efforts directed towards helping them. There is however, the old problem of transport of produce to market to be overcome in the area. Some 18 months ago I understood the District Commissioner was encouraging a small ship owner to make regular trips to pick up copra which had been prepared and that it was proposed to put a European teacher at YAKAMUL. Have these plans failed to come to fruition?

A really concerted effort must be made in an endeavour to get these people moving and the solution as I see it, lies in regular shipping calling to pick up their produce firstly, and secondly suitable supervision of the preparation and shipping of produce should be provided.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

6th December, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.


AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 3-62/63

Receipt of the abovenamed patrol report is acknowledged.

This was a routine patrol which has been well carried out by Mr. Walters and outstanding land disputes have been noted.

I agree with your comments and I, too, will take up the matter of sites for aid posts at Ulaui and Yakamul with the District Medical Officer.

*Consistent
Poor
Response*


(R. A. WEBB)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Newak

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

27th November 1962.

The District Officer,
Seyak District,
WEWAK.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.3/1962-63

Enclosed are two copies of the above report and camping allowance claim.

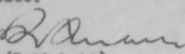
Mr. Kopi did not accompany the patrol as indicated in the instructions as he was required to accompany another Cholera vaccination team.

The native situation in most villages is good. The exceptions being YAKAMUL and ULAU. Efforts to enliven copra production in these villages have met with little success. Agriculture Department Field workers have spent considerable time in these villages instructing and assisting the people to build driers and produce copra. Every Native Affairs patrol in the last few years has endeavoured to promote economic activity. The arrangements made to have private shipping pick up produce has fallen down because (a), the people just will not produce sufficient copra to make it worthwhile, (b) loading difficulties through the surf have not been overcome, (c) the ships never arrive on schedule. The owner of the ship requires a responsible person on the beach each time to supervise loading. Each time, Field workers of the Agricultural Department have been sent to supervise and on occasion have waited three weeks for the ship to arrive.

Health : Mr. Walters comments on the siting of new Aid-Posts at ULAU and YAKAMUL have been passed on to the Public Health Department and action is being taken in the matter.

The point of supply for distant Aid-Posts was discussed with the District Medical Officer on his last visit and arrangements made to have them supplied from the nearest station, irrespective of Sub-District.

Census : MATAPAU Village census register was forwarded to Wewak on instructions from the District Office. Evidently, this village has not been included in Wewak Sub-District census records. The people wish to remain in the Aitape Sub-District. As no action has been taken, could the census register be returned to this office.


(R. Aisbett)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply, Please
Quote : No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE. Sepik District.

26th November, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

Aitape Patrol No. 3 of 1962/63

Your 67-1-1 of the 16th October, 1962, refers.

Please find enclosed the original and two copies of the
Report covering Aitape Patrol No. 3 of 1962/63.

Area patrolled.

Aitape East Coast and Inland
Census Division.

Period of the patrol.

23/10/62 to 16/11/62.

Duration of the patrol.

25 days.

Officer conducting patrol.

N.H.Walters, Patrol Officer.

Personnell Accompanying.

2 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.,
2 Agric. Field Workers,
1 Medical Orderly,
1 New Guinean Medical Student for
portion of the patrol.

Map Reference.

Aitape Army Series 1 inch : 4 miles. ^t

N.H. Walters
N.H.Walters
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE. Sepik District.

16th October, 1962.

Mr. N. Walters,
Patrol Officer,
AITAPE.

Patrol Instructions.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol on Thursday, 18th October, to the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census division. Mr. R. Kapi, Assistant Patrol Officer in Training, will accompany you.

Objects of the patrol will be:-

1. Annual census.
2. Routine Administration.

Check N.M.T.A. and War Gratuity files for any outstanding payments to be made in the area.

List all outstanding land disputes in the following manner - names of contestants, name of particular area of land and approximate area concerned, location in relation to a village.

It has been alleged by the Franciscan Mission at Ulu that Yakumul natives are encroaching on the Mission lease at Yakumul. Please investigate and take appropriate action.

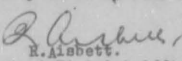
Difficulty has been experienced by the Aid Post Orderly in getting assistance to maintain the Aid Post from the Ulu and Yakumul people whose responsibility it is. Advise the people concerned of their responsibility in the matter.

Check canoes, owned by the Paup, Yakumul and Ulu people, as regards suitability for loading copra through the heavy surf which exists along this coast. Large canoes even though they carry more copra are not easy to handle in the surf.

A responsible Medical Orderly will accompany the patrol and under your supervision will give small pox vaccinations to the inland villages of the division. Care should be exercised in explaining the objects of the medical campaign as these people are comparatively isolated and may not be aware that such a campaign is in progress and the reason for it.

Mr. Kapi is capable of doing census revision and general administration. He should be able to do the work in some inland villages while you are working the nearby coastal areas.

Two members of the R.P. & N.G.C. will accompany you. The patrol duration will be approximately three to four weeks but you are not to hasten unnecessarily.


R. Aisbett,
Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Diary.

See Field Officer's Journal, Folio No. 44 to 58 inclusive.

Introduction.

The villages in the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division are situated along the coastal plain and in the Torricelli Ranges. Good roads along the coastal area provide access to the villages while the inland villages are reached by following rivers and bush tracks which cut through the mountain ranges.

Objects of the patrol were:-

- 1) Annual census,
- 2) Routine Administration.

Other matters which are mentioned in the patrol instructions were also dealt with. The patrol was accompanied by a medical student who gave cholera vaccinations to the coastal villagers, and by a Medical Orderly who gave smallpox vaccinations throughout the whole census division.

Native Affairs.

The people within the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division present a picture of contrasts in their characters, attitudes and general well being. These variations and differences are noticeable between the coastal villages and between the coastal and inland villages.

On leaving Aitape station the first villages reached are Vokau, Pro, Lemeng and Paup. All these are reasonably close to the station. Paup, the most distant, is only six hours walk away. Within this group of villages the people are helpful and happy. Very few disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol by these people and these were of a minor nature. The people seem keen to do what is right realising that it benefits them to do so.

Farther down the coast within close distance of each other are the Yakumul and Ulau groups. At both Yakumul No. 1 and Yakumul No. 2 village life is stagnating. The villages are divided into many factions which are forever arguing and squabbling. The matters argued about are in most instances petty and trivial. The people are spiteful towards one another and seem to derive pleasure from mentally hurting each other. They are living in the past and seem to enjoy continuing the rows and disputes that their grandfathers started.

The manner in which the Yakumul people are existing now reflects in the general appearance of their villages. I spent time in both villages listening to their disputes. In most cases they are reluctant to accept any solution which makes concessions to the other party. The village officials have my sympathy because they are ignored and the people are not interested in what they say.

At both Yakumul No. 1 and No. 2 I addressed the people concerning their responsibilities as citizens. It was explained to them that it is no good living in the past and it is what they do now and in the future what matters.

The situation at Ulau No. 1 and No. 2 is not as bad as in the Yakumul group. However they are split and divided and anyone who attempts to better himself has obstacles put in his way.

Between Ulau No. 2 and Suain No. 1 is Deia village. These people are making an effort to better themselves. It is only a small village, the people having migrated from the mountains to coast. They are a hard working little group and they pointed

out to me that they don't have time for disputes and arguments. They eagerly accept any advice which is given to them.

The most distant coastal villages are Suain No. 1 and Suain No. 2. Friction and disputes are non-existent within this group. They are happy and law-abiding people. The general attitude of the people reflects in the good appearance of their village and their efforts in the economic field.

Generally speaking the inland villages are smaller in area and population than those on the coast. The people give the impression that they are pleased to see you. They are keen to better themselves and improve their area. However the very nature of the terrain limits what they can do.

The natural environment has resulted in a difference between the coastal and inland people. The very nature of the terrain along the coastal strip and all that goes with it has resulted in a slow-moving people. Never have they had to work hard to survive. For the people in the mountains it has always been a little difficult to get food. Unlike the coastal people the inland villages do not have extensive sago stands. Hence the inland people are more industrious. As I mentioned earlier it is unfortunate that more outlets are not open to them.

Health and Hygiene.

The health needs of the people are catered for by Aid Posts situated at Paup, Suain, Drimboi and Lambuain. In the past the Ulaui and Yakamul people have given very little support to maintain the Aid Post at Drimboi. It is their responsibility. I inspected all the Aid Posts and all were found to be in satisfactory condition. The Aid Post Orderly at Drimboi stated that during the last month or so the Yakamul and Ulaui people have been maintaining their sections of the Aid Post and grounds. The people were told to continue doing so in the future.

The location of the Drimboi Aid Post is of little value to either Ulaui or Yakamul. However the situation can be changed within the next few months if the people are prepared to do some work. The Health Department is prepared to put two Medical Orderlies in this area, one at Ulaui and one at Yakamul. This will do away with the Aid Post at Drimboi. I inspected an area of land at Yakamul No. 2 which will be the site of the new Aid Post for the Yakamul group. The Ulaui people have also marked out a suitable area of land which will be the site of their Aid Post. It was explained to the people that it is now up to them to prepare the building materials and then build the Aid Posts. I expect some effort will be made in the near future.

The Aid Post Orderly at Lambuain now gets his medical supplies from Dreikikir, Lambuain being closer to there than Aitape. This arrangement has only recently come into operation. Besides looking after Lambuain and Mihet people the Orderly now cares for some Dreikikir villages in that region. As a result of this the Womises, Asapas and Wilihiga villagers are hard-pressed for health services. Before they were supposed to be looked after by the Lambuain Orderly. This arrangement was not satisfactory. It is a six-hour walk from the Womises group to Lambuain and over hard country. Anyone ill would not make it.

Because of the situation which now exists in this portion of the census division I intend taking the matter up with the Medical Assistant at Aitape. I will recommend that an Aid Post Orderly be stationed in the Womises, Wilihiga, Asapas group and that he obtain his medical supplies from Maprik. It is only a hard day's walk to Maprik as compared with four days to Aitape. If it is considered that the population of the Womises group is not large enough to warrant an Aid Post Orderly (the population is 342) it may be possible for him to look after two or three

Maprik villages in that area.

Although most villages have people away at the Hansende Colony at Aitape, the general health of the people is good. They were urged to visit the Aid Posts when necessary and to take their sick to the hospital at Aitape when it is considered necessary by the Aid Post Orderlies.

All the coastal people received cholera vaccinations during the course of the patrol. Both coastal and inland people were given smallpox vaccinations. At every village the reason for these vaccinations was explained to the people. They all came forward to be vaccinated without any trouble. The Medical Orderly who accompanied the patrol to give the smallpox vaccinations is to be commended for his work. Details of the number of people vaccinated can be seen in Appendix "A" which is attached. A separate report will be made on the water supplies of the coastal villages.

Education.

Throughout this area the Franciscan Mission provides education facilities. In general the standard is not high. As the situation is at present there are not sufficient establishments to cope with the number of children who should be receiving some form of education.

It will be interesting to see the reactions and results if an Education school is established at Yakumul. Certainly the area needs one and it could well be that the situation in the Yakumul villages will improve if a school is established there.

Census.

A revision of the census was carried out in all villages. There has been an increase in population since the last census. Most of the deaths recorded were old people.

Many people are away at work from the area. Actually there are too many away from Yakumul but this situation is likely to remain because very few are returning. If they do return they only remain a short while before leaving again. Perhaps if a better feeling existed at Yakumul many of those who go away to work might come back and apply some of the knowledge which they gained in other areas.

I visited Matapau village which is a two and a half walk down the coast from Suain. A census has not been conducted here for the last two years. Originally the village was administered from Aitape and when there was talk of it being administered from Wewak the census sheets were forwarded to the Wewak office. The people still oppose the idea of being included in the Wewak area. Something definite should be decided about this village.

Villages and Village Officials.

Most of the officials are doing their job satisfactorily. With the exception of the Yakumul group all villagers give support to the Luluais and Tultuls and abide by what they say.

