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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: BUNDI

VOLUME No: 4

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1960 - 1961

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MADANG DISTRICT 1960/61

BUNDI AND KARKAR

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Bundi 3-60/61	F.H.Faulkner	URIGINA - KESAWAI Census Div. DUMPU - KAIGULAN Census Div.
" 4-60/61	F.H.Faulkner	VUA Census Division
Karkar 1-60/61	M.C.Cornhill	KARKAR Island

D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. ^{BUNDI} 3 of 60-61

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

Area Patrolled (a) URIGINA-KESAWAY C/D (b) DUMPU-KRIGULAN C/D

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. N. MALONE B.M.A.

Natives 1 R.P. & N.G.C. 2 N.M.O.'s

Duration—From 17/4 /1961 to 11/5 /1961

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept. /1960

Medical June /1959

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census revision, tax collection, 1961

Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

AKJ/JC

67-3-6

District Office,
MADANG.

12th December, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

BURDI PATROL NO. 3/60-61

The attached report has been commented on very fully by the Assistant District Officer, Madang Central Sub-District (reports attached) and requires little further comment from me.

2. The report does indicate a serious state of affairs. Though not disclaiming this, I consider there are many other areas where the same observation can be made. I consider the area should be closed to recruiting; I do consider the procedure under Circular Instruction No. 278 unnecessarily cumbersome and seriously damaging to native interests, in that busy officers have not had the time or opportunity to amass the information it requires, and thus areas remain open despite the need for them to be closed.

3. It is suggested that when forty percent of able-bodied males are absent and are neither accompanied by wives nor able to return home weekly the census division should be closed to recruiting without further investigation.

4. Every endeavour will be made to carry out the investigation required by Circular No. 278 over heavily recruited areas in this District, and some statistics have already been prepared for the District Commissioner on this matter.

5. This report and these comments have been referred to the District Commissioner, particularly concerning the need for an agricultural programme. Such a programme would ease the position if the area is closed to recruiting. However, I do not think that anything short of restriction will stop the drift to the towns.

(A.K. Jackson)
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

GRK/JC

No. 67-3-6

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

8th December, 1961

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 3/60-61

Submitted herewith in duplicate is the report of the above-numbered patrol, which was conducted to the Urigina/Kesawai and Dumpu/Kaigulan Census Divisions by Mr. F.H. Faulkner, Patrol Officer. Census figures are forwarded in triplicate. Camping Allowance claim is being processed separately. My comments are as follows:-

Native Affairs

(a) Urigina/Kesawai -

The report discloses the concern of the patrolling officer at the obvious detrimental effect that the absence of large numbers of able-bodied men is having on the villages of this Census Division. In many instances the few able-bodied men remaining in the village are unable to cope adequately with the needs of all of the aged, the lame, the young children and the females of the village. Housing and sanitation deteriorates as does the standard and extent of subsistence agricultural enterprises. The result is malnutrition and general weakening of the physical resistance of the less strong with an increase in their susceptibility to illness which in turn must lead to an increase in the death-rate. Coupled with this is the fact that the absence of young men from the village means fewer marriages and a consequent decrease in the birth-rate. The over-all situation, then, is one that does cause concern.

It is obvious that there is little that is attractive about village life in this Census Division. There is nothing in the village which would provide any incentive for the young, able-bodied, men to remain. Their absence of course has an over-all detrimental effect and throws more than a fair share of work onto the shoulders of those who remain. They, in turn, become dissatisfied and seek to get away from the village. Those who return to the village quickly come to realise that their presence will only lead to added responsibilities and burdens and so they are content to remain only for a short time and then make their way out of the village again. In other words, it is a vicious circle and the question is: "How can it be broken?".

The first solution to the problem to come to mind is to have the employment of natives from villages in this Census Division prohibited. Section 19 of the Native Employment Ordinance, 1958-1961, makes provision for the gazetting of such prohibitions by the Administrator. Such prohibition of employment would help to arrest the current deterioration in the area but I feel that it is, at best, a partial solution only. However, the O.I.C., Bundi, has been requested to submit a recommendation supported by full information as per the form of questionnaire attached to D.N.A. Circular Instruction No. 278 should he consider that this and/or any other Census Division in the Bundi administrative area ought to be gazetted under the provisions of Section 19 of the Native Employment Ordinance. (My 62-1-6 of 9th November, 1961 refers).

The census statistics disclose that of those able-bodied males absent from the village "at work", 47.35% are inside the Madang District. Of this figure a very large proportion, if not all of them, would be within the Madang Central Sub-District. From the report it appears that there are others who are not actually in employment but are merely visiting with friends and relations who are themselves in employment at Madang coastal plantations. Many of these latter are casual and not agreement workers. Any prohibition on the employment of natives from villages in this Census Division would need to be total, i.e. prohibition of both casual and agreement employment whether inside or outside the Madang District. Even then there will be no guarantee that the people will remain in their villages. Those who wish to go to the coast for their own purposes will continue to do so, and those who wish to remain on the coast as "transients" will continue to do so.

restraint of
attrition
in part of

As stated above the prohibition of employment is no more than a partial solution. The only way to keep the people in their villages of their own free will is to stimulate in them an interest in their village and in village life. This can be done through economic, political and social development. I feel, however, that it must be realised that the chances of any appreciable development in these fields in this area are directly related to its geographic position and its accessibility. Any economic development in this area will be restricted because of its location with regard to markets and shipment outlets. This in turn will restrict the chances of any other than ordinary political and social development in the area for each is, to a large degree, inter-dependent.

I think it very worthwhile to note at this stage that, to the best of my knowledge, there has not been a patrol of the area in question by an Agricultural Officer during the years since the war. Before any steps towards economic development in the area can be considered, I feel that a proper agricultural survey needs to be made of the area to determine the overall agricultural possibilities as to type of crops, etc. This, of course, is the task of a specialist and is not one that a field officer with little agricultural knowledge and experience could undertake with the accuracy which is needed. Moreover, even if it was determined that the development of a particular crop was feasible in the area it would still need adequate supervision by a specialist officer to get the crop established and the particular agricultural industry on a proper operational footing. To all intents and purposes the lack of finance and of staff will preclude such measures being taken and without them any scheme would be doomed to failure.

At the present time I feel that the Administration cannot see its way clear, without the allocation of more specialist staff and funds to cover their operations, to initiating any economic development in the area because the failure of any Administration-sponsored scheme of economic development will have more harmful effects, socially and politically, than if it merely maintained the current economic "status quo".

This, of course, does not provide a solution to the problem posed by the absence of so many able-bodied men from villages in the area. It is submitted that the only real solution is to take steps to develop the economy of the area and to do this staff and funds must be made available. Should these not be available then the problem will remain in existence and it will be necessary to rely only on the negative approach of restriction of the liberty of the individual, i.e. prohibition of employment.

(b) Dumpu/Kaigulan -

The situation in this area would appear to be quite a deal better than in the Urigina/Kesawai Census Division, although it is obvious from the report that there is a need and an expressed desire for participation in some form of economic development. Again, I consider that it is necessary for a specialist officer to undertake an agricultural survey of the potential of the area and for such an officer to be available to give advice as and when required to ensure, so far as is possible, the agricultural success of whatever enterprise is considered best for the area having particular regard to the conditions of soil, climate, etc.

The establishment of a cattle station at Dumpu may serve to stimulate still further the apparent interest of natives in that area in establishing a cattle herd. Additionally, once the cattle station is well established it should be possible to determine whether there might be any possibility of local natives engaging in any sort of economic activity, e.g. rice-growing, for which they would have an outlet at the cattle station.

Food and Agriculture

In view of the poor state of subsistence gardens in the area it is considered that a patrol by an Agricultural Officer would prove very beneficial even if it was for the sole purpose of helping with the re-establishment of gardens and giving advice about better planting methods and introducing better-yield types of staple foods. If such a patrol could be conducted in conjunction with investigations into economic crop possibilities then so much the better.

Health

The standard of health in the Urigina/Kesawai Census Division appears to be very poor indeed and I think that this is only symptomatic of the apathy pervading the area - this being due, in the main, to the absence of so many able-bodied men from the villages which have become depressingly run-down. It would appear that there is but one Aid Post in the Census Division and that the Aid Post Orderly never moves from his Aid Post but waits there for patients to come to him. This is an attitude that has little real success even in areas where the people have more concern for their own health than have the people of this Census Division. In an area of such apparent general apathy, of course, the Aid Post Orderly will have no success at all by just waiting for patients to come to him - he himself must get out and visit the people and take his medical treatments to them.