Vckau was the cleanest village seen. All the inland villages have good housing, are well kept and there is a sense of civic pride. This also applies to coastal villages such as Pro, Paup, Lemiang and Suain No. 1 and No. 2.

The housing style at Ulau and Yakumul is not good. Although many of the houses appear old they are still strong and in good repair. They have short walls, very low pitched roofs and no windows. There are exceptions to this general pattern. When

asked why they didn't change the housing they replied that they had no nails. It was pointed out that nails are not necessary to make higher walls, higher pitched roofs and to put windows in houses. A sense of civic pride is not evident in these two village groups.

Roads and Bridges.

Bridges don't exist in this area. If bridges were constructed along the road which links up the coastal villages many problems concerning economic activity would be solved. As it is the villages are linked by a good road and the people keep it in reasonable repair. The road runs from river to river.

Inland the patrol route follows along riverbeds and cuts over the ranges. Even if there was an extensive pattern of bush tracks they would be very difficult to maintain because the population is small and scattered, the terrain is difficult and there is a high rainfall in the mountains. The people are better off using the riverbeds wherever possible.

Airstrips.

There are Mission strips at Uluai and Suain. I saw these during the patrol. They are both well kept and in good condition.

The priest at the Uluai Mission is now undertaking the construction of a new strip near the Mission. The present strip is three miles away. Most of the length of the new strip will be on the Mission lease and the remainder on Uluai people's land. To date the Mission area has been cleared and grass is growing. Work is well underway with the other portion of the strip. The priest is being assisted in this work by the Uluai people who own the land which adjoins the Mission portion of the strip. If work continues as at present another four or five months could see this strip in operation.

Native Agriculture and Livestock.

Sago is the staple food. Inland, sweetpotatoes play an important part in the people's diet. Taro, corn, tropical fruits and other vegetables are also grown.

The coastal people are able to get supplies of fish and other sea foods. For both the coastal and inland people there is an abundant supply of wild life in the bush. Pigs and poultry are raised in the villages but these are rarely eaten.

Law and Order.

No offences requiring formal court action were brought to the notice of the patrol. A number of matters, mainly concerning pigs, were settled amicably. Some other disputes brought up occurred up to twelve years ago.

Land Matters.

During the patrol details of all outstanding land disputes were recorded. These are included in Appendix "B".

The priest at Uluai was having some difficulty with a Yakamul man over portion of the boundary of the Mission lease at Yakamul - the area in dispute took in about 1/2 acre. The Yakamul claimed that the boundary ran in a different place. Not one of his own people supported his claim. The matter has now been settled, the man, Telkau, admitting that he was in the wrong.

Economic Activity.

There is not much to add to what Mr. McIntyre said under this section in Altape Patrol Report No. 11 1961/62 - this patrol was conducted in June of this year.

Lemieng, Pro and Wokau have the advantage of good roads. Their copra is picked up by Mr. Parer's tractor which is stationed on that side of the Raihu river. Hence these three villages are able to produce copra all the year round. Paup also has the advantage of Mr. Parer's tractor collecting their copra if they are prepared to carry it as far as Lemieng.

Farther down the coast production of copra is at a standstill. Because of the heavy seas which run between November and April loading of copra by canoes has proved in the past to be almost impossible. At Paup, Yakamul and Ulaui there is one canoe used for loading copra at each village. These were inspected and found to be in good condition. All three canoes are capable of carrying four to five bags of copra out to a ship in normal seas. When heavy seas are running the people are not able to manage the canoes without getting the copra wet. Smaller canoes would not be satisfactory because they would be easily turned over by the surf.

During the next few months the people are supposed to be undertaking new plantings, cleaning established plantings and repairing as well making new driers where necessary. The idea is that they do this work while the heavy seas are running. At all the villages on the coast there are the individuals who are making the effort. These were encouraged to continue their good work. The two agriculture field workers who accompanied the patrol inspected nurseries, new plantings and driers. Advice was given where necessary.

There are a few small coffee gardens throughout the area. Although these are not of economic size, they should prove good guides for the future. Better nursery techniques were shown and explained to the garden owners at Balup, Deia and Ulaui.

The people from Malin, Womizes and Balup still sell pigs to people from the Wewak and Maprik areas. However the Balup people have done away with most of their pigs because of their two small coffee gardens. The people were told it would not be wise to remove all their pigs until they see how the coffee progresses. The size of the gardens limits their economic potential and the Balup people will for many years be able to make much more money by selling pigs than they will by selling coffee.

The villagers of Asapas and Walihiaga are still winning gold. This they take to Maprik to sell.

Many more men from the coastal villages could be making a bigger effort in the economic field. Even in the good season when they are able to produce copra many won't although they have the coconuts. The area already has good established plantings and good land for planting more - the Suain people have carried out quite extensive plantings. The reason for the small amount cannot be said to stem from the lack of patrols in the area or the lack of propaganda. This is the fourth Native Affairs patrol in the area within the last twelve months. Besides these the Agriculture Department has been active in the region. The people themselves are at fault. Many of them are lazy, uninterested and don't want to help themselves. Those who are trying to get ahead are doing a good job. Unfortunately these are far too few.

Carriers.

No trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers. Carrying along some of the inland routes was not easy but there were no complaints.

Conclusion.

The objects of the patrol were achieved. All patrol personnel received a good reception in each village. As this is my first visit to the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division some of my remarks and impressions may not be correct and open to criticism. If on another visit to the area I find that I gained the wrong impression or misjudged I will be happy to make amendments.

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

Cholera and Small-pox Vaccinations.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Excl. Absentees</u>	<u>No. Vaccinated</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
			<u>Small-pox</u>	<u>Cholera</u>		
Vokau	146	137		117	85	Smallpox vaccinations previously given.
Pro	91	82		67	81	"
Lemieng	259	229		219	95	Smallpox already given.
Paup	385	346	308	308	89	
Afua	22	22	20	20	90	
Yakamul No.1	233	183	172	172	93	
Yakamul No.2	451	350	331	331	94	
Charok	74	64	59	59	92	An inland village. People were down at the coast hence they were given cholera injections.
Ulau No. 1	390	366	333	333	91	
Ulau No. 2	268	229	206	206	89	
Ulau Mission			22	22		
Deia	86	66	66	66	100	
Suain Mission			13	13		
	2405	2074	1530	1933		

APPENDIX "A" Continued

<u>Village</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population Excl. Absentees</u>	<u>No. Vaccinated</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
			<u>Small-pox</u>	<u>Cholera</u>		
<u>Totals brought forward</u>	2405	2074	1530	1933	90	
Suain No. 1	258	213	209	209	98	
Suain No. 2	143	133	129	129	97	
Matapau			42	42		This village had been visited a week before by a Medical team from Wewak unannounced. Those not vaccinated were vaccinated by the Aitape patrol.
Balup	69	63	57		90	
Malin	57	48	47		97	
Womises	200	180	167		92	The last 8 villages listed are inland villages. Cholera vaccinations were not given to the people of these villages.
Walihiga	80	78	75		96	
Asapa	62	60	57		95	
Labuain	262	231	211		91	
Mihet	85	85	78		91	
Chinapelli	159	130	117		90	
<u>TOTALS</u>	3780	3295	2719	2313	92	

APPENDIX "B".

Details of Outstanding Land Disputes in the Aitape East Coast
and Inland Census Division.

Village	Names of Contestants	Name of Area of Land	Approx. Area	Location in Relation to a village.
Paup	WAILAU/AKURAVE v. BREIT/CHAN	CHALE	40 acres	Near the Paup Rest House between Maijir and Anupari hamlets of the Paup group.
Paup	TIWUL CLAN v. ARCHIUK CLAN of Yakumul No.1	CHEREHE	25 acres	Near the road between Paup and Yakumul No. 1 - nearer Paup.
Yakumul No.1	MAINIUNCH/MAINIUNCH v. NARAKAI/POURMANO	HARILIO	2 acres	Situated near Harilio hamlet of the Yakumul No.1 group.
Yakumul No. 2	NAPIO CLAN v. CHUMAU CLAN of Ulau No. 1	RIMBARLIO	100 acres	Inland from the beach between Yakumul No. 2 and Ulau No.1 near the Rimbarlio River.
Lemieng	VALAPUN CLAN v. People from Saleo and Angel Islands	ORAPUN	50 acres	East of Lemieng village near the Nigia river.
Lemieng	NOR CLAN v. Chinapelli people	ALOL	200 acres	East o. the Nigia river between Lemieng and Paup.

APPENDIX "B"

Continued

Village	Names of Contestants	Name of Area of Land	Approx Area	Location in Relation to a village
Ulau No.1	MABU CLAN v. TAWA CLAN of Charok	DANTANINE	200 acres	Inland between Ulau 1 and Yakamul 2.
HALL CLAN of Ulau	HALL CLAN v. WAKWAK CLAN	DANTANINE	100 acres	Between Charok and Ulau 1.
6 Yakamul No. 2	MIONG v. AICHIUK	YAKALANU	100 acres	East of Yakamul No.2 - borders along the beach.

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters
Patrol Officer

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner Of Police,
KONEDOBU.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

26th November, 62

6701

ITUNGA

26/11/62 25 days Aitape East Coast &
Inland Good Good N.C.C.

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KORONGU

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

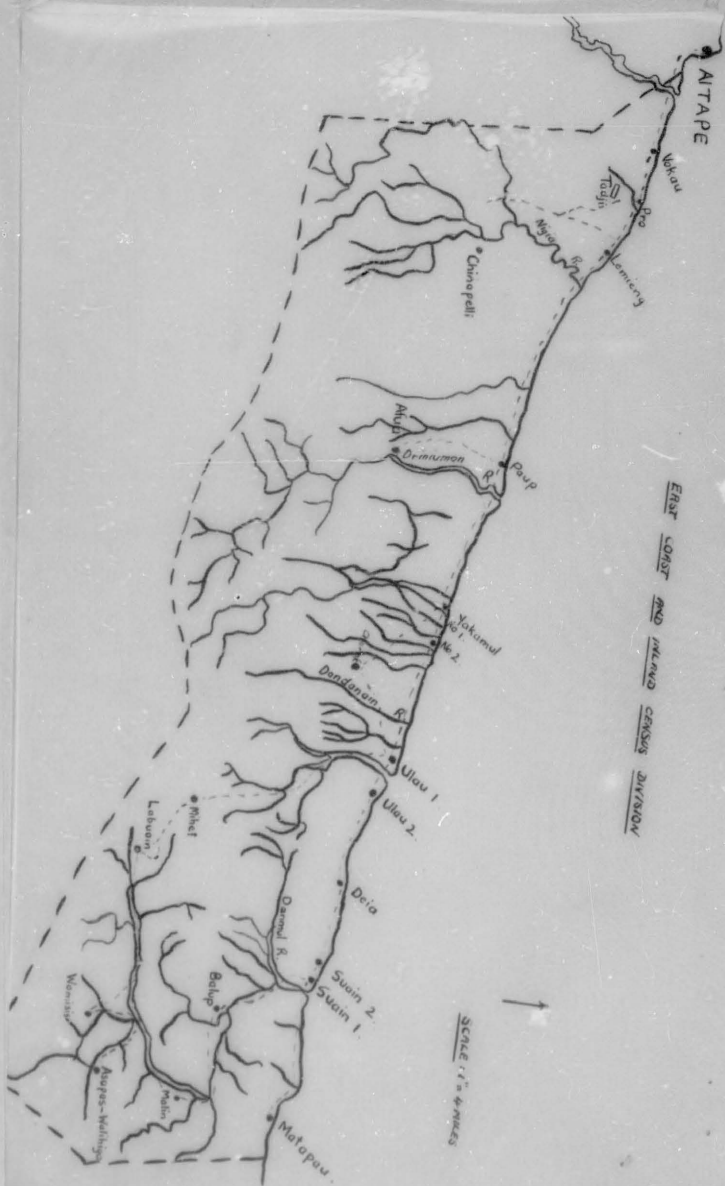
26th November, 62

4175

BUNAU

26/11/62 25days Aitape East Coast
& Inland V. Good Efficient

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters



EAST COAST AND INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

Headquarters



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 5 of 1962-63
Patrol Conducted by N.H. Walters, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.
Natives Five
Duration—From 26./2./1963 to 6./4./1963
Number of Days Patrol Days 32 - a short period was spent at the station between the two stages of the patrol.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April /1962
Medical November /1960.
Map Reference Aitape Army Fournal Series
Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision, 2. Tax Collection, 3. Routine administration, 4. Compilation of common roll for the area.
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

10/5/1963

Quayle
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 £.....
.....
.....
.....

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

How are your funds standing for road work. I do feel that the sooner we can get the road completed the more content the people will be.

c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
Mr. N. Walters, Vanimu.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

22nd February, 1963.

Mr. N. Walters,
Patrol Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

AITAPE PATROL NO.5 1962/63.

You will proceed on patrol to the West Coast Inland Census Division next week.

This census division can be most conveniently patrolled in two segments. That area west of the Yalingi river requiring approximately three weeks and the Eastern section approximately two weeks.

Objects of the patrol are:

- (1) Revision of Census.
- (2) Collection of Head Tax
- (3) Compilation of Common Roll.
- (4) Routine Administration.

Please check all Savings Bank Passbooks and take action on any D.U.F. Accounts.

Also check on Special Arms Permits and inspect all shotguns. (See file 38-2-1 for memo re missing shotgun).

Refer all instructions reference compilation of the Common Roll. As triplicate carbon books are unavailable compile the roll into a ledger for extraction at a later date.

R. Aisbett
R. AISBETT.
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

18th April, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT AITAPE NO.5 1962/63.

Two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Walters P.O. together with Field Journal, maps and camping allowance claim are enclosed.

Mr. Walters report indicates a very satisfactory native affairs situation. As stated in the report these inland people are keen for the establishment of schools and medical facilities.

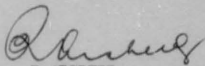
A request made some months ago for the establishment of a school in the area was approved by the District Education Officer and establishment is now dependant on the availability of teachers and funds.

The comments re establishment of an Aid Post in the SAVAMUI area has been passed on to the Public Health Department and also the need for resiting of PAIAWA Aid Post has been made known to that Department. The Aid Post at RAMU has only recently been established with the assistance of the SIAU Council.

The inclusion of the two inland villages SUMO and RAMU in the Council has given the inland people a chance to become accustomed to the workings and benefits of a Council and should be of great assistance when the Council is extended to take in other inland villages.

The development of the Aitape - Pes - Wauningi road is a painfully slow process. The road passes through very low lying ground which is swampy and subject to heavy rainfall. The work involves the carrying of coronas from Aitape and a bulldozer, grader and tractor are at present working on this. The road will be of great assistance in marketing native foods from inland villages and in encouraging cash crops.

Mr. Walters has submitted a good report of a patrol which has been well carried out.


R. AISBETT.

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply, Please
Quote : No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE. Sepik District.

14th April, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

Aitape Patrol No. 5 of 1962/63.

Please find enclosed the original and two copies of the
Report covering Aitape Patrol No. 5 of 1962/63.

Area patrolled.	Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division.
Period of the patrol.	26/2/63 to 6/4/63.
No. of patrol days.	32 days.
Officer conducting patrol.	N.H. Walters, Patrol Officer.
Personnel accompanying.	3 members of the R.P. & N.G.C., 2 Agric. field workers, 1 A.P.O for portion of the patrol.
Map Reference.	Army Series Fourmil and District Map.

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters,
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Diary.

For patrol Diary see Field Officer's Journal Folios
93 to 101 and 104 to 108.

Introduction.

This report covers a recent patrol to the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division. The patrol was in two stages and all villages within the census division were visited.

Villages are scattered over a large area of the coastal plain and in the vicinity of the foothills of the Torricelli and Bewani mountains. Many rivers cut through the area and have their egress at the coast. These rivers are subject to heavy flooding during rainy weather. Vegetation is a mixture of lowland forest and semi and pure sago swamp. Soils vary from good in the more favourable parts to very poor in the swamp areas. Daily and monthly temperatures only vary slightly and rainfall is fairly uniform throughout the year with slightly more falling during the North West Monsoon. t

Objects of the patrol were:-

- 1) census revision,
- 2) tax collection,
- 3) routine administration,
- 4) preparation of common roll.

The census was revised for Nebike and Mumuru villages. The patrol stayed over night at Mumuru but was unable to visit Nebike because of flooded rivers. The Nebike people had assembled down river at Savamui a few days before we arrived in the area.

Native Affairs.

This census division is a pleasure to patrol. Patrol members could not wish for a better reception and preparations had been made for the visit. I don't mean that villages had been hastily cleaned. Gifts of food were made, water and firewood ready and in many other small ways we were made to feel that our presence was appreciated. Although to some these things may seem trivial I consider that they all add up and help express the feeling of goodwill which the people have towards the Administration. Villages are scattered over a large area and it is obvious that patrols are welcomed and appreciated.

Some of the villages are small and relatively isolated. Because of this they tend to depend on one another. In all villages life runs smoothly and relationships between the various communities are very harmonious. Over the years many of the villages have been moved from really isolated parts to positions more accessible to the main walking routes. Examples of such moves are Wauningi, Palawa, Barira, Goiniri, Drome, Karandu, Wantipi and Kalau.

Wauningi moved to the present site just after the war. Although the move did not entail a great distance they consider it to be of benefit because they are on the main road to Aitape - a vehicle can be driven to within a mile of Wauningi from Aitape. Wauningi is on Siaute land and the move was instigated by the Siaute people who have very large land holdings. By maintaining portion of the road which the Siaute people would have to do and used to have difficulty maintaining, the Wauningi people were allotted a certain area on which to establish their village and make coconut plantings. This they have done and are now producing copra. They still get their sago and other food items from their own land which is about 1 - 2 hours away and which has a common boundary with Siaute land. This arrangement has worked well over the years and because of the common language and the close biological and affinal ties the Wauningi and Siaute people have it is very unlikely that any dispute will ever occur.

Barira and Drome people moved from the hills to their present position some years ago. They are still on their own land but situated on the main route through the area. A mission station has been established and an airstrip put in.

Yongite and Seiyum used to be two separate small villages in the same vicinity. They have now combined to establish a village on the one site. The new site is quite good and they are able to help each other.

The other villages which I mentioned earlier have all been moved to better sites. All such moves have been voluntary and on the people's own initiative.

At all villages the people are keen to receive any advice which might help them. They are very conscious of the advantage which the coastal people have in the way of road and water transport and cash crops, especially in the field of copra production. (I don't think many of the coastal villagers realise this). Unfortunately the inland people are limited in what they can do.

The Barira and Drome people asked what were the prospects of a European coming to live in the area to buy native foods. It was explained to them that there must be a reason besides buying food for a European to live permanently in their area. No doubt they were thinking of the coastal people and other villagers close to Aitape who sell native foods to the Administration, private enterprise and the mission and receive a good monetary return from the sales.

In the more advanced villages such as Siaute, Bes, Barira, Drome, Wauningi and others a situation seems to have arisen where the people would like to obtain money by the easiest and quickest way possible. Over the past few years their wants have increased and most of these can only be satisfied with money. I don't mean that they are entirely dependant on money to survive because this is not the case. Most of the items they desire can be obtained from the trade stores but first of all they have to have sufficient money to buy them. Again I feel they are aware that the coastal people can very often readily obtain money from producing copra from established plantings and selling native foods which they have no difficulty in transporting.

It was explained to all groups that for many people all over the Territory development is not easy. It was pointed out that what they do now in the way of establishing coffee gardens and where practical, planting coconuts (in the Kopoam, Bes, Wauningi, Marok area) will eventually result in money coming into the area although many of those involved in the initial work may not benefit from their efforts. Of course this reasoning does not satisfy the present feelings and aspirations but I think many did understand what was said.

At Sumo, Savamui and Kaiyai-Kalau-Wantipi impromptu singings were organised for the patrol's visit. All were appreciated by members of the patrol party.

I consider that the native situation throughout the area is good. Goodwill towards the Administration is evident. Constant patrolling over the past few years has been appreciated and future patrols will be welcome. Certain attitudes and feelings are arising as is to be expected. Patience, good intentions, advice and guidance will be required in the future to maintain goodwill, solve their problems and try and help satisfy their desires. They are a very likeable group of people.

Health and Hygiene.

Although quite a few are receiving medical attention at the Aitape Hansenide Colony the majority of people living in the village appear fit and healthy. There are also a few T.B. patients from this area hospitalised at Aitape.

Aid Posts situated at Goiniri, Ramu, Barira, Palawa and Siaute provide health facilities and services for the area. All Aid Posts are well maintained and cared for. All Orderlies were told to patrol their areas as often as possible and to keep their medical supplies well stocked by sending to or they themselves visiting Aitape to collect them. Generally speaking the Aid Posts are well attended by the people.

An Aid Post at Savamui would benefit the villages in that vicinity. The villages concerned are Savamui, Mori No.1, Mumuru and Nebike which have a combined population of 308. Also it is possible that one or two villages in the Amanab Sub-District near the Aitape - Amanab boundary would benefit by an Aid Post at Savamui. At present people from the four villages I have just mentioned go to the Aid Post at Ramu. For the Nebike and Mumuru people it is a 11 to 12 hour walk. An Aid Post at Savamui would reduce walking to 4 hours for the Nebike and Mumuru people and it would mean a 2½ to 3 hour walk for the Mori No. 1 villagers.

At present there is a young man called Seve (Petrus) from Nebike training as an Aid Post Orderly in Wewak. When he completes his training he would be the ideal man to put in the area. All the villagers would like an Aid Post and I feel consideration should be given to their request. In an area such as this scope for advancement in most fields is very limited and health services could be improved by establishing an Aid Post at Savamui.

As soon as possible the Palawa Aid Post should be moved from its present site. All Palawa people are now living in two hamlets called Kireau and Wouman which are a few hours away from the old Palawa site where the Aid Post still remains. Either Kireau or Wouman would be suitable sites on which to re-establish the Aid Post. By having it at either of these it will be able to serve all the Palawa group, Kopoam No.2 hamlet, Kama-Ausi and some of the Chinapelli people, all these villages being within a reasonable walking distance.

The Aid Post Orderly from Goiniri accompanied the patrol during the first stage and visited all the villages which are furthest from Aitape. A few mothers and children from Nebike and Savamui were sent to the Aid Post at Ramu to receive treatment for sore eyes, small sores and scabies. As in many inland areas grilles is noticeable. At all villages the people were urged to go to the Aid Posts whenever necessary and, if need be, to Aitape hospital.

Most villages and surrounding areas are clean and tidy. The need for clean villages at all times was stressed. In a few of the villages advice was given where it was evident that improvements could be made.

Education.

The thing most noticeable in the villages near Bes mission station is the large number of children attending school. Most boys and girls of school age in the Bes vicinity are attending school as boarders. At present the Catholic Mission provide education facilities up to Standard 4 at Bes. A few students attend the governments schools at Aitape and Yalingi. These come Pultalul, Marok, Bes and Aiterap.

The Catholic Mission also has a station at Barira which up until the end of last year used to supply and education service for the villages nearby. However the education was only very elementary and at present, because there is no priest at Barira, no schooling is carried out.

At Walwali I was approached by representatives of Nengian, Walwali, Goiniri and Barira-Drome villages to ask the Administration

to establish a school at Walwali thus providing education for the villages just mentioned and others in that area. They showed me a large tract of land near Walwali which the owners are willing to give to enable a school to be established. Some of the representatives stated that the Mission school at Barira was not good enough, the teachers there could not teach in English and that such a position was not good enough and was of little benefit to their children. For these reasons and the fact that they are very pro Administration they are desirous of having a government school in their area.