It must be recognised, however, that Aid Post Orderlies are labouring under a great practical difficulty in that they have no powers at all to make people - even those in obvious great need - subject themselves to medical examination and/or treatment. It takes very little time at all for the people to discover that the A.P.O. cannot make them go to hospital for treatment and consequently they take no notice of him at all. This is a sad state of affairs for, in matters of health, I feel that people should be made to subject themselves to treatment even though they themselves do not want to or are just too lazy and apathetic to care. The society in which an individual lives should be protected against his apathy and carelessness in such matters.

The matter of the proposed Aid Post to be erected at Sankian Village has been referred back to the O.I.C., Bundi - my 49-4-1 of 10th November, 1961 refers. It would appear that the people had no real idea of the cost of such an Aid Post and they have decided to re-consider the matter.

Census

There has been a small over-all decrease in the population of the Urigina/Kesawai Census Division but the census statistics show that the natural decrease is only 0.98%. This is not a figure to cause any great concern at the moment but there is a possibility that the decrease will not be arrested unless successful steps are taken to interest the young men in remaining in their villages.

It is noted that the people were able to dictate to the patrol where they would appear for census. It is unfortunate that the patrol allowed them to succeed in this and so neglected to visit and inspect some of the villages. It is noted also that on several occasions the patrol conducted the census of a village at an entirely different village even though the patrol did later proceed to the first village. The absence of a rest house at a village is no excuse for the patrol failing to visit that village and the patrolling officer will be instructed to ensure that, in future, the census of each village is conducted at that village.

Conclusion

The report indicates that the patrolling officer has conducted a good patrol and has observed keenly and recorded the conditions existing in the areas visited by the patrol.



(G.V.R. Keenan)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

11?

GRK/JC

67-3-6

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

8th December, 1961

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 3/60-61

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Conclusion

The report indicates that the patrolling officer has conducted a good patrol and has observed keenly and recorded the conditions existing in the areas visited by the patrol.



(S.R. Keenan)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Friday April 21st

INTRODUCTIONed Urigina 0800 for Uria, arriving 1000. Census and Tax collection Uria completed 1300. 1400 Tax collection and Census Sana Village.

Saturday The area covered by this patrol comprises the Urigina-Kesawai census division in the upper Koroga and Korogina Villages.

Ramu Basin, and the foothills of the Finnisterre

Sunday April 23rd mountains, and the Dumpu-Kaigulan census division

which covers the area in the Ramu basin between

Departed Uria for Rainbana at 0730. Dumpu and Gusap. Census and Tax collection held, completed 1230. No rest house Wial, census and tax collection held Rainbana. 1330. Completed 1440. Inspection Rainbana Village

The patrol was accompanied by Medical Assistant

Tuesday April 25th

Mr N. Malone. The main purpose of the patrol was to carry out census revision and collect head tax for

Wednesday April 26th

Left for Biri at 0730 arriving 1030. Census and Tax collection held, completed by 1230. Village inspection, no rest house so continued to Mataloi, arriving 1730. 000.....

Thursday April 27th

0800 Census and Tax collection Mataloi, completed 1130. DIARY Village inspection, and garden inspection held during the afternoon.

Friday April 28th

Monday April 17th Departed for Kasa at 0800, arriving 1100. Census and tax collection 0905 departed Bundi per M.A.L. Cessna for Dumpu, arriving 0930. Departed for Kesawai at 0945 arriving 1430. The rest of the patrol personnel and gear had arrived earlier, having left Bundi 2 days earlier. The night was spent at Kesawai.

Departed Kasa for Koropa at 0730. Inspected route, passing through Sausi arrived

Tuesday April 18th Koropa at 1100. Departed for Sausi at 0800 passing through Koropa and Asas on route. Arrived Sausi 1115. 1300 Census and Tax collection held Sausi and associate hamlets of Ketuba, Korona, and Ycnapa. Hamlets were inspected following completion.

Wednesday April 19th

Departed 0800 departed for Yagumba, arriving 1000. 1100 Census and Tax collection Yagumba and associate hamlet Aiambi, completed 1300 hrs. Hamlet and garden inspection, following indications that food was short in the area.

Departed for Kesawai at 0730 arriving at

Thursday April 20th collection Kesawai and associate hamlets of Kalkova. Departed 0730 for Urigina, arriving 1100 1230 Census and tax collection Urigina and associate hamlet of Urigina No.2. Inspection of both hamlets carried out.

- Wednesday May 3rd
- Friday April 21st Departed for Dupu airstrip at 0600
arriving 0800. Departed Urigina 0800 for Uria,
arriving 1000. Census and Tax collection Uria completed
1300. 1400 Tax collection and Census Sana Village.
Patrol now in the Dupu-Angiguan Census Division.
- Saturday April 22nd 0800 Census and Tax collection
Korigina Village held at Uria, completed 1030. 1300 inspection
Sana and Korigina Villages.
- Sunday April 23rd Observed.
- Monday April 24th Departed Uria for Rainbana at 0730,
arriving 1000. Census and Tax collection held, completed
1230. No rest house Wiai, census and tax collection held
Rainbana. 1330. Completed 1440, inspection Rainbana Village
- Tuesday April 25th No rest house Adjuai, census and tax
collection held Rainbana 0800, completed 1030. 1330
left for inspection Wiai Village, returning 1700.
- Wednesday April 26th Left for Biri at 0730, arriving 1030
Census and Tax collection held, completed by 1220.
Village inspection, no rest house so continued to
Mataloi, arriving 1730.
- Thursday April 27th 0800 Census and Tax collection Mataloi,
completed 1130. Village inspection, and garden inspection
held during the afternoon.
- Friday April 28th Departed for Kesa at 0800, arriving 1100.
Census and Tax collection held at 1300, completed 1500.
No rest house at Ongoru, census and tax collection held
at Kesa, completed 1750.
- Saturday April 29th Departed Kesa for Koropa at 0730. Inspected
Ongoru Village en route, passing through Sausi arrived
Koropa at 1330. 1400 Census and Tax collection held, Koropa
and associate hamlets of Isariba, and Bunoguna. Completed
1400-inspection of hamlets.
- Sunday April 30th Observed.
- Monday May 1st Departed for Asas at 0730, arriving at 0900.
Census and Tax collection held, completed 1100. Village
and garden inspection during the afternoon.
- Tuesday May 2nd Departed for Kesawai at 0730, arriving at
0900. Census and Tax collection Kesawai and associate
hamlets of Kalkovu and Kasanum commenced 0930, completed
1230. Afternoon spent in village inspection and clerical
duties.

Wednesday May 3rd

Departed for Dumpu airstrip at 0600 arriving 0945. Census and Tax collection Bebei and associate hamlet of Abikal held 1300, completed 1445. Inspection of hamlets and gardens on the river flats. Patrol now in the Dumpu-Kaigulan census division.

Thursday May 4th

0800 Census and Tax collection Dumpu Village. Completed at 1130. The rest of the day spent on clerical duties.

Friday May 5th

Departed Bebei village for Sankian at 0730, inspecting Dumpu Village en route. 0930 Arrived at the Sumbrum River. A difficult crossing accomplished, and the patrol continued arriving Sankian 1130. Census and Tax collection complete 1330. Village inspection.

Saturday May 6th

Departed for Bumpu at 0730, arriving 0845. 1000 Census and Tax collection held, completed 1230. Inspection of Village and Bumpu cattle.

Sunday May 7th

Observed a distance of 20 miles in an area of forest between Dumpu and Gusap airfields. The only trees are those which have been introduced into the area, and these tend to produce an

Monday May 8th

Departed for Boporumpum at 0800, arriving 0945. 1000 Census and Tax collection held, completed 1230. Village and garden inspections during the afternoon.

Tuesday May 9th

Departed for Kaigulan at 0730, arriving Ramu River at 1000. Difficult crossing made by 1045. Patrol continued arriving Kaigulan 1100. 1300 Census and Tax collection held, completed by 1430. Rest of afternoon spent in discussion with Mr. N. Malone M.A. and village officials from all villages regarding the proposed aid post at Sankian.