I consider that their request is in earnest and genuine. They are keen to have their children go to school. The position which now exists has been largely brought about by the Administration. Over the last few years these people have been made conscious of the advantages of schooling for their children. This has been done mainly by propaganda during patrols and pointing out the number of children attending schools in other areas and some of the advantages which can be gained from education. Also the people from Wauningi, Walwali, Wantipi, Barira, Goiniri, Nengian, Kaiyel, Amsuku and Karandu are very conscious of what the mission is providing for the villages near Bes station in the field of education. It is obvious they feel they are missing out and being left out on something. In actual fact they are.

It was explained to the people the difficulty with which the Education Department is faced in trying to meet all the demands for schools. The fact was also pointed out that both the Mission and the Education Department are forever faced with a shortage of funds and staff and are doing the utmost to meet demands wherever possible.

Although I tried to make the people aware of all the difficulties with which the Education Department is faced I think it is extremely unfortunate that there is little hope for a school being established in this area in the near future. As the request was made by the people themselves the benefits and results would probably be far greater than if a school was put there without it having been asked for. No doubt a school of some standing will eventually be established but, if left for a long period before doing so, enthusiasm may wane. This would be unfortunate.

Census and Tax Collection.

Census revision and tax collection was carried out for all villages. It is pleasing to see the number of children going to school where possible.

Figures show that some of the villages are near the maximum level of recruitment. It was not evident at any of the villages that individuals or the communities in general were suffering because too many were away at work.

There has been a natural increase in the population of this census division since the last census. With health services being maintained and village conditions and diet improving all the time it can be expected that a steady increase will be recorded from year to year.

Tax was collected without any trouble and there were no defaulters. Tax collected amounted to £ 124/-/. Exemptions issued totalled 122. It was explained to the people the way in which tax money is utilised and I feel many understood the general idea.

Common Roll.

As in accordance with all instructions received from both District and Headquarters level prior to the patrol leaving the station names for the common roll were taken out for each village.

This was done in the villages after the census was revised.

Villages.

The majority of villages are good. They are clean, neat and tidy. Housing styles and standards are very satisfactory. It was only necessary in a few villages to point out faults as far as housing was concerned. Hasty cleaning of villages for the patrol was not obvious and I feel throughout most of the area clean villages and good housing is a normal and accepted part of village life.

Siaute village has some interesting housing styles. Some are two storied and most houses are large and spacious. The variety of styles is the result of young men returning home from work and copying styles which they have seen in other areas. Coloured shrubs, trees and flowers are planted in most villages and all help to make them better places in which to live. Like Siaute, Bes village is another where very good housing is the order of the day.

It is pleasing to report that the Karandu people at last seem to have settled down and lost their "wander lust". About 12 months ago Mr. Hunter, P.O., reported that they had started to establish a well laid out village. Over the year they have continued their efforts and an attractive village and surroundings has resulted.

The Yongite-Seiyum people are slowly but surely improving their village. They seem to have lost their apathetic attitude which they had a couple of years ago regarding the establishment of a village. Now each family has a reasonable house and improvements to the surrounding area are under way. They were urged to keep up their efforts as it is for their own good.

The Kaiyei, Kalau and Wantipi villagers venture in building a village on the one site still seems to be successful. All appear to be living in harmony and I see no reason why this happy state of affairs should not continue in the future. Some of the Wantipi houses were not fully completed - walls had not been put in - and instructions were given to have these completed in the next few months. The Wantipi people often visit their old village site to get sago and gather other food items. It was pointed out to them that if they wished they could still have their village at the old site. They expressed the wish to remain joined with Kalau-Kaiyei because they are only such a small group and consider being joined with the other two villages was better for them.

Wauningi and Goiniri are two villages in which a sense of civic pride is evident. Both are very well cared for. Perhaps it is the influence of the village officials.

Mumuru, although reasonable, was the most unimpressive village visited. Housing here is only mediocre and village surroundings, although clean, do not receive much attention. However it should be remembered that this village was forgotten about for a few years and it is only two years ago since regular visits have been made. I anticipate that future regular visits will result in improvement in all aspects of Mumuru village life. Certainly the people are pleased to have patrols visit them.

From reading the village and housing comments in the Mori village book it is evident that changes for the good have occurred during the last two years. It appears that in the centre of the village there used to be a small low lying swampy area which used to give off an offensive smell. This no longer exists, the area now being well drained. Two shovels which were issued to Mori village have been put to good use and although improvements can still be made it is pleasing to see what has been done.

Village Officials.

I think it is reasonable and fair to say that all the officials are doing their jobs to the best of their ability. However some have more ability than others and there are those who have difficulty in getting things done and gaining the support of their respective groups. This is to be expected and strength of character, a sense of responsibility, personality together with other qualities are noticeable in the good village officials.

Some of the Luluais are getting old and it would only be fair to them and to their villages that changes are made in favour of younger and more able men during the next few years. In this category are the Luluais of Drome, Nebike, Mumuru, Paiawa and Yongite.

Two years ago there was a change of Luluais for Mori village. The change has certainly benefited the village. I think it has mainly been due to Luluaix Amasi's efforts that the village has improved.

The Luluai of Savamui is keen and helpful. So too is the Tultul of Nebike. Both seem to have the respect and support of their respective groups.

A new Luluai was appointed at Karaite two years ago to fill the position left by the death of his predecessor. He is doing a good job and seems to have been the best man for the position.

The state of the villages usually reflects the leadership and effectiveness of the village officials. All are trying but certain variations in village conditions and surroundings usually coincide with the respect the people have for their Luluai and how good his leadership is. This does not apply in all cases.

Ramu and Sumo are in the Siau Native Local Government Council and both have councillors. The councillor at Sumo was very helpful to the patrol and appears to be the driving force in the village. Although the Ramu councillor is the spokesman for his village the exLuluai seems to be the force behind the scene.

Rest Houses.

Instructions concerning rest houses and police barracks given on the last patrol have been complied with. There is a new rest house at Sumo and new barracks at Nengian and Drome.

At all villages rest houses are adequate. Most are spacious and well cared for. The Seiyum-Yongite people stated that they were going to build a new rest house to replace the present large structure. They were told to do so if they wished but a building about half the size of the existing one would be sufficient.

Roads and Bridges.

All roads and tracks are being maintained. In some parts tracks have been cut to avoid following the river beds for long stretches. This has been done in the Lupai-Yongite-Seiyum area and between Amsuku and Karandu.

During the course of the patrol some of the tracks were wet and muddy caused by much recent heavy rain. No long delays were caused by flooded rivers.

It is not being optimistic to visualise a vehicular road running from Aitape following the present route through Marok, Siaute, Nengian, Goiniri, Walwalli, Barira, Ramu and out to the coast somewhere beyond Sumo. Construction of the actual road would not be difficult - a tractor could run between most of these villages

now but would be stopped by the water crossings. The larger riverbeds would have to be forded. Many of the rivers are not great expanses of water but are 2 or 3 streams cutting through wide stony water courses.

A bridge over the Raihu river would enable the vehicular road to Kopoam to be utilised. It would also mean an eventual vehicular road to Kireau (Palawa) via Tapi's camp.

Native Agriculture and Livestock.

Sago is the staple food. Extensive stands exist throughout the whole area and all villages have sufficient to keep them in food for many more years. Gardens are also cultivated. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes and others are the main crops grown. Pumpkins, corn, tomatoes, cabbage and beans are also grown. Pineapples, bananas and pawpaw are planted both in the villages and in the gardens.

To supplement the above the people hunt game in the bush. They catch animals such as wild pigs, bandicoots, cassowary and wild fowl. They also catch fish and shoot pigeons. A few of the villages have shotguns and these greatly help in supplying the meat diet.

Most villages have a few domesticated pigs and some fowls. These are not used as a regular source from which to obtain meat for eating. Pigs are usually slaughtered for feasting and singsings.

Law and Order.

Unlike the coastal people the inland villagers have very few complaints to air or disputes to be settled. The few disputes brought up were of a minor nature and settled amicably.

Village life seems to be happy and petty bickering is practically non-existent. This also applies to relationships between the village groups. The people are content to live together happily and be on good terms with their neighbours.

Economic Development.

Wauningi, Bes, Aiterap, Marok and Pultalul are fortunate in that they are situated close to Aitape and on a vehicular road. Although the copra production from these villages is not large a small cash income is received. As the road from Aitape to these villages is now being improved and will eventually be an all weather road an increase in copra production from this area can be expected. All driers looked at were in good condition.

The Palawa and Kopoam people have extended their coconut plantings and if a bridge is ever built across the Raihu the two villages will have the advantage of being on a vehicular road. This would boost enthusiasm and interest in copra production which now tends to occur at spasmodic intervals.

Villagers further inland are still being encouraged to plant coffee. Two agricultural field workers accompanied the patrol and inspected all coffee gardens in the area. Advice and practical assistance was given in establishing and improving nursery techniques. Where necessary improvements were made to the coffee already planted out.

To date Yongite-Seiyam is the only group which has not started to establish gardens. At most other villages shade patches are well advanced. All groups seem to have difficulty in making nurseries which will produce good healthy seedlings for planting out. Where the nurseries were considered beyond repair new ones were put in during the course of the patrol. This was done at

Nengian, Barira, Walwall, Mafoka, Amsuku and some other villages.

If the majority of the nurseries already existing and those established during the patrol are cared for sufficient good seedlings should survive to be transplanted and fill up all the blocks of shade already established. As mentioned earlier all areas of shade appear healthy.

Success in coffee plantings would mean a lot to this area. People were urged to establish their initial small plots in areas which can be extended by cutting adjoining bush on all sides. It was pointed out that if the first small planting was successful it would be wise to and they would probably want to extend the plots to a larger size. This they would not be able to do if they planted in areas already bordered by swamps, rivers and other natural obstructions.

Work on most of the coffee gardens is only in the initial stages and much has to be done. No doubt there will be failures and loss of enthusiasm from time to time but I think reasonable coffee gardens can be the ultimate result. Already near Bes there are healthy coffee bushes loaded with cherries. This garden is not large but extensions are going to be made. This is an indication of what can be done.

Mining.

No gold is being won at the present time. The Yongite - Seiyun people intend to wash for gold in some of the streams in their area. They maintain that there is gold there and that a few of the miners visited the vicinity before the war. Years ago a few of these people worked with miners around Maprik and other parts of the Sepik.

Carriers.

No trouble was experienced when carriers were required. The people are good carriers and regard carrying as another way to earn a few shillings. Carriers such as these make patrolling easy.

Conclusion.

The objects of the patrol were achieved. Frequent patrols are appreciated and future patrols will always be able to give advice and help. This especially applies in the establishing of coffee gardens which are important for the future. An officer could not be asked to patrol a more pleasant area and work with such friendly people.

N.H. Walters
N.H. Walters,
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

LAND DISPUTES.

There were no outstanding land disputes to be recorded for the area.

APPENDIX B.

VILLAGE POSITIONS.

Please note the approximate positions of the villages which have moved over recent years. On the accompanying map the new positions are marked in black.

12/4/33 22 days Astapo East Coast Very Intelligent

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KOROROBUT

Sub-District Office,

AITAPE.

13th April,

63

8475

WOMYANG

13/4/63

22 days

Aitape

West Coast
Inland

Very
good

Intelligent

W. M. Walters

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KONEDORU.

Sub-District Office,

AITAPE.

13th April, 63

6093 PA

MUYAE

13/4/63

10 days

Aitape

West Coast
Inland

Good

Capable and
Willing

M. M. Walters

Register

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KONEDOBU.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

13th April, 63

9068

KELAGA

13/4/63

32 days

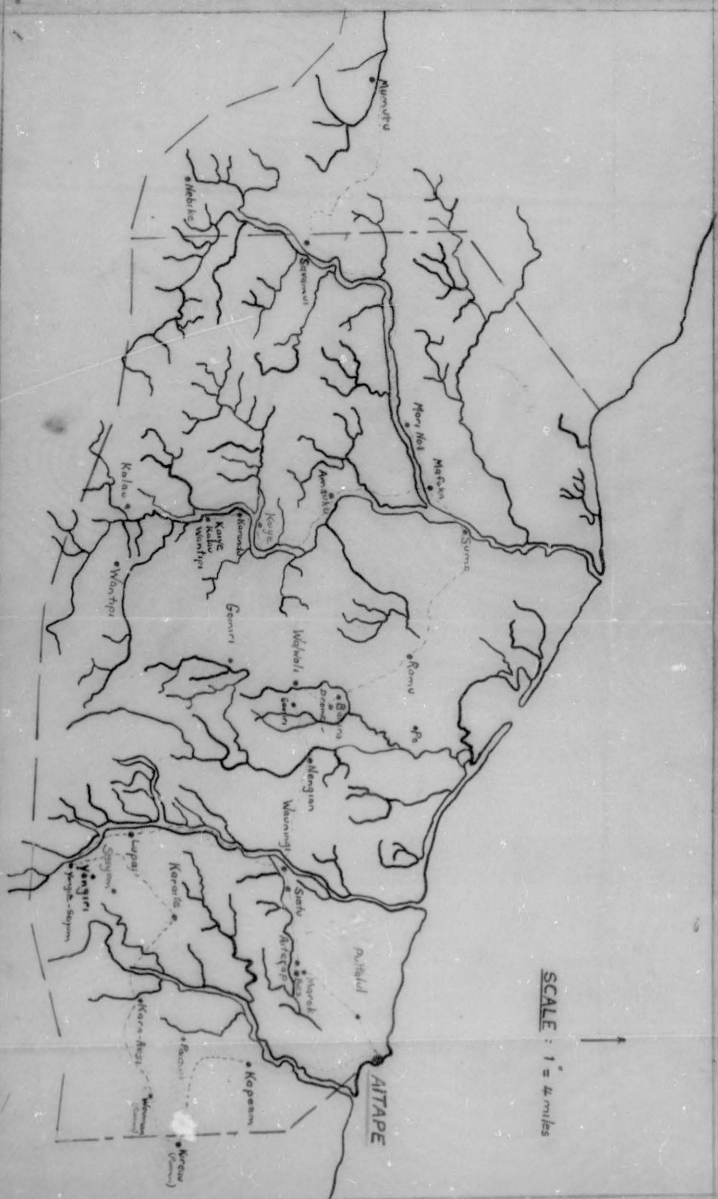
Aitape

West Coast
Inland

Good

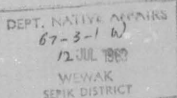
Steady worker

M. W. Walters





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.7..... 1262-63

Patrol Conducted by.....R.A. VAN RUYE..... PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled.....WEST-COAST-DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives...2...MASHBEN, S.P.M.S.C.
2...Agric. Field workers

Duration—From.....28/5/1963..... to.....7/6/1963.....
12/6/63..... 28/6/63.....

Number of Days.....TWENTYEIGHT.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....4..... 11/19.62

Medical .. 4/11/19.62

Map Reference.....4...MILICE...SERIES.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. CENSUS REVISION..... 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

3. COMPILATION OF COMMON ROLL..... 4. POLICE INVESTIGATION SIGANO AREA.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24.7/1963.

Chawyer
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 £.....

Konedobu, Papua.

1st August, 1963.

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7-62/63 - AITAPE:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The missions have been established in this area for many years and do not seem to be making much progress in eliminating sorcery. As councils become more firmly established it may be expected that the people's beliefs might change but this is problematical. I am pleased to note that some of the east coast villages will be included in the council during 1964.

Mr. Van Ruth obviously did a very thorough investigation into the alleged murder according to the record in his diary. It is very hard to break through traditional relationships when seeking evidence as shown in the diary of Friday 21st June.

I am pleased to note that the officer has recorded the people being willing to take advantage of what the Administration is offering in the field of development and are convinced of benefit from projects when the purpose is explained to them. It is more noticeable that the people are realists. Political development is closely associated with economics. The people are realists and the remarks concerning their attitude towards the United Nations organisation and its pressures to hurry along independence are regarded by many as political propaganda.

It is evident that more instruction should be given the councillors in the role they play in the people's development - it is not uncommon for councillors to take to themselves powers formerly exercised by villages and this has become a constant problem. I suggest that the people be encouraged in the planting of economic crops but I am doubtful if a council rule requiring people to plant such crops would be acceptable to the Administration. However, there is no rule concerning the maintenance of crops should not be passed.

It must be expected that the traditional powers of leaders and old men will decline with the progressive establishment of councils - however, it will be many years before the influence of the older men is no longer felt. The progress of the Waipo Rural Progress Society is heartening but whether this

Your action in recommending to the Council Executive Committee that it discuss the matter of fishing rights is sound. Such arbitration can be beneficial and acceptable to the people.

It is gratifying to note that the council are contributing towards the maintenance of the road between Aitape and Yalingei.

From the report it appears that mission influence is slipping and that traditional ceremonies are gaining ground. Is there any evidence of a reason for this attitude?

The Appendices are valuable and indicative of the very thorough work performed by Mr. Van Ruth. He is to be congratulated on a first-class report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-8-71 ✓



67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

24th July, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
Aitape.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 7

Please thank Mr. Van Ruth for his patrol report.
I agree that it is an interesting report.

To me it seems such a waste of time and money having to call in the police from Wewak to do an investigation, and in this instance was completely abortive as the police officer came back and the Department of Native Affairs carried on as usual. Just how the devil they expect police officers who can't speak pidgin to do these things I do not know. The village natives must think we are mad.

Mr. Van Ruth will I think realise when he has been in the subdistrict a little longer that sorcery with these people is just second nature.

An enlargement of that Council will be a good thing and may even assist in yet a bigger boost to copra production.

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

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

67-1-2

Sub District Office,

A I T A P E,

SSEIK DISTRICT

10th July, 1963

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
W E S T A U S T R A L I A

Aitape Patrol Report No.7 62/63.

Two copies of the above patrol report, Field Journal and Camping Allowance claim are enclosed.

Mr. Van Ruth has compiled an interesting and informative report of his patrol, and also indicates that he has a good working knowledge of field duties.

Native Situation:

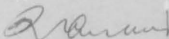
The report mentions the strong belief in sorcery. This is so, but I consider it to be no stronger or more influential than that encountered elsewhere. As these people are progressing we may have had a tendency to overlook the fact of the existence of sorcery, but it is only through social and economic development that we can hope to keep it down. The apprehension of a murderer who was well known as a sorcerer may not necessarily do much to lessen the beliefs, but it will help to point out the distinction between an actual physical act and the supernatural.

By working with the Councillors the patrol will have given them a boost in prestige.

A submission for the inclusion of more people in the Council has been discussed and some East Coast villages will be included in 1964.

Copra production, the basis of economy in the area has been increasing substantially over the last three years.

A list of natives from this area residing in West New Guinea will be prepared and forwarded later for your information.


R. Aisbett

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,

AITAPE,

SEPIK DISTRICT

28th June, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,

AITAPE

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 7 1962-63

WEST-COAST-DIVISION NO. 7

Officer Conducting : N.A. Van Ruth, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled : West Coast Census Division
Council Area
Personnel Accompanying : Const. WOHYANG No. 8475
Const. AVASE No. 6449
of Aitape Police Detachment
Agric. Field Asst. WASOB
Farmer Trainee - KALU

Personnel assigned to
Patrol towards later
stage of Police Investi-
gation, for period
18.6.63 to 24.6.63.

: Sgt. YACHEMME No. 6650 of
Wewak Police Detachment.
Const. VEMA No. 9061 of
Aitape Police Detachment.

Duration of Patrol : 28th May to 7th June 1963.
12th June to 28th June 1963.

Number of Days : Twentyeight

Last Patrol to the Area: November 1962

Objects of Patrol : 1. Census Revision
2. Routine Administration
3. Compilation of Common Roll
4. Police Investigation into the
alleged murder of one native
TALIM-SUNEY of HAIDRON village
SISBANO.

N. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Diary

Tuesday, 28th May, 1963 : 08.30 hrs. Patrol Party consisting of N.A. Van Ruth, Patrol Officer, two members of the R.F.W.C.C. and two Agricultural Field workers departed Aitape for Serai per outboard motor canoe. Arrived at Serai 1400 hrs. 1500-1730 hrs Census revision and compilation of Common Roll Serai Village. 1730-1830 Village inspection. Night at Rainuk rest house.

Wednesday, 29th May, 1963 : 0700-1230. After preliminary talk to villagers Census of Puindu and Rainuk villages revised and Common Roll compiled. 1230-1730 Village inspection of Puindu and Rainuk. 1400-1730 hrs walked to Sissano and after talk with Bishop Doggett and Father Terence at Catholic Mission Sissano, walked to Warapu to settle for the night, arriving there 1800 hrs. In the evening had talks with Councillors of Warapu and Sissano villages. Night at Warapu.

Thursday, 30th May, 1963 : 0800-1830 Census revision and compilation of Common Roll of Warapu village. 1830-1930 Hearing various minor complaints. Night at Warapu guest house.

Friday, 31st May, 1963 : 0700 Continued Census revision and Common Roll of Warapu village. Warapu Census completed 1100 hrs. Commenced Census revision and Common Roll of Sissano villages and completed Census of Ralndron and Rainya villages. 2000-2230 hrs Meeting for all Warapu and Sissano people. Night at Warapu.

Saturday, 1st June, 1963 : 0700-1800 Continued Census revision and Common Roll of the Sissano villages. Completed all Sissano villages with the exception of Hissa village which will be done on Monday. 1800-1900 Court for Native Affairs convened. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.84(2) N.A.R. 2000-2300 hrs working on statistics of Warapu. Found it impossible to reconcile 1962 Census figures with those of 1961 or 1963.

Sunday 2nd June, 1963 : 0830-1130 working on Warapu Census statistics 1100-1500 Observed. 1500-1630 working on Census statistics of Warapu and reconciled with Census figures of 1960. 1630-1830 Warapu village inspection. Village in woeful condition. Councillors not efficient. Houses neglected, roads not maintained and place crawling with diseased dogs. Left instructions with Executive Committee of Council to have this situation straightened within the next six months. Night at Warapu.

Monday, 3rd June, 1963 : 0700-1200 Census revision and Common Roll of Hissa villages. 1400-1900 hrs. Inspected all villages of the Sissano area and left instructions to have a village rest house constructed, a new canoe to be built for the ferryman at Ralndron river, and a new house for the ferryman. Night at rest house in Warapu.

Tuesday, 4th June, 1963 : 0730-1230 Court for Native Affairs convened at Warapu. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.102(3) N.A.R. One application for divorce on the grounds of adultery. Application dismissed on insufficient evidence. One complaint re Adultery and compensation referred to A.D.C. Aitape as the complaint according to the litigants, had been laid before him in the first instance. One pig dispute settled and £5 in compensation awarded to owner. 1300 damaged Warapu per outboard motor canoe for Arop No.1 and developed engine trouble half way. Finally arrived Arop No.1 1530 hrs. After preliminary talk, commenced Census revision and Common Roll of Arop No.1 village. Night at rest house Arop No.1.

Wednesday 5th June, 1963 : 0700-1730 hrs. Continued Census revision and Common Roll of Arop No.1, and in the afternoon finished Census and Common Roll of Arop No.2. 1830-2230 working on statistics. Night at Arop No.1 rest house.

Thursday 6th June, 1963 : 0630 After village inspection of Arop No.1 and Arop No.2, inspected Coffe gardens and Coconut plantings en route to Po village. Houses of Arop people ppor, village hygiene leaves a lot to be desired. Arrived at Po 1030 hrs. After preliminary talk with villagers, Census revised and Common Roll compiled. Village in excellent condition. Smallest village in the Council area and also the cleanest. Councillor Mario an ex-R.P.N.G.C. member is a strong personality. Village people have 296 young coffee trees and 24 at the bearing stage. New Coconut plantings amount to 228 Coconut palms. Returned to Arop No.1 1600 hrs. Spent the night at Arop No.1.

Friday 7th June, 1963 : 0730-1400 travelling from Arop No.1 to Aitape per hand paddled canoe. 1430-1630 at Sub District Office.