Wednesday May 10th

Departed for Dumpu airstrip at 0800 arriving 1330. Rest of the day spent at the Dumpu airstrip rest house.

Thursday May 11th

The day spent at Dumpu on clerical duties and preparing for the patrol to the Vua Census Division. Mr. Malone departed for Bundi at 1500 per M.A.L. Cessna.

END OF DIARY

The usual line up at census presented an overall picture of undernourished people with large numbers of adults conspicuously absent. Many elderly people and a large number of children were found to be suffering from malnutrition. As well as absentee

labourers large numbers are continually absent relatives working on coastal plantations.

TOPOGRAPHY These "visits" often extend to a period of months during which (a) URIGINA-KESAWAI, neglected, and during which time I presume they initially the patrol passes along the Ramu flats which lose altitude appreciably after you move down the river from Dumpu. In this area the soil appears reasonably fertile, and the vegetation consists of fairly thick bush and tree growth, interspersed with small areas of kunait grass, indicating pockets of infertile soil. In this area the Ramu Basin widens considerably to between 6 and 8 miles. The patrol eventually leaves the flats and does a complete circle into country of low steep ridges, which are actually an extension of the foothills of the Finnisterre mountains. Villages here are located at between 1000' and 2000', usually on tops of ridges. This area is covered with dense forest growth and appears to experience a higher rainfall than the Ramu flats. (b) DUMPU-KAIGULAN, while nothing has been provided to induce them to All the villages in this area are situated on the alluvial flats of the Ramu in the corridor between the Finnisterre and Bismark ranges. They are strung out for a distance of 20 miles in an area of extensive grassland between Dumpu and Gusap airstrips. The only trees are those which have been introduced into the village areas, and these tend to produce an oasis effect. The most prominent tree is the coconut palm which grows well in this area. In this area the Ramu valley narrows to between 4 and 5 miles in width, and with the exception of a number of granite bluffs on the Bismark side there are practically no foothills below either range. Although this is a grassland area the soil would appear very fertile, and very good gardens were evident.

from the Urigina-Kesawai area a complete change is noticeable which is later difficulty is experienced in crossing both the Ramu river and the Sulumam river which rises in the Finnisterre and divided the valley to join the Ramu. It provides a barrier to easy travel between Dumpu and the villages further upstream.

NATIVE AFFAIRS The natives seen happy and contented, and were enthusiastic helpful towards the patrol. Although the enthusiasm of these people still stems from the leadership (a) URIGINA-KESAWAI, that this leadership is gradually bringing The native situation in this area could not be more much worse than it is at present. The decline in population continues, while the standard of health is the worst I have seen in my limited experience. An extremely high percentage of absentee labour would appear to be the main factor responsible for the present position. The percentage of absentees at the time of census has been gradually increasing over the last few years and has reached alarming proportions in some villages. A further result is a continued shortage of food, and a definite "time hungry" period each year. Due to the shortage of able bodied males the standard of gardens has gradually deteriorated to the stage where in most villages there is practically nothing but taro grown, because it requires less effort than other food crops.

All villages have large bank accounts, most having received in the vicinity of \$1000 for The usual line up at census presented an apathetic picture of undernourished people with large numbers of males conspicuously absent. Many elderly people and a large number of children were found to be suffering from malnutrition. As well as absentee and helper purchase some like ago still have no offspring. Undeterred the people have purchased two more

labourers large numbers are continually absent visiting relatives working on coastal plantations. These "visits" often extend to a period of months during which time gardens are neglected, and during which time I presume they must be a burden on their relatives at the coast.

Of course as one would expect under this situation the general outlook of the people has become depressingly apathetic, and the village tends to be looked upon by the males as a place where one comes for a short time between periods of employment. The rate of sickness is high, but their apathy is such that people rarely seek treatment although the Aid Post close to all villages.

Unfortunately the presence of the European has provided an unequal balance in their life. Inducement to leave the village in the form of outside employment has been provided, while nothing has been provided to induce them to stay in their village. These people belong to one of those groups who have never been given the opportunity to experience any form of economic development. Even mission activity is absent from this area. The Lutheran Mission claim it but do not carry out any form of activity.

Contact between the people and the Administration is limited entirely to patrols in the area. They never visit Bumpu, partially because of their isolation, and partially because they would never come up into the mountains unless forced to.

(b) DUMPU-KAIGULAN.

As one enters this area from the Urigina-Kesawai area a complete change is noticeable which is later found to be consistent in all villages. The native situation is very good considering the environment, of hot climate and grassy plains. The improvement in the outlook of the people, reported by the last patrol to the area, continues. The people seem happy and contented, and were friendly and helpful towards the patrol. Although the enthusiasm of these people still stems from the leadership of a few, there are signs that this leadership is gradually bringing the majority out of the general lethargy reported on by previous patrols.

There is still no economic development in this area and the patrol was approached by people in most villages with requests for the introduction of some form of cash crop. Surprisingly many said that they wanted some form of economic development mainly to provide them with an interest in the village, and were not necessarily worried about any great monetary gain.

Great interest was also shown in the establishment of an Aid Post at Sankian. At a meeting of Village Officials from all villages the desire was expressed to build the aid post of permanent materials. All villages have large bank accounts, most having received in the vicinity of £1000 for sale of land for grazing purposes. Thus finance is readily available.

The village officials at Bumpu are very keen to establish a herd of cattle, but the bull and heifer purchased some time ago still have no offspring. Undeterred the people have purchased two more

heifers.

These people are not plagued by having large numbers away at work, and as a result have ample gardens and consequently no food shortage. This also means no disruption of their social system, as has occurred in the Urigina-Kesawai area.

ABSENTEE LABOUR

(a) URIGINA-KESAWAI

Following are the percentages of able bodied males absent at outside employment.

Ketuba	54.5%	Korona	71.4%
Yonapa	14.2%	Sausi	38.0%
Alambi	51.3%	Yagumba	52.0%
Urigina	76.4%	Uria	53.4%
Urigina No. 2	40.9%	Wiai	48.7%
Sana	64.7%	Rainbana	32.3%
Kcrigina	68.1%	Matalol	54.2%
Adjuai	42.8%	Ongoru	45.9%
Kesa	36.3%	Isariba	20.7%
Biri	59.0%	Asas	45.0%
Koropa	60.0%	Kaikovu	Nil
Bunoguna	50.0%	Kasanum	10.0%
Kesawai	10.4%		

* These figures are reproduced in Appendix.A

Of a total of 636 able bodied males 283 are absent at work, 149 outside the district, 134 inside the district.

As can be seen from the figures the number of absentees in most villages is exceptionally high. As mentioned previously the effect of this on village life has been rather drastic. Apart from food shortages due to lack of manpower for gardening, there has been considerable disruption of the social system. Marriages are disrupted due to the absence of married males and consequently birth rate is very low (35 births in 9 months). The males remaining in the village have the additional burden of caring for wives and children of absent relatives. The fact that elderly people are neglected is born out by the number of people in this group seen suffering from malnutrition.

It was noted that large numbers of males away at employment do not return on completion of their contracts. On repatriation to Madang they return to one or other of the coastal plantations where they become a burden on relatives employed there. After a period they again seek work and may be employed on the plantation as a casual worker, or be recruited by the plantation owner for employment outside the district. One exception to this is at Kesawai where a large number of males have recently returned from outside employment.

It was also noted that little if any of the money earned by labourers finds its way back to the village. It is not regarded, as it is in some areas, an obligation to bring back a portion of ones earnings for distribution amongst relatives. Thus there is relatively no income in this area from any source.