Saturday 8th June, 1963 : 0800-1230 Sub District Office duties.

Sunday 9th June, 1963 : Observed

Monday 10th June, 1963 : Observed Public Holiday

Tuesday 11th June, 1963 : 0800-1630 Working in Sub District Office.

Wednesday 12th June, 1963 : 0800-1900 discussion with A.D.O. on forthcoming investigation into the death of male native Talia of Maindron (Sissano) and forthcoming routine patrol to the Malol villages, and preparation of Patrol equipment. 10.30-1330 travelled per outboard motor canoe to Sissano. 1400-1700 hrs questioning relatives and witnesses concerning the death of the said Talia. Spent the night at Warapu.

Thursday 13th June, 1963 : 0700 departed Warapu for Maindron village arriving 0745 hrs. Talked with Catholic Mission Sisters about the death of Talia, and at 0900 departed Maindron per hand paddled canoe to the place where the body was found, Suneka, arriving at 1245. Reconstructed scene with relatives and witnesses, and drew a sketch of position of victim when found. Returned to Sissano 1600 hrs, had discussion with Father Terence at Sissano who had returned from his patrol, and wrote interim report to A.D.O. Aitape. Report despatched requesting that body be exhumed to establish cause of death. Returned to Warapu rest house and stayed the night.

Friday 14th June, 1963 : 0800-1700 hrs taking down statements from all people directly concerned with the death of Talia of Maindron.

Saturday 15th June, 1963 : 0800-1400 continued hearing of witnesses and relatives. 1430 A.D.O. arrived from Aitape, discussed circumstances of death of victim and considered exhumation of the body. Discussion with Fr. Terence and Sisters of Catholic Mission, Sissano. 1700 hrs A.D.O. returned to Aitape. Walked back to Warapu and spent the night at rest house.

Sunday 16th June, 1963 : 0730 examined Laplap deceased was wearing at time of death and despatched to Sub District Office per messenger. 0830 departed Warapu for Suneka, place where body had been found, accompanied by Fr. Terence, main witnesses and main suspects.

Despatched one policeman to Suro to follow up indication that another person coming from the direction of Suro had been involved. Returned to Sissano 1630 hrs and walked back to Warapu to spend the night.

Monday 17th June, 1963 : 0800-1730 Re-herring of statements made by persons closely involved with the death of the victim. Received valuable information concerning a conspiracy between a person of Maindron and a man from Suro to kill victim. Had word from A.D.C. regarding the ETA of District Medical Officer and Sub-Inspector of Police for the exhumation of body.

Tuesday 18th June, 1963 : 0700 departed Warapu for Maindron and arranged for construction of native material shed in the vicinity of the cemetery, two drums of water and Dettol. 0930 District Medical Officer and Sub-Inspector arrived from Wewak per Ceana aircraft. Body exhumed and Sgt. Yacklemme of Wewak Police Detachment assigned to patrol to assist in further investigation. Cause of death 2 1/2 inch cut in lower abdomen caused by knife or spear. Returned to Warapu at 1700 hrs. In the afternoon continued hearing of main suspects. Spent the night at Warapu.

Wednesday 19th June, 1963 : 0800-1200 continued hearing Maindron witnesses and main suspects. In the afternoon Policeman arrived from Suro with six persons involved with the death of the victim. Obtained statement from Maindron suspect admitting to the conspiracy to kill victim with the aid of a Suro man named Siro. Spent the night at Warapu.

Thursday 20th June, 1963 : 0700-1400 taking down statements from Suro witnesses and main suspects. 1400-1700 ~~two~~ witnesses identified the footprints of main suspect Siro as those seen at the place of the murder. Footprints of Siro of an unusually long and narrow shape, very different from average native foot. Spent the night at Warapu rest house.

Friday 21st June, 1963 : 0730-0800 Victim's brother, Aloye admitted having met the main conspirator at Sumeka in the vicinity of the place where the murder took place, on the day before his brother's death, and to having seen Siro's footprints at the place where death occurred on the following day. 0830 departed Warapu for place of murder, Sumeka, with main suspect and witnesses who had seen Siro's footprints at the place of occurrence. Three independent witnesses identified footprints at the actual place of death as being those of the main suspect, Siro. Returned to Sissano 1500 hrs and walked to Warapu. On the return journey main suspect attempted to bribe Policemen to guide his talk during the investigation, and promised them a pig if they would assist him. At Warapu continued hearing of main suspect and noticed wound on main suspect's right upper thigh as he was squatting on the floor in rest house. Discovered that he had secretly received medical attention from Aid Post Orderly at Warapu for this wound. Spent the night at Warapu.

Saturday 22nd June, 1963 : 0745 Sgt Yacklemme reports that yesterday evening he had noticed main suspect attempting to hide a bush knife with the alleged intention to kill his former partner in the conspiracy. Introduced guard shifts to keep the two suspects apart. Continued hearing of main suspect Siro, and confronted him with all the evidence. Towards midday Siro admitted to having killed the victim, Talis, and to having accepted five shillings from his

partner in the conspiracy, Fallow. This statement was made in the presence of two policemen and Fr. Terence. Finished 1730 hrs. Night at Warapu rest house.

Sunday 23rd June, 1963: 0745 despatched one policeman to Sumo to obtain murder weapon and scenery instruments used in the killing. Compiled report to A.D.O. Noticed large group of Sumo people arriving at Warapu. In the evening held meeting with all the Warapu, Sissano and Sumo people (2500 people) in attendance and Fr. Terence of the Catholic Mission, Sissano. Spent the night at Warapu.

Monday 24th June, 1963: 0730 departure to Malol delayed by heavy rain. 1130 departed Warapu for Malol per outboard canoe, however discovered canoe to be leaking and unseaworthy. Returned to Warapu 1230, transferred cargo to another canoe and departed for second time at 1330. Arrived at Malol 1530 hrs, settled in Malol rest house and arranged for meeting of all Malol village to be held at 2030. Night at Malol rest house.

Tuesday 25th June, 1963: 0700 Persons involved in the alleged murder of Talin sent to Aitape with Sgt. Yacklesse. 0730-1630 revised Census and compiled Common Roll of Uian and Mainyeu villages. 1630-1800 Village inspection. Housing satisfactory. Night at Malol rest house.

Wednesday 26th June, 1963: 0730-1700 Census Revision and Common Roll of Amosor and Aindin villages. Court for Native Affairs convened. One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.83(a) - 1700-1830 village inspection. 2000-2230 working on statistics. Night at Malol rest house.

Thursday 27th June, 1963: 0730-1700 Villagers of Tainyapin and Aipukon gathered. Census revised and Common Roll compiled. Village inspection completed at 1800 hrs. 1800-1900 hearing of native complaints. 1900-2200 working on Census statistics. Night at Malol.

Friday 28th June, 1963: 0730-1200 working on Patrol report and Census statistics. Received word of proposed visit of A.D.O. to Malol for T.B. X-ray meeting with Councillors. 1230 A.D.O. arrived, held meeting and returned with him via Yalingi to Aitape. Arrived Aitape 1500 hrs. Police stood down. 1500-1630 at Sub-district-Office Banking and Post-office duties.

End Of Patrol.

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol covered the Council area of the Aitape Sub-District known as the West-Coast-Division. The Census division covers an area of 164 square miles. For the greater part the terrain is low undulating coastal country interspersed with narrow belts of forest and large patches of mangrove swamps. The villages are all comparatively close together and the longest walk between two neighbouring villages was a little more than three hours. All villages visited are situated on the coast with the exception of Po village which is located on the Pikuku river $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs walk inland. The people were notified two weeks prior to the commencement of the patrol through their respective Councillors.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General

When compared with the sophisticated natives of such areas as Rigo, and Port Moresby, the natives of this Census Division are semi-sophisticated, and it was rather gratifying to note that they are genuinely determined to take advantage of what the Administration is offering in the field of health, law enforcement, political and economical development through their Local Government Council. This is a good sign and it indicates that the Local Government propaganda in the past has been effective.

In general, the people's attitude to almost any project with a few exceptions in the Maindron, Arop and Warapu villages, is in short, that if the Administration thinks that the Local Government Council is a good idea, then it is all right with them, as other ideas that the Administration has introduced have benefited the natives generally.

The West Coast people have been described as lethargic in earlier reports, however, it is felt that they are far from complacent, in all villages the desire to raise their economy is expressed in the preparation of Coffee Gardens, and the new Coconut plantings (see Appendix a.) Earlier reports have not had much to say about the influence of sorcery on the native way of life. During this patrol a direct indication that the native beliefs in "Sanguma" practices are still very strong despite many years of Mission influence, was shown when a Police investigation was carried out into the death of a male native, and in this investigation "Sanguma" was always hinted at, as the cause of death. On the other hand it was found that on the whole the people have a quality of determination once they are convinced of the purpose of a particular project discussed with them.

Political Development

The Siyu Local Government Council has been in existence since 1961, and has brought quite a few alterations among the inhabitants under its control. It has established a few Aid Posts, carried out road and bridge repairs, and has purchased a Ferguson Tractor and trailer, which is hired out to the Administration and to private individuals for cartage and general transport. The Council has stimulated the planting of cash crops in general, and does quite an efficient job in general administration among its people. There is a growing awareness throughout the area that Council Administration is a good thing, and one which will eventually take over completely. The people are prepared for this. There is an obvious realisation of the fact that political development depends on economics.

- 2 -

Awareness of the significance of movements of political importance taking place in West-New-Guinea is growing throughout the area. Also awareness of the pressures from the United Nations Organisation to hurry independence, which is regarded by a great many natives as political foolishness. These two political focal points are being discussed more and more by village people. There is slowly evolving a politically conscious class who are beginning to understand that the natives of the area have common interests and aims, not only between themselves, but with other people of the Territory. There is little realisation as to just how close these focal points are, and the awakening few, are for the most part, illiterate elders who have travelled on Council conferences in the Territory, and people who have just returned from West New Guinea. (see Intelligence). It is significant that, with the exception of six men, the Councillors in the area are illiterate. There is fear that Australia will leave them to their fate, and those who are aware of the world position, and what goes on in West New Guinea are highly desirous that Austral remains. They were told that the Australian Government would stay in the Territory as long as the native people wanted the Government to stay, and that they need have no fear in this respect. But only a few of the West Coast leaders have grasped the fact that economic development to as high a degree as possible and as quickly as possible is essential. This belief is only shared by a few of the villagers, the majority of the people are happy to proceed at the old slow rate. As yet the Siau Council people are not as political conscious as those in Migo or Moresby, and it is felt that the role of Councillor is not entirely understood as yet, by some of the elected Councillors. Instances of using their position illegally to impose their will on the people have been reported to the patrol in three cases, however no action was taken where the use of the position was in the spirit of enthusiasm only. These Councillors were made to realise that the position does not carry with it dictatorial powers. One of the drawbacks to the political advancement of the West Coast area, is the deeprooted belief in sorcery, and its influence undermines the work of the Council in all aspects in the villages. By discussion in meetings and individual talks, it was attempted to impress on these Councillors that it is impossible for them to carry out the duties of a Council official and maintain a belief in sorcery at the same time. It is hard to get over to them that the laws of the Council and the country must be held above village intrigue and otherwise no real advancement can be expected.

A more encouraging picture is presented by the recent proposals of the Council President and Councillors of the Malol villages that the system of Malusia and Tultula in other Census divisions of the Aitape sub-district should be done away with, and Councils instituted in their place regardless of the degree of advancement of the people. It has the appearance of a desire for a large number of separate group native people generally rather than a large number of separate group. This is further supported by the opinion of the Siau Council that the Administration should allow them to pass a law, that every person in the Council region must plant a certain amount of Coffee and Coconut trees per year in order to raise the level of economic development in the area. This instance gives a fair indication of the simplicity of these problems as they appear in the eyes of the native people. However, the very fact that ideas such as these should be brought forward indicates that there is a far from passive attitude amongst the West Coast people and it also shows that the inhabitants of this Council area have progressed a long way from their primitive state of thirty years ago.

Social Organization:

At the moment social organization would seem to be dependent on two factors. One, the declining power of the older men in regard to the traditional customs and ceremonies, and two, the unity of effort exercised in all villages to gain economic advantage. There seems to be a great deal of affiliation with adjacent groups in the areas near Warapu and Waiya (Gissano) and the Vaniso sub-divisions. The Vaniso people have influenced certain customs in the Warapu area, and from the attached statistics it can be seen that inter-marriage between adjacent villages is quite frequent, and this is a big factor in breaking down old enmities, and increasing inter-village contact.

Economic Development:

At present the only cash income of the West Coast Division is derived from the sale of copra to V.R.Parker of Aitape, through indentured labourers, the sale of Giritiri shells, and the sale of Kankau and Sago to the Administration. In almost every village the desire was expressed by the people to raise their present economic level, and in Warapu and Tainyapin, two small trade stores, managed by individual native owners were started in 1960. The Waipo Rural Progress Society's latest balance sheet of April 1963, shows that it is in a better financial position than was forecast by previous balance sheets. This is only because of the accumulated credits received on investments which were not taken into account before the present balance sheet. Judging by the Society's decrease in turnover over the last year, there seems little likelihood of any chance of success in the future.

So far as economical development in the Agricultural field is concerned, there are marked differences in the soil, even in the region patrolled. Some patches of land along the river flats of the Rainiro, Pikutu and Yalangi rivers would be excellent for cultivation but are subject to sudden flooding. Some large tracts of beach land are suitable for Coconut plantings, while other stretches of beach appear to be practically useless in their present state. The thick layer of infertile sand on stratus would confine the people's cultivation to the scattered patches of forest further inland in the vicinity of the mangrove swamp areas. During the patrol some areas were being cleared for Coffee plantings under the supervision of the two Agricultural field workers from D.A.S.P. who accompanied the patrol. However, no new coffee plantings have been made in the areas cleared since November of last year, with the exception of the coffee plantings at Po. Shade gardens in preparation for Coffee plantings are now found in nearly all the villages, and judging by the height of the shade trees, these gardens have been prepared for a considerable time. On the whole it can be said that it is an encouraging sign to see that these people of the West Coast division would be prepared to do almost anything to raise their present economic level, if only the Government would assist the Council to find some solution to their biggest and oldest problem, transportation to Wewak and Madang to carry their increasing Copra and Coffee produce. An attitude which after many years of continuous encouragement by the field staff officers, should not be bypassed unheeded. Coconuts and Coffee are undoubtedly the best crops for the West Coast people, especially coconuts, because this crop would provide an important food as well as a monetary return in the future.

Council Officials:

The patrol was operated from only four rest houses, and some of the discussions were held with as many as 6 to 8 Councillors. One of the main points stressed to Officials was the necessity for them to discuss problems of a minor nature among themselves, or with the Patrol Officer at Aitape, rather than becoming involved with village intrigue and siding with any of the parties concerned in a dispute. The Councillors of Sumo, Maindron, Warapu and Arop No.1 and No.2 are not efficient, and are far too easily influenced by the likes and dislikes of the people and "Sanguma" practices. However, as there were very few better people available in their respective villages, they were reprimanded and warned to improve the village housing, hygiene and general standards of sanitation. After talking to these five Councillors it was felt that no amount of reasoning, explaining or fining these people in Court would stir them into activity. The only way to ensure that work is carried out would be to recommend re-election of the present Executive Committee, and to introduce a system whereby regular bi-monthly visits are made to all villages by a new Committee consisting of the more progressive and successful Councillors. The purchase of an outboard motor canoe by the Council would greatly assist this scheme.

Law and Justice:

With the exception of a Police investigation into the death of male native Talin-Sunye of Maindron, and three further complaints dealt with by the Court for Native Affairs, very few disputes or complaints were brought to the notice of the Patrol. Everywhere the Patrol was assured that there was no trouble, but whether the people prefer to come to the Sub-District Office with their problems, rather than wait for a patrol to come through the area, or whether the influence of the "Sanguma" ensures that nothing below murder is reported or explained to the visiting Patrol Officer, is hard to say. C.N.A. cases dealt with by the patrol were:- One prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.84(2); one prosecution for failure to comply with Reg.102(3) and one complaint regarding failure to comply with Reg.83(a). N.A.R.'s 1924-59.

The police investigation was carried out during the period 12th June to 22nd June, 1963, and as a result the attached report (see Appendix C) was submitted.

Land and Fishing Rights Disputes:

One dispute over fishing-rights at the border line of the land between the Teles and Aipukon villages, near the Talinai river was reported to the patrol at Malol. It was recommended to the Council President, Erere-Awol, and the Council's Executive Committee, that the matter be discussed and investigated in conjunction with the village elders of Teles and Aipukon, by the Committee members and the President before the case could be submitted to the Sub-District Office for a final decision. It was stressed that only the advice of village elders with a knowledge of the land boundaries between Teles and Aipukon should be sought by the President and the Executive Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

On-estate Agriculture:

Formerly it seems that a fairly rigid agricultural calendar was followed and planting took place once a year from October to February, and harvesting six to eight months later. This practice roughly divided the year into two periods from June to December.

when Kaukau and Taro were staple foods and the other period from January to May, when Sago and bananas took their place. In the West-Coast Division it is now common to plant only the ceremonial Masi gardens in the October-February period and to plant the food-stuffs, Kaukau and Taro at any time during the year. An average gardener in the West Coast area now has, one ceremonial Masi garden and three Kaukau and Taro gardens at various stages of development. This newer practice means that about twice as much suitable ground is used than formerly, and as was explained earlier suitable garden land is not found in abundance in this area. Some Sago is allowed to flower and die, and it is used for short periods between harvestings and after Singisins when Masi is in short supply. Already in Gerai and Rainak the garden land is only under fallow for 5-8 years, and the secondary growth takes much longer to re-establish itself after land has been used for gardening. Not that there is any land shortage in the area, it is just that the people have not bothered to clear any of their precious hunting grounds, and do not consider this necessary. Generally the poor state of the fallow is largely due to escaped fires from garden burning or pig hunting, for after a dry spell the grassy fallow burns quite easily, and there is no attempt to make any sort of fire break around the gardens.

The exposed soil and the general lack of forest means that it is more difficult for the forest to re-establish itself and so the vicious circle starts. Few European crops have been introduced, e.g. tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and corn, but both sweet potatoes and sweet bananas are rare.

Commercial Agriculture :

D.A.S.F

The last European-conducted patrol went through the area in February 1962, and since then quite a few new plantings have been made, on the people's own initiative (see Appendix a.) of both Coconut and Coffee crops. As can be seen from the attached statistics, quite a few new shade gardens are already in preparation for future coffee plantings, and some have recently been cleared under supervision of the two Agricultural field workers from D.A.S.F. Kitape. A full report on this aspect of native life in the Census Division will be available from Mr. J. McKean, who intends to take an Agricultural Patrol through the area in the near future.

Livestock :

Wild pigs are regularly hunted in this area, and the West-Coast people also kill and eat wild birds of any description. Fish in abundance, is caught with fish-traps, nets and pronged spears in the rivers and mangrove swamp waters between floods. Domestic pigs and poultry are mainly kept for food and ceremonial occasions, and in many instances they are kept merely for prestige. One or two pigs is the average stock for one family, a larger number is considered a burden, as they cause inter-village strife over destruction of subsistence gardens and young coconut plantings. Some goats were seen at Halol which appear to be thriving although they are fed irregularly, and only a few days before slaughter, will the people condescend to give their goats a decent meal.

Roads, Bridges and Airstrips :

To obtain a clear impression of the present road-network in this Council area it is best to consult the attached map, which gives a fairly good impression of the situation to date. Wherever there was a grass cover over the sandy beach roads, the grass had been cut and edged by most of the villages, and only in isolated sections did the completed roads require draining. The existing Main road between Aitape and Yalingi requires re-surfacing with corrugans and is at the present in need of P.W.D. maintenance. The main traffic on this road consists of the Council truck and trailer, and the truck of W.R. Parer, which on the whole does not improve the road surface. The road from Malol to Yalingi was under repair by the Council during the time the patrol was in the area, and has improved considerably. The road from Arop to Po village has improved also, but mainly at the Po village end, the Arop people's side was still neglected. Arop Council Officials were advised to re-cut several sections of the existing road and to remove over-hanging bush growth to allow the ground to dry out in swampy patches.

Bridges :

Two bridges and some culverts with metal cover strips have been built across the tributaries of the Waipo river and various creek crossings of the Aitape-Yalingi road. Although the two bridges are in brand new condition, their approaches on either side leave a lot to be desired, and could do with a higher build up. The culverts with metal strip covering could also do with some maintenance work. In places the metal strips protrude 12 to 18 inches above the road surface and require nailing down. Some culverts built across creek-crossings and swampy patches on the Arop-Po road were found to be small and slippery, and consisted of weak bush timber.

Airstrip:

The Sissano Airstrip is the only existing Airstrip in the Census Division and it is open to Piaggio Aircraft. The Airstrip appears to be well drained and maintained by the surrounding villages.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Christianity only appears to have made a superficial impact in the West-Coast Division, and many old beliefs, customs and manifestations of paganism have been re-introduced, especially in the Warapu-Sissano area.

An interesting antithesis was witnessed at Maindron village Sissano. On a Friday evening everyone went to confession, and afterwards Father Terence and myself were invited to attend a seance at the village. An exhibition whereby the village spiritualist would name the murderer of the victim Talin-Sunye by the medium of holding a bamboo decorated with small bells. The people holding the sacred bamboo would call the names of the various people they suspected to be involved in the murder, whereupon the bamboo was supposed to leap out of the hands of the people holding it when the name of the guilty man was called. However, it was later reported to me that nothing had happened that night and the people had all gone to bed shuddering in fear of the powerful "Sanguma" who had put a tambo on their seance.

..... 7

Apart from this the revision of the Census and the compilation of the Common Roll proceeded quite smoothly. Three people appeared before Census who had been recorded as Dead in February 1962, and who had been overlooked in the Census of November 1962.

Despite the fact that the Catholic Mission has been established in the area since 1910, Father Terence informed me that recently the initiation ceremonies for young men had been re-introduced and were conducted in the bush surrounding the Sissano Mission complex. Education is almost completely in the hands of the Catholic Mission which is the only Mission active in the area. The only Government school is situated at Yalingi, and only 3 children of the total number of 23 Government school students come from villages other than Malol, which is situated close to Yalingi. Mission schools in Sissano, Warapu and Malol are all staffed with European personnel. Recently two female European teachers working for the Catholic Mission were stationed at Malol. However, this does not take into account those schools in certain villages such as Po and Arop where the pupils receive a modicum of learning from various catechists of the Catholic Mission.

Census and Statistics :

An attempt was made to correlate the Census figures of November, 1962 with those of February 1962, and the present figures of 1963, but this was found to be impossible.

As can be seen from the reconciliation statement hereunder, the discrepancy amounts to 3 persons only.

In comparing the present Census figures totals with those of November 1962 it is found that the following differences were recorded.

Warapu....	decrease of 3 people
Maindron....	decrease of 10 people
Mimas	increase of 10 people
Mainyu ...	increase of 1 person
Amser(H)...	decrease of 1 person

thus leaving a decrease of 3 persons in the present years total.

Census Reconciliation Statement

Grand total Previous Census, November, 1962	5211*
(* Shown on Population Register as 5220)	

Births	June 1963	138
Deaths	" "	45

Natural Decrease..... 93

Migrations In 41

Migrations Out 35

Migrational Increase.. 6

Total Increase.... 99

Estimated Present Total (5211+99) = 5310

Actual Present Total Recorded 1963 + 5307

Discrepancy 3

Correction

- 7 -

Despite the fact that the Catholic Mission has been established in the area since 1910, Father Terence informed me that recently the initiation ceremonies for young men had been re-introduced and were conducted in the bush surrounding the Sissano Mission complex. Education is almost completely in the hands of the Catholic Mission which is the only Mission active in the area. The only Government school is situated at Yalingi, and only 3 children of the total number of 23 Government school students come from villages other than Malol, which is situated close to Yalingi. Mission schools in Sissano, Warapu and Malol are all staffed with European personnel. Recently two female European teachers working for the Catholic Mission were stationed at Malol. However, this does not take into account those schools in certain villages such as Po and Arop where the pupils receive a modicum of learning from various catechists of the Catholic Mission.