An urgent requirement in this area is a patrol by an Agricultural Officer to do an accurate survey of garden areas, food produced etc., and to possibly assist and give encouragement to

the establishment and extension of other crops such as sweet potato. To my knowledge there has been no... Not included in the above figures are people absent from the village visiting relatives employed on the coast. The period of absence often runs into months and is another factor in the disruption of village life. The people in the Kesawai area were very keen. At the present time a native recruiter is operating in this area, so by now the absentee figures will probably be higher. From my own experience with this recruiter I know that he tends to recruit indiscriminately, and will make up his quota as quickly as possible and no be content to take a small number from each village.

from District Agricultural Officer to District Officer 15/12/58). The only hope of resurrecting these people from their present state, as far as I can see, is to close the area to outside employment until such time as they are able to re-establish satisfactory gardens, and return to some semblance of order in village life. As many are actually employed within the Madang Sub-District a complete closure to outside employment would be necessary. As conditions here are worse than I saw on Goodenough Island just prior to this area's closure to recruiting I feel that a satisfactory case could be put forward for the closure of the Urigina-Kesawai area.

this area have ample supplies of food and do not appear to have any shortage. The staple is sweet potato, supplemented by... With the exception of Sankian and Kaigulan villages the absentee figures in this area are quite low and there is little or no detrimental effect on village life.

In the case of Sankian and Kaigulan the absence of able bodied males is felt to a certain extent, but does not appear to have any great detrimental effect, possibly because the absentees are mostly employed only as casual workers in the Kaiapit and Bulolo areas and return home at regular intervals.

These areas. In addition they pointed out that people in the vicinity of the...

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(a) URIGINA-KESAWAI With the exception of Kesawai who seem to fare a little better than the rest, the staple crop throughout the area is taro, with little else in the way of food crops to substantiate it. It would appear that taro has developed due to its ease of cultivation and ability to recur without replanting; following the decrease in available manpower. Food was extremely short throughout the area, and at no time was the patrol able to purchase any. Inspections of gardens revealed that they were just large enough to support the people at present in the village. Discussions with village officials revealed that later in the year there would be a definite shortage while waiting for new gardens to come into bearing.

should not present a problem as they can be sold on the Australian market in... Kesawai village is the only village which could be said to have an adequate supply of food. Both sweet potato and taro are grown and the diet is occasionally supplemented by fish and prawns trapped or speared in the Ramu tributaries.

An urgent requirement in this area is a patrol by an Agricultural Officer to do an accurate survey of garden areas, food produced etc., and to possibly assist and give encouragement to

the establishment and extension of other crops such as sweet potato. To my knowledge there has been no D.A.S.F. patrol in this area in recent years. connect with the Lae Kainatu road. These people were paid in the viAs mentioned previously there is no cash crop grown in this area. A D.A.S.F. patrol is also needed for this purpose. Two or three years ago the people in the Kesawai Bausi areas were very keen to establish rice growing. Although the OIC Bundi was keen about the idea, no outside help was forthcoming, and the people probably discouraged. have not repeated the request. D.A.S.F. did not think such a scheme would succeed. "Rice growing in that area would anyway have little hope of success, as we have neither mills, roads, or aerodromes there". (memo from District Agricultural Officer to District Officer 15/12/58). The nearest aerodrome is but three and a half hours walk from Kesawai. It is possible that backloads could be provided for the Lutheran Mission plane that calls at Dumpu, and now possibly on other flights now that a cattle industry is in the process of being established at Dumpu. Even if rice could only be introduced initially as a supplementary food crop it may offer some inducement to the people to remain in the village.

HEALTH

(a) URIGINA-KE (b) DUMPU-KAIGULAN.

As mentioned The people of this area have ample supplies of food and do not appear to experience any shortage. The staple is sweet potato, supplemented by bananas, taro, tapioca, corn, pumpkin, etc. There is no clearing of bush necessary, thus reducing gardening effort to a minimum. The soil appears reasonably fertile. Bundi. An extremely poor situation when one considers that the Air Post at Bausi is no further than 6 hours walk from the Cash cropping vision. As mentioned before requests were made to the patrol for the introduction of a cash crop to this area. This request appears to have been initiated by people who have been to Goroka and Kainatu and who have returned with reports of coffee production in these areas. In addition they pointed out that people in the Finnistere Mts, in the vicinity of the Lutheran Mission produce coffee which is carried through their area to Dumpu, and taken out on the mission plane. It was quite obvious that they were quite dissatisfied with their present position, and feel that if people in nearby areas have a village economy, then they should be able to have one also. The absence of males from the area, viz., a lowered birthrate due to absence of husbands. This area would possibly support lowland coffee, and most certainly rice and chillies. Chillies are in my opinion an extremely suitable crop for this area. A few bushes were seen growing in some of the villages, and were all quite large and bearing heavily. This crop produces quickly thus ensuring a quick return. It requires a minimum of effort and attention, and a small hot air dryer is sufficient for drying purposes. Marketing should not present a problem as they can be sold on the Australian market in small quantities such a few villages would produce.

Despite the It may be suggested that marketing from this area would be difficult; this is not so. These people are between and the people are all reasonably well fed, and would therefore be less susceptible to sickness than the people in the Urigina-Kesawai area.

to airstrips, Dumpu and Gusap. The other alternative is road transport. It would require a minimum effort to open up the old army road for the short distance to connect with the Lae Kainantu road. These people were paid in the vicinity of £6000 for land sold to the Administration, thus purchase of a truck would be no problem. As they already have a licenced driver in the area this should be an attractive proposition.

A further possibility is the establishment of a cattle grazing industry in the area. The excellent condition of the cattle owned by the Bumpu people, and the fact that a private company is leasing large areas and has now started to introduce cattle, shows this area has possibilities. It may be possible for the people to raise cattle and either sell them to this company, or for the company to do their marketing for them on a commission basis.

Thus it is hoped that some badly needed and overdue assistance can be provided to the people in the Urigina-Kesawai, Dumpu-Kaigulan areas.

HEALTH The worst houses were generally those where the toilet was absent. A number of half completed houses.

(a) URIGINA-KESAWAI As mentioned before, health in this area is extremely poor. The patrol was accompanied by medical personnel, headed by Mr. N. Malone, Medical Assistant, who carried out medical examinations and treatments in all villages. 37% of the people seen were treated for various ailments, and 4.6% had to be admitted to the hospital at Bundi. An extremely poor situation when one considers that the Aid Post at Sausi is no further than 6 hours walk from the furthest village. Attendance at the Aid Post is very poor, and the Aid Post rarely has any success sending people to Bundi for further treatment.

Instructions were given to the villages effected that patrols will visit all. There has been a decline in population in this area for a number of years and under present conditions the decline will continue. During the eight month period since the last patrol 14 children between the age of one month and eight years, and thirty five adults, died. This makes a total of 49 deaths as against only 35 births. The main causes of deaths amongst children are, malaria, dysentery, pneumonia, bronchial infections, etc., influenza and malnutrition. The main cause of depopulation is the absence of males from the area, viz., a lowered birthrate due to absence of husbands. Much of the nutritional diseases result because families have no able bodied males to garden for them. Health is slightly better in the upland regions, due to a better climate. in such a hot climate.

There have been three medical patrols into this area in the last 4 years, but as the attitude towards medical services is a negative one it would appear a long and difficult task to educate these people to avail themselves of these services.

(b) DUMPU-KAIGULAN the upland Urigina-Kesawai both areas are extremely suitable for a road (vehicular) system. Besides being quiet. Despite the lack of an Aid Post and relative isolation, the people in this area are reasonably healthy. There is ample food in the area and the people are all reasonably well fed, and would therefore be less susceptible to sickness than the people in the Urigina-Kesawai area.

However the inevitable minor ailments were present, and an Aid Post is necessary.

An Aid Post Orderly is at present in training to staff an Aid Post to be established at Sankian, the most centrally situated village in the area. In the meantime an Aid Post will be erected, and as mentioned before, the people have decided to use permanent materials in its erection. Authorization to go ahead with this has been given, and arrangements are being made for the people to purchase the necessary materials.

It was also noted that births exceeded deaths 25 to 21 for the period since the last patrol. The position has generally been the reverse.

HOUSING AND REST HOUSES

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Housing in the Urigina-Kesawai is poor, with those in the upland region slightly better than the houses on the Kamu flats. Despite continued instructions to the contrary there is still the tendency to occasionally build a house on the ground. The worst houses were generally those where the able bodied males in the family were absent. A number of half completed houses were seen with people living in them, always the result of the able bodied males leaving before the houses were completed.

What rest houses there are in the area are quite satisfactory, and all were able to accommodate a fairly large patrol. A number of villages have no rest houses, for a variety of given reasons. Shortage of labour; the village is only very small and the people prefer to attend a larger nearby village, etc. It was also apparent in one or two cases that the people were not keen to have a patrol in their village. Instructions were given to the villages effected that patrols will visit all villages and that rest houses must be erected to accommodate them.