Census and Statistics :

An attempt was made to correlate the Census figures of November, 1962 with those of February 1962, and the present figures of 1965, but this was found to be impossible.

As can be seen from the reconciliation statement hereunder, the discrepancy amounts to 3 persons only.

In comparing the present Census figures totals with those of November 1962 it is found that the following differences were recorded.

Warapu.....	decrease of 3 people
Maindron.....	decrease of 10 people
Pima.....	increase of 10 people
Mainyeu	increase of 1 person
Aasar(N)...	decrease of 1 person

thus leaving a decrease of 3 persons in the present year's total.

Census Reconciliation Statement

Grand total Previous Census, November, 1962	5211*
(* Shown on Population Register as 5220)	

Births	June 1963	138
Deaths	" "	45
Natural Increase.....		93
Migrations In		41
Migrations Out		35
Migrational Increase..		6
Total Increase.....		99

Estimated Present Total (5211+99) = 5310

Actual Present Total Recorded 1963 = 5307

Discrepancy 3

Apart from this the revision of the Census and the compilation of the Common Roll proceeded quite smoothly. Three people appeared before Census who had been recorded as Dead in February 1962, and who had been overlooked in the Census of November 1962, but who were still very much alive in June 1963. They were respectively, male Karovei, aged 57 of Mainya, female Karubei, aged 58 of Arop No.2 and male Inangerer, aged 38 of Tainyapin. The Councillors were questioned about the matter, but none of them could offer a reason for what had happened.

This years figures have been checked and re-checked, and were found to be correct and self-balancing. The population of this Council area has shown a natural increase of 19 per 1000 people or 1.9% increase on the total figures recorded in 1962.

Indentured labour figures (see Appendix b.) reveal that the situation is only just satisfactory, and the number of those absent from the village is just above the arbitrary 1/3 limit. However, no hardship in community life was apparent on account of the number of workers outside the Census Division.

Intelligence :

It has been noted that a total of 41 males are still working in West-New Guinea, accompanied by 10 women. Included in this total are 4 ex-P.I.R. soldiers and 1 ex-Navy man with Manus training. The number of people who have recently returned with a letter from the Australian Liaison Officer in Khotu-Maru amount to 11 males and six females. Since then it is rumored that quite a few of these absentees have returned to Vanimo, and are awaiting transport home.

Villages, Housing and Hygiene :

The condition of housing varied throughout the area. The majority of houses are built according to the traditional coastal pattern, with elevated flooring, which has been well described in previous reports.

The highest standard of housing was seen at Po, and Aindin Tainyapin and Uian, and the poorest at Arop No.1 and No.2, at Warapu and Maindron (Sisano). Quite a number of people were notified in the latter villages, to demolish their dilapidated houses and rebuild them. The Executive Committee of the Council has been informed of their names, and been advised that a follow-up action was required within the next two months.

Medical-Health

All the villages on the Serai side of the Rindron river receive first-aid from the Aid-Post at Puindu. Those situated at Sisano visit the Catholic Mission Clinic, and the Warapu villagers use the Aid-Post at Warapu.

The people from Po and Arop No.1 and No.2 attend the newly established Aid-Post at Arop No.1.

Plans are being drawn up by the Council President to establish a new Aid-Post at Malol, even though the present Aid-Post is only two years old. The President is of the opinion that the existing Aid-Post is too small for the needs of the Malol people, and he is also desirous of building a patients ward with the new Aid post. The President made a special trip to All Island to see and copy the design of the Aid-Post there.

Many of the people seen on the Patrol were ex-lepers, and

a few were suffering from elephantiasis. A total of only 2 adults required hospitalisation, and 5 infants were sent either to Aitape, or the Clinic at Sisano. The last Medical Patrol in the area was in November, 1962.

Conclusion :

Apart from the instance which occurred with the alleged murder of Talis-Sunya of Maimdron, the native situation is quite satisfactory, and peace and good order have returned to the Sissano area since the arrest of the two alleged killers. The Council area could do with a longer patrol in say 4 to 6 months to consolidate the work done on this patrol. The people welcomed the Patrol in every village, and expressed their appreciation of the Patrol's presence. Father Terence of Sissano told me that the natives had reported to him in detail, what had been told to them at meetings and in talks given to them, and he remarked that their comments on my advice with regard to economical development, had indicated their understanding and appreciation of what had been said.

N.A. Van Ruth

N.A. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX A.

To Aitape Patrol Report No. 7 of 1962-63
West-Coast Census Division

Village	Coffee Shade Beds in Preparation	No. of new Coffee Plant- ings since Feb. 1962	Coffee Bearing	No. of new Coconut Plantings since February, 1962
AINDIE	6	159	-	45
AIPUEON	9	222	-	46
AMBOR (S)	-	-	-	14
AMBOR (S)	7	273	-	16
AROP NO.1	-	96	-	659
AROP NO.2	-	-	-	-
LAMPU	-	-	-	25
MAINDRON	-	-	-	144
MAINYA	-	-	-	387
MAINYEU	8	108	-	189
NIMAS	-	-	-	1256
PO	-	296	24	228
PUIINDU	-	-	-	17
RAINUK	-	-	-	-
SARAI	-	-	-	156
TAINTAPIH	3	16	339	12
TELES	1	599	200	18
UAIR	8	672	87	272
WALAPU	-	235	26	87
TOTALS	42	2675	672	3571

APPENDIX B.

To SITAPE Patrol Report No.7 of 1962-63

WEST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

Village	Labour Potential	Absent from Village At Work	Present Available
AINDIE (N)	56	22	-3
AIPUKON (N)	59	18	2
ANSOR (N)	53	21	-3
ANSOR (S)	46	26	-11
AROP NO.1	129	37	6
AROP NO.2	71	18	6
LAMPU (N)	46	21	-6
RAINSBROE (S)	50	7	10
RAINYA (S)	39	0	5
RAINYEU (N)	29	3	7
SIMAS (S)	52	26	-9
PO	25	4	4
PUIUDU	25	3	5
RAIDUK	18	2	4
SARAI	30	11	-1
TAINYAPIN (N)	63	25	-4
TELES (N)	34	13	-2
UAIN (N)	28	5	4
WARAPU	230	43	33
TOTALS	1091	313	47

Sub District Office,

A I T A P E.

SEPIK DISTRICT

APPENDIX C.

TO AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 62/63.

23rd June, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,

A I T A P E.

Report regarding the alleged wilful murder of male

native TALIM SUNYE, aged 25, of MAINDRON village SISAHO.

Following a report received at the Sub District Office, I proceeded to SISAHO on 12th June, 1963, to investigate the death of TALIM of MAINDRON.

1. As a result of my investigation it is intended to charge male native SIRO-MENONE, aged 48, of SUMO village, under Section 301 of the Queensland Criminal Code adopted.
2. SIRO-MENONE, in the presence of Father Terence of the Catholic Mission, SISAHO, and two members of the R.P.M.S.C. on 22.6.63, has admitted that he stabbed the alleged victim to death with a spear in the lower section of the abdomen, for a fee of twenty-five shillings, having accepted five shillings as a down payment from a man named DRIEPOI (PAILOW) ANAHU of MAINDRON.
3. SIRO-MENONE has admitted on 22.6.63, that during the physical struggle with the alleged victim TALIM, the inside of his right-upper-thigh was pierced by one of the spears held by the victim at the time the struggle occurred, and that he obtained medical treatment from the AID-POST orderly at WARAPU on 21st June, '63 for this injury.
4. SIRO-MENONE's footprints, being of an unusual long and narrow shape, quite unlike the average native footprints, were identified by three independent witnesses, as being those seen at the place where the alleged murder occurred.
5. The names of the above witnesses are:
 - a) FRANCIS BOHORTINAW of MARUS - Catholic Mission teacher at SISAHO, who was one of the first persons to have found the footprints of the victim and the alleged murderer after the victim's body was found.
 - b) DRIEPOI (PAILOW) ANAHU of MAINDRON - The originator of the alleged conspiracy to murder the victim
 - c) ALOTE-AWHEE of MAINDRON - Half brother to the victim, who had seen the footprints of the alleged murderer in the vicinity of the place of the killing, on Thursday, 7.6.63, the day before his brother had died.
6. It is intended to charge DRIEPOI (PAILOW) ANAHU, male native aged 54 of MAINDRON village, under Section 309 of the Queensland Criminal Code adopted, as he has admitted on 20.6.63 to having

- deliberately planned and arranged the alleged murder with the said SIRO-HEHONE at SUMO about two months previously, for the total sum of twentyfive shillings, with a down payment of five shillings.
7. The crux of the matter seems to revolve around an argument regarding the exchange rights in marriage of a young girl named TAVEI, the alleged victim's bride of two months only, which existed between the girl's father ANAPOT of MAIHEDON, and the said DRIEPOI (PAILOW).
 8. The argument had been brought to the notice of Councillor AGHOU of MAIHEDON about two months ago, who endeavoured to settle the matter by arbitration, and ordered the girl's father ANAPOT, to pay £1/5/- in compensation to DRIEPOI (PAILOW), for breach of promise and the loss of exchange rights in the marriage of the female TAVEI.
 9. It is alleged that DRIEPOI (PAILOW) not being satisfied with the Councillor's decision, and having received five shillings in cash as an initial payment from the said ANAPOT, then proceeded to SUMO village and used the money as a down payment for the murder of the victim, in order that the exchange marriage rights of the young widow could revert back to him. PAILOW promised the alleged executioner further payment of £1 after the murder had been successfully completed.
 10. Two witnesses who were actually present at the time the alleged conspiracy was agreed upon between the said SIRO and PAILOW at SUMO, about two months ago, are male natives APIAR and BUTO, both of SUMO village.
 11. The alleged murder weapon, and several sorcery implements allegedly having been used to execute the murder have been impounded.
 12. During the later stages of the investigation, after both SIRO and PAILOW had made statements and had been duly arrested, constant guard shifts were introduced during the nights, because it was reported by Sgt. JACK LEMME No.6660, assigned to the investigation from Vevak Police Detachment, that SIRO had attempted to conceal a bush knife with the alleged intention of killing PAILOW, who had willingly betrayed SIRO in his earlier statement.
 13. Allegedly SIRO-HEHONE of SUMO has used the status of his position as a voluntary Catholic Mission worker at SUMO, to win the confidence of the SUMO and SISEMBO people in order to implement his sorcery practices and killing Sanguana methods.
 14. The body of the alleged victim was examined on the 10th June, 1963 and a post-mortem to determine the cause of death was carried out by Dr. P. Enders of Vevak.

For your information,

N. A. Van Ruit
N. A. Van Ruit
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX D

TO AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO.7 1962-63

WEST-COAST-CENSUS-DIVISION

Report on R.P.M.C.C. members accompanying the Patrol.

No.6660	Sgt.2 Cl. YACLENNE of Vanimo - Sepik Wewak Police Detachment	: An experienced M.C.O. who performed his duties capably and efficiently.
No.8475	Const.5th Yr. WOIYANG of Klapit- Morobe Aitape Police Detachment	: A steady worker who carried out his duties with intelligence and would make a good M.C.O.
No.9061	Const.5th Yr. VENA of Iru - Chimbu Aitape Police Detachment	: An average worker who was most courteous and performs his tasks well.
No.6449	Const.5th Yr. AWASE of Po - Sepik Aitape Police Detachment	: A member who genuinely tried to do his best, but was found to be unreliable in his local environ- ment during the Police Investi- gation work.

N. Van Ruth

N. Van Ruth
Patrol Officer