The worst feature of the Dumpu-Kalgulan area is the housing. Unfortunately suitable building materials are usually a great distance from the villages, and the tendency is to build small houses, and to repair rather than replace. An exception is the housing at Dumpu and Bebei villages, which is quite good and of a rather unusual type. It is built to the usual pattern, with the exception that the kunal roof is extended on all sides until it is below the level of the floor, thus completely hiding the walls. As the house is built well off the ground this provides a covered outside living area, very practical in such a hot climate.

Rest Houses are generally small but quite satisfactory.

ROADS

With the exception of the upland Urigina-Kesawai both areas are extremely suitable for a road (vehicular) system. Besides being quite flat, this area also has the remains of an army road extending from Kesawai to Gusap. It would require very little work, mainly in the form of bridging, to make it suitable for traffic.

BUNDI PATROL REPORT NO 3 of 60-61

In the Asas, Sausi, and Yagumba areas Mr. J. O'Brien P.O. has done considerable work in cutting a straight road through the area. This will eventually extend to the Ramu opposite Kausi. As work is progressing on a motorbike road from Bundi to Kausi it may soon be possible to visit this area by motorbike (which can be ferried across the kamu at Kausi). This will enable frequent visits to the area by both the P.O. and M.A. at Bundi, and should be a step in the general improvement of these people. 52.0%

URIGINA

As mentioned before, little effort is required to connect this area by road to the Lae Kainatu road. If this was done the area would become extremely suitable for economic development, especially the Dumpu-Kaigulan people who have the necessary capital for any initial outlay that might be required. 60.1%

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Village Officials in the Urigena-Kesawai area are of not a very high standard, but are possibly the best that could be selected in an area almost completely lacking in men with drive and initiative. Unfortunately, because of the isolation of the area, the Village Officials rarely visit Bundi and thus do not receive the frequent backing and encouragement that can be given to Officials of groups closer to Bundi. A road into the area, and thus more frequent visits may help overcome this. 10.4%

The Village Officials in the Dumpu Kaigulan area are above average, and in most cases supply the drive and leadership in the village. Their attitude towards visiting patrols is very good, and they appear genuinely interested in the progress of their people. TOTAL PERCENTAGE ABSENTERS 41.5%

CONCLUSION

The situation in the Urigena-Kesawai area is definitely very poor. The only solution I can see at present is the closure of the area to outside employment, for assistance to be provided in the village in the improvement of food crops and the possible introduction of some cash crop. Thus providing the men with some incentive to remain in the village.

The situation in the Dumpu-Kaigulan area is quite good, but they are now at the stage where they require the introduction of a village economy. If this is not forthcoming it is possible that the people will again return to their previous apathy, accompanied by a lack of confidence in the Administration. If there is nothing to retain their interest in the village it is probable that large numbers will seek employment in other areas.

F. H. Faulkner

F. H. Faulkner P.O. 1

D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADANG Report No. ^{BUNDI} 4 of 60-61

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

Area Patrolled VUA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6 R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 12/5 /19 61 to 29/5 /1961

Number of Days ~~17~~ 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan /1960

Medical October /1959

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census revision and General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

ge Po

JAMES/JW

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67-7-27

7th March, 1962.

The District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG.

BUNMI PATROL NO. 4/60-61.

I cannot appreciate why the economic possibilities that emanate from GOROKA should be any greater than that which could conceivably be available from MADANG, especially when the former seems to consist of reliance solely on an illegal trade. It is possible that the same sort of situation applies as it does in Port Moresby - a floating population of parasites on urban workers. There are isolated pockets of population in all Districts - VUA Census Division is one of yours. Administrative control is better based on BUNMI, than on any conceivable centre of the Eastern Highlands.

Mr. Keenan is to be congratulated on his excellent covering remarks. His opinion accurately reflect policy, and I can reliably infer his that radical housing changes introduced allegedly for health reasons, have led to serious epidemics in the past, mainly influenza outbreaks.

Mr. Faulkner refers to plant contraception. There is no proof that such a form of birth control is used in the Territory, though there have been many reports of it due to the fact that Officers have confused abortifacients with contraceptives.

The KANSI cult activity does not seem to be of such importance, nor to have influenced the locals to any degree. Where no harm is done, it is generally better to forget about it than to draw attention to a fool whose importance can be grossly exaggerated by punitive re-ordinations.

I reiterate that Mr. Keenan's excellent summation is an excellent piece of advice to his junior Officer and it contains the sort of information that is of importance to this Headquarters, as it relates to particular census divisions of which most of the Territory is composed.

(J. K. McCarthy).
Director.

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67.7.27



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AKJ/JC



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-3-6

District Office,
MADANG.

19th December, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONFODOBU.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 4/1960-61

Please find attached the report of this patrol to the Vua Census Division, together with very thorough comments by the Assistant District Officer.

2. The Patrolling Officer states that he "can see no possibility of economic assistance" from this District and that the people are "always visiting the Goroka area, but never come to Bundi" but does not say why, and I will ask him to elaborate. On the face of it, I consider administration from a Patrol Post such as Bundi should be much more intense than from a town, Goroka, where backward areas tend to be ignored.
3. However reluctant one may feel to curtail "a flourishing trade" there is absolutely no option and excellent reason to do so when it is illegal, as in the case of trade in the plumage of protected birds, and I fully support the Assistant District Officer's instruction.
4. The Patrolling Officer's remarks concerning the introduction of a cash crop will be passed on to the District Commissioner. If the District Agricultural Officer has not the staff to carry out this extension work I consider that Native Affairs staff should do it, under the guidance of the D.A.O.
5. The Assistant District Officer has drawn Mr. Faulkner's attention to several quite important over-sights in the report and I will ask him to avoid them in future. The report is very well done but the patrolling officer must realise that standardization and attention to detail will improve his work and is well within his capabilities.
6. Overall, the situation in the Vua Division appears to be very good, and obviously excellent first-phase administration has been continued by this patrol.

A.K. Jackson
(A.K. Jackson)
DISTRICT OFFICER

AKJ/JC

67-3-6

District Office,
MADANG.

19th December, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONIEDOBU.

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(A.K. Jackson)
DISTRICT OFFICER

GRK/JC

67-3-6

Sub-District Office,
MADANG.

15th December, 1961

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
MADANG.

BUNDI PATROL NO. 4/60-61

Forwarded herewith in duplicate is the report of the above-numbered patrol which was conducted to the Vua Census Division by Patrol Officer F.H. Faulkner. Camping Allowance Claim has been processed separately. Census statistics on the Village Population Register forms have been returned to the O.I.C., Bundi for corrections to be effected. The O.I.C. has been instructed to submit the corrected census figures in quadruplicate as a matter of urgency. My comments are as follows:-

Diary

It is noted that in several instances the spelling of village names as used by the patrolling officer is at variance with official spelling. The officer's attention will be drawn to D.N.A. Circular Instruction No. 67/48-49 in which is stated (at paragraph 6) -

"Rules for spelling of place names.
..... where a record exists of the previous
spelling of a place, it will not be altered."

Native Affairs

The native situation appears to be quite good in the area and there are definite signs of administrative progress among the people. It is pleasing to see that contact has been maintained with the Samiri people; they form an isolated group and it is only by means of such personal Administration contact that we will succeed in breaking through their strong isolationist tendencies and making them come to realise that they are really only part of a very large group of people and must eventually take part in the over-all activities of that large group. It is hoped that the next patrol to the area will succeed in meeting the people of Sutumuria hamlet.

The report contains no information concerning the movements of the people of Yareika (or Yarieka) who were believed to have migrated out to the Goroka Sub-District several years ago. Memorandum 14-2-7 of 15th February, 1960 from the Director of Native Affairs and my memoranda 14/1/2-31 (part 2) of 17th March, 1960 and 14/1/2-37 of 22nd April, 1960 refer. The O.I.C., Bundi has been requested to advise of action taken in an endeavour to trace the possible whereabouts of these people. (My minute to memorandum 1-3-2 of 11th December, 1961 to A.D.O., Goroka, refers).

The matter of the possible transfer of some of the Vua villages to Eastern Highlands District administrative control was examined very thoroughly some two years ago. There has been a great deal of correspondence about this matter and I am satisfied that the position has not altered from that reported very ably by the then O.I.C., Bundi in his memorandum 1/2-169 of 12th October, 1959. I am not

prepared to recommend that any of the villages in the Vua Census Division be transferred from Madang District administrative control. I do not agree that the people of the Vua Census Division "would fare better economically if administered from Goroka". The inference in that statement appears to be that great economic development will immediately follow any such change in administration. The people will fare better economically (whether they are administered from Bundi or Goroka) only if they themselves are willing to work for their own economic development and to take advantage and notice of any encouragement and advice tendered by the Administration officers concerned with such development.

On reading this and previous reports of patrols to the Vua Census Division it seems to be quite obvious that the only economic activity the people are concerned with is that of trading the plumage of protected birds with natives of the Asaro Valley. If the Vua people concerned in this trade feel that they will be more assured of a steady market for their illegal trading if they were transferred to E.H.D. administration control then they will continue to bring up the matter at regular intervals to each new officer in the area. I feel that the Administration cannot continue to connive at the flagrant law-breaking involved in the trading of the plumage of protected birds which exists between the natives of the Vua Census Division and those of the Asaro Valley. It is agreed that the enforcement of the provisions of the Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance, 1922-1933, will be a difficult task in this area. However, I feel that we should not allow any such difficulty to act as a bar to enforcement of the Ordinance. Additionally, I cannot agree that the situation should be allowed to persist "until we can provide them with an alternative economic activity".

Circular Memorandum dated 19th December, 1958, from the Assistant Administrator and entitled "Responsibilities Concerning Protected Birds" and Circular Memorandum 38-1-5 of 22nd September, 1960 from the Director of Native Affairs and entitled "Protection of Birds and Animals" make it only too clear that the authorities are concerned at the slaughter of protected birds. In my minute to memorandum 1/2-39 of 2nd November, 1959, addressed to the District Officer, Madang, the O.I.C., Bundi was instructed to police strictly the provisions of the Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance, 1922-1933. It would appear that no such action has been taken as the report discloses that there still exists in the Vua Census Division a flourishing trade in the plumage of protected birds. The O.I.C., Bundi, will be instructed to take appropriate steps to put a stop to the slaughter of protected birds in that Census Division.

It is quite possible that if a stop is put to this illegal form of economic activity the Vua traders may find it within themselves to take up a more suitable and legal type of activity which, although physically harder, may be of equal or greater financial reward over a period of time.

The "cargo cult" incident reported by the patrolling officer appears to have been quite minor in scope. It would seem that it represented the effort of one individual to get something for nothing and, at the same time, make himself out to be a person of consequence in the view of his fellow villagers. It appears that, in the usual style, the other village people were not taken-in by Powi's claims to the extent that they fully believed in him but, "just to be on the safe side" and so they would not miss out on the good things of life if he did prove to be successful, they contributed small amounts of cash to him when request. The incident was not of a serious nature and Powi, who was

sentenced to a term of imprisonment for his activities, has been adequately punished.

Medical and Health

The area is now fairly well served from a medical point of view. The value of medical tultuls is extremely limited and I was under the impression that it was P.H.D. policy in this District not to appoint any new M.T.T.s (memorandum 30/16 of 12th January, 1960 from the D.O., Madang to the A.D.O., Madang, refers). Undoubtedly, medical tultuls are of value as "fill-in" medical personnel pending the training and appointment of Aid Post Orderlies, but medical responsibility at village level should pass onto these latter once the trained personnel are available to staff Aid Posts giving a good medical coverage of a particular area.

Roads and Bridges

Good work has been done on a graded track which will give easier access to the Vua Census Division and this means also that the people of that Division will have easier access to Bundi Patrol Post. The extension of such roads is of great value administratively and helps to break down the isolationism of the people in that it permits of easy movement through areas previously closed to them because of bad tracks, dangerous river crossings, etc.

Villages

I am of the opinion that the people of mountain areas such as the Vua Census Division should be actively discouraged from making radical alterations to the type of housing built by them. Houses built raised from the ground are not at all suitable for areas such as this. There is no doubt that the traditional style of house in this area leaves room for improvement to be effected and patrolling officers should suggest such improvements to house-builders. However, it is not intended that such suggested improvements be of a radical nature; they should only be of a nature which will have a beneficial effect by improving the health and sanitation aspects of village housing.

Census

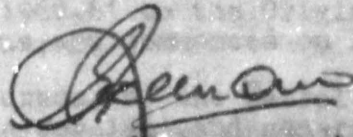
It was noted that in several instances the patrolling officer neglected to conduct the census of certain villages in those villages. In one case (Waimeriba) this forced the villagers to make a one hour walk to the village in which the census was conducted. This is almost tantamount to ensuring that there will not be a 100% attendance at the census as none of the aged or the ill could be expected to have to move so far from their village for the purposes of a census check. The patrolling officer will be instructed to ensure that, in future, he conducts the census of each village in the village concerned.

The villages of Bium and Omkwisi were not included in this Census/General Administration patrol. As these two villages of the Vua Census Division are nearest to Bundi Patrol Post it is difficult to understand why they were not included in the patrol. It is noted that it is two years since the last recorded census was conducted in those villages. The patrolling officer has been requested to advise the reason why these two villages were not included in the patrol - my 67-2-6 of 11th December, 1961 refers. His reply will be forwarded to you for transmission to the Director.

Mention is made in the report under the heading "Census and Statistics" of the common use of plant contraceptives by women in the Vua Census Division. This is one of the matters about which the Health Education Council is seeking information. Question 3, Section I of the H.E.C. booklet "Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes in Health and Allied Matters" refers. The patrolling officer will be requested to forward the information acquired to the Health Education Council.

Conclusion

The patrol has been well conducted and in his report the officer has given a good picture of the situation in the area. Good contact has been established with the people of the Vua Census Division during the past two years and it is a contact that must be maintained. Visits to all villages at regular intervals will be of great assistance in maintaining this good contact as will reciprocal visits to Sundi Patrol Post by village officials and other natives of the area.



(G.R. Keenan)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Wednesday May 17th.

Discussions with the Samiri people during the morning. Departed on return journey to Weisa at 1130, arriving 1530.

INTRODUCTION

Thursday May 18th

0800 Departed for Isabi village, arriving 1115. Census revision held 1300, completed 1500. Village The area covered in this patrol is known as the Vua Census Division, the most isolated of the Divisions patrolled in the Bundi area.

Friday May 19th

Location is along the Bismark Range between Bundi and the Bena Bena Gap. It also includes villages on the Ramu flats between the Ramu river and the Bismark Mts. The population is sparse, living in scattered hamlets, mostly between 2,500' and 3,500'. This factor plus the rugged nature of the topography makes contact very difficult. The mountain people have extensive contact with the Goroka people but never venture to Bundi, or to the Ramu area.

This patrol was actually a continuation of Patrol No. 3 of 1960-61 to the Urigina-Kesawai, Dumpu-Kaigulan areas, and commenced on leaving Dumpu.

The purpose of the patrol was to carry out census revision for 1961, and general Administration duties. These people are tax exempt. Village inspection and two civil complaints heard during the afternoon.

Saturday May 20th

0800 Departed for Weisa Village, arriving 1030. Village inspected on arrival. Census revision held 1300, completed 1400. General Discussions.

DIARY

Friday May 12th 0800 Departed for Munka Village, census revision held 1000, completed 1145. Village inspected.

Departed Dumpu Airstrip 0715, arriving Kesawai 0930. Continued on to the Ramu River, arriving 1045. River forded, and all cargo across by 1130. Continued along the southern bank and thence to Waimareba, via a bush track, arriving 1300. Waimareba Village gardens and Village inspected, departed 1500, arriving Korigei 1600. To the village, arriving half an hour later.

Inspection of Kumbobari Village and Aid Post. Arrived house site at 1130. Census revision held at 1300, completed 1400.

Saturday May 13th 0800 Census revision Korigei and Waimariba Villages. Completed by 1100. Korigei Village and some gardens inspected during the afternoon.

0730 Departed for Kespeni Village, arriving 1030. Census revision held, completed 1430. Observed at Korigei. spent in Village inspection and discussions.

Monday May 15th

0730 Departed for Weisa Village, arriving 0830. Direct road cut by Mr. J. O'Brien P.O. during last patrol to the area made this walk much shorter than previously. Census revision of Weisa and Allivetti villages held 0900, completed 1115. Inspection Weisa Village. During the afternoon walked to nearby Allivetti Village for village inspection.

Tuesday May 16th

0800 Departed for Samiri Village, arriving 1430. 0715 Departed for Samiri Village. This route is rarely used so a track had to be cut most of the way. Patrol arrive Samiri 1330. Census revised during afternoon.

END OF DIARY

Wednesday May 17th.

Discussions with the Samiri people during the morning. Departed on return journey to Weisa at 1130, arriving 1530. Mountains. Having climbed to the Isabi, Samiri area from the Ramu flats, the patrol

Thursday May 18th

the northern side of the ridge almost to Bundi. Travelling 0800. Departed for Isabi village, crossing arriving 1115. Census revision held 1300, completed 1500. Village inspection and discussions during the rest of the afternoon. Light and the ground is always wet

underfoot making walking very difficult. The Tomo Kombobari areas are located in two parallel valleys. 0800. Departed for Genari, arriving 0915. Village inspection and discussions during the rest of the morning. Census revision commenced 1300, completed 1430.

The villages along the ramu flats are situated, but stunted bush, interspersed by large areas of kun. 0730. Departed for Kembokubia, arriving 1230. Census revision held 1300, completed 1400. Village inspection and discussions during the rest of the afternoon.

The outlook of these people seems to be considerably on that reported by the last patrol to be observed at Kembokubia. They seem very contented, and in all cases were very friendly

and welcomed its arrival. They are certainly no more. 0730. Departed for Fou Village, arriving 1100. Census revision held 1300, completed 1500. Village inspection and two civil complaints heard during the afternoon. In the Goroka people, and any social development

sources. Many have observed Native Government. 0800. Departed for Tomo, arriving 1030. Village inspected on arrival. Census revision held 1300, completed 1400. General discussions. Development in the Goroka area.

Local Government. 0800. Departed for Tomo, arriving 1030. Village inspected on arrival. Census revision held 1300, completed 1400. General discussions. Development in the Goroka area.

Wednesday May 24th:

0800. Departed for Yomika Village, arriving 0930. Census revision held 1000, completed 1145. Village inspection and discussions during the afternoon. Surprisingly clean and well dressed by comparison with people in other Bundi areas.

Thursday May 25th

At 0800. Departed for Kombobari, arriving at the rest house site at 0945. Continued on up the ridge to the village, arriving half an hour later. Inspection of Kombobari Village and Aid Post. Arrived back at the rest house site at 1130. Census revision held at 1300, completed 1500. Much easier from Bundi. I personally feel that they would fare better

Administered from Goroka. I can see no possibility. 0730. Departed for Kempeni Village, arriving 1100, via Yomika Village. 1300. Census revision held, completed 1430. Rest of the afternoon spent in Village inspection and discussions. Went to get them to sell

Saturday May 27th

in the Goroka area. 0730. Departed for Wau Village, via Yomika, Tomo, and Fou, arriving 1430. Census revision held Wau and associate hamlet of Kausi, during the rest of the afternoon. their area for the purpose of census and administration with the exception of

the Goroka area occasionally. These people are very friendly. Observed at Wau. They are quite friendly.

0800. Departed for Bundi, arriving 1430.

END OF DIARY

TOPOGRAPHY.

There is little need to expand on the rugged nature of the Bismark Mountains. Having climbed to the Isabi, Samiri area from the Ramu flats, the patrol continues along the northern side of the range almost to Bundi. Travelling through this area entails the crossing of numerous steep ridges and fast flowing streams. The vegetation consists entirely of mountain rain forest. Rainfall is very high and the ground is always wet underfoot, making walking very difficult. The Tomo Yomika, Kempeni, Kombabari areas are located in two parallel valleys running north and south to a very high ridge running east and west, which provides a natural barrier to the Goroka area.

The villages along the ramu flats are situated in areas of thick, but stunted bush, interspersed by large areas of kunai grassland.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The outlook of these people seems to have improved considerably on that reported by the last patrol to the area. Although isolated they seem very contented, and in all cases were very friendly towards the patrol and welcomed its arrival. They are certainly no more primitive than any other people in the Bundi area, and probably less than some. Of course it must be realised that they maintain extensive contact with the Goroka people, and any social development comes from this source. Many have observed Native Local Government Councils in action (large numbers were over recently for the opening of a new council) and are fully aware of other forms of development in the Goroka area. ||

A large percentage of the people have discarded their natural dress and now wear laplaps and dresses etc., (purchased in Goroka). In fact they are surprisingly clean and well dressed by comparison with people in other Bundi areas.

At the time of the last patrol there was some discussion regarding having these people administered from Goroka. Apparently a number of the people desired this but apparently the majority were either non committal or wished to remain administered from Bundi. While contact is much easier from Bundi I personally feel that they would fare better economically if Administered from Goroka. I can see no possibility of economic assistance from this side in the near future, and as the people themselves are always visiting the Goroka area, but never come to Bundi, it would be difficult to get them to sell produce anywhere but in the Goroka area.

The Samiri people who are the least contacted people in the area were again visited. This was the third patrol to their area for the purpose of census and Administration. With the exception of a few, who visit the Goroka area occasionally, these people are very timid, but however are quite friendly.

4.
 addition of protein in the diet of the Vua people. The mountain people also catch small fish and eels, using As happened at the last visit, the people of Sutumuria hamlet were not seen, although word had been sent well ahead of the patrol. However I found that this hamlet is 5-6 hours walk from the rest house site so one can hardly blame them for not appearing. Unfortunately I was not able to visit this hamlet, due to a fairly tight schedule, and having already allocated two days for the visit to Samiri. The Samiri people had constructed a small rest house and barracks since the last patrol, and expressed the desire to see further patrols in their area. As Samiri is only 5 hours walk from Isabi, or 5 hours from Weisa, there is no reason why all future patrols cannot visit this area.

The people of the Ramu plains show the decadence typical of the people in this area. They are, like their villages, dirty, and have a low standard of health. It is no wonder that the people of the mountains are loath to enter this area.

These people, in common with other areas along the Ramu are susceptible to outbreaks of cargo cult. One such outbreak was encountered at Kausi, a subsidiary kamlet of Wau. Fortunately there was no evidence of any anti European feeling manifesting itself in this particular outbreak, and when the activity was stopped their did not appear to be any resentment from the people. A short report of this activity appears in Appendix "A" at the end of this report.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Food in the mountains is plentiful the staple crop being sweet potatoes, supplemented by taro, bananas, tapioca, corn etc.,. A pleasing aspect of the patrol was the fact that on arriving in each village large quantities of food were made available for the carriers and patrol staff. This always took the form of a feast in which everyone joined. At no time was it necessary to ask for food for carriers, and nor was there any question of payment as each village in turn benefited.

All gardens are naturally confined to the steep hillsides, making cultivation very difficult. However garden areas are very large, and it would seem that these people are never short of food.

Various other vegetable crops are being introduced in some villages, with seed brought from the Goroka area. A good example of this is found in Kembokubia village. The houses in the village are neatly spaced around a large central cultivated area planted with peanuts, corn, beans, onions, pineapples etc. This plot belongs to the village as a whole. The garden was planted under the supervision of a Lutheran Mission bible reader who has recently been established in the village, and who seems to have gained respect and influence in the village. Community pride in the garden was evident among these people, and encouragement was given to them to further their efforts.

Of course the position is not as good in the Ramu villages where food is always a little short. This can be partially attributed to the general lethargy amongst the Ramu people.

Pig as usual provides an occasional

addition of protein in the diet of the Vua people. The mountain people also catch small fish and eels, using funnel shaped woven fish traps. The people of Korigel also catch fish and large fresh water prawns in the tributaries of the Ramu.

Economic Activity.

As yet the only economic activity in the area is the sale of bird of paradise plumage in the Goroka area. This is fairly profitable as plumage now commands a high price. This trading is one of the main factors responsible for the people's close association with the people of Goroka. While the Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance 1922-33 prohibits the destruction of such birds and the dealing in plumage, I do not feel that it should be enforced in this area (a very difficult task) until we can provide them with an alternative activity.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. It is felt that the introduction of a suitable cash crop in this area would be successful. At present coffee appears to be the logical choice. A few coffee trees were seen, which although not planted in a proper garden but merely in the village area, were growing extremely well. The people of Kembokubia seem very interested in coffee production, and on their own initiative have planted out a small plot with seed brought from Goroka. While the area is isolated it would be possible to carry produce to either Bundi (less than a days walk from most villages) or to Goroka (approximately a days walk to the nearest vehicular road). However we can anticipate that if coffee were introduced now, by the time it was producing the road connecting Bundi with this area would be completed.

A small percentage of males are absent at outside work. The return of these workers will provide a small additional income to the area.

Health

The health of the people in the mountains is very good, and only one person in the area had to be sent to Bundi for treatment. A native Hospital Orderly accompanied the patrol and carried out minor treatments.

The health of the people on the Ramu flats is very poor. The most prevalent disease is of course malaria. Approximately twelve people from this area had to be sent to Bundi for further treatment. This number included children, some of whom were suffering from malnutrition.

The two medical tultuls appointed following the last medical patrol are both very keen and do a good job within the limits of their capabilities.

Some time ago an Aid Post Orderly was sent to the area to establish an Aid Post. He was sent straight from Goroka, strangeley without any advice to the Medical Assistant at Bundi. The Aid Post was established at Kombabari, presumably because it

VILLAGES AND RENT HOUSES

was the closest village to the Orderley's home village. The location was quite unsuitable being right on the fringe of the Vua area.

Since my patrol Mr. N. Malone, E.M.A. has re-established the Aid Post at Tauya. This is a very suitable location, being almost in the centre of population being no further than 5 or 6 hours walk from the furthest village. The Orderly at Kombabari declined the new appointment making a very hasty exit in the direction of Goroka.

Generally the layout of villages is quite good, and in most cases they appear to at least be living in them. Another Orderly has now been established at Tauya and the Aid Post is now satisfactorily able to serve the whole of the Vua area. This should result in a big improvement in the health of the people, particularly those in the Ramu section.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Housing on the Ramu flats is poor, and it was necessary to order the repair or reconstruction of. There are no roads in the mountain area and the walking tracks are very poor. With such a small population and long distances between villages any improvement in these tracks would be extremely difficult. Rainfall is heavy and the tracks are almost continuously soft and slippery, and because of the steep nature of the country often "disappear" in landslides. been accepted by the people and command a fair amount of respect, and may Mr. J. O'Brien P.O. has done considerable work, improving the roads on the Ramu flats, and has also built a very good suspension bridge over the river at Fou. Previously the river crossing could only be made during the dry season, and then only with great difficulty.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Work is continuing slowly on a motor-bike road from Bundi to the Ramu flats at Wau, via Bium and Omkwisi villages. Very little more work is required on the Bundi Bium road, and a graded survey track has been cut from Bium almost to the Ramu flats. Once completed this road will give easy access to the Vua area. Unfortunately labour is short in the area and consequently work on the road is progressing very slowly. This area recorded a decrease. This time however it was pleasing to note that the population increased by 15 over the previous total.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Village Officials in this area are surprisingly good. Most of them are young men who have travelled outside their area and are interested in the progress of their people. Their standing in the community is generally very good. However the village officials in the mountains never visit Bundi although they have been encouraged to do so. Some do visit the District Office at Goroka occasionally, as signatures in their village books verify.

The biggest problem associated with the development of the area is the fact that most village officials in the area brought a line of men to Tauya to assist in the construction of the Aid Post is a good indication that they are enthusiastic towards the Administration and that they have reasonable influence with their people.

At present it is the intention of the Catholic

Mission at Bundi to expand into this area in the not
VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES this eventually happens it
 will be a big help towards the advancement of these
 people. The mission is Housing is only average in the
 mountain area and in most cases follows the Goroka style
 ground house. However generally they were clean and are
 are the most suitable type of housing for this area.
 Two or three villages have attempted (not very good to
 successfully) to build houses off the ground. economic
 development such as coffee, timber, etc.

The people are also attempting
 to establish villages rather than live scattered in
 the bush. Generally the layout of villages is quite
 good, and in most cases they appear to at least be
 living in them.

Rest houses have improved
 considerably since the last patrol, although they still
 tend to be a little small.

Housing on the Ramu flats is
 poor, and it was necessary to order the repair or
 reconstruction of a large number.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The native bible readers of the
 Lutheran Mission are now firmly established in the
 villages of Kempeni Kombabari, and Kembokubia. They have
 been accepted by the people and command a fair amount
 of respect, and may be partly responsible for the
 improved outlook of these people.

A pidgin English school run by
 a trained catechist is maintained by the Catholic
 Mission at Bium.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Absenteeism was quite low, contrary
 to the situation during the last patrol. Those that
 were absent were either away at work or in the Goroka
 area.

The last census check in this area
 recorded a decrease. This time however it was pleasing to
 note that the population increased by 15 over the
 previous total

However the birth rate is still
 low in some villages. A common practice is the use of
 plant contraception, quite often after the first child
 is born, and in some cases before the woman has had
 any children.

CONCLUSION

The biggest problem associated with the
 development of these people is the topographical isolation
 However there are signs that the people are gradually
 overcoming both their physical and mental isolation and
 that they are becoming conscious towards social and
 economic development.

At present it is the intention of the Catholic

*as a
 consequence
 of an
 adjustment*

Mission at Bundi to expand into this area in the not too distant future. When this eventually happens it will be a big help towards the advancement of these people. The mission is interested in providing both education and the opening for economic development. The latter may manifest itself in the establishment of cattle on the Ramu flats. The mission also have the equipment (bulldozer, etc.) to open a good road to the area, which will assist other forms of economic development such as coffee, timber, etc.

Initially he established himself in an old deserted house near Kausi Village and then called the people of Wau and Kausi villages to come to him. They were told that he had the power to bring them all "cargo", which he would do if first they made some contribution to him for his services.

These contributions mainly took the form of quantities of food, and later a collection of cash was made. A large number of people in both Kausi and Wau contributed, but usually the contribution was only one or two shillings per head, and F.H. Faulkner P.O. had was only in the vicinity of seven pounds.

It was noted that this activity did not cause any disruption in the carrying out of daily tasks by the people. They were merely told by Powi that he would bring out for them the cargo when he knew the day of arrival of the cargo.

When Powi was interviewed he told the story that a spirit in human form had appeared to him in a dream, and told him that he had been chosen, and given the power to make "cargo" appear. The spirit also told him that his mother had died before he was born, but had been resurrected three days later to give birth to him. This was the indication that he was to be chosen to make the "cargo" appear.

Powi also refused to reveal the whereabouts of the money he had collected, claiming that it had disappeared. He was apprehended pending further investigation, but escaped custody and later sent his wife to Bundi to say that he had been drowned, crossing a river. Meanwhile Powi had walked to Madang.

Recently he returned to his village and was on his own initiative came to Bundi with the money he had collected from the people. This was later distributed to the contributors.

Powi appears perfectly sane, and it would appear that the alleged was the result of his interpretation of the words he had heard from native missionaries.

F.H. Faulkner
F.H. Faulkner, P.O.

Register

Area Patrolled

APPENDIX A

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		STUDENTS		POTENTIAL		TOTALS	
Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	Child	Adult
5							
8	15			57	36	239	44
1	4					17	12
						39	44
						135	135
						52	36
						20	42

This particular activity was instigated and carried out by one person, Powi, a male native, aged approximately 28.

Initially he established himself in an old deserted house near Kausi Village and then called the people of Wau and Kausi villages to come to him. They were told that he had the power to bring them all "cargo", which he would do if first they made some contribution to him for his services.

These contributions mainly took the form of quantities of food, and later a collection of cash was made. A large number of people in both Kausi and Wau contributed, but usually the contribution was only one or two shillings per head, and the total collected was only in the vicinity of seven pounds.

It was noted that this activity did not cause any disruption in the carrying out of daily tasks by the people. They were merely told by Powi that he would sing out for them to come when he knew the day of arrival of the cargo.

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Recently he returned to his village and on his own initiative came to Bundi with the money he had collected from the people. This was later distributed to the contributors.

Powi appears perfectly sane, and it would appear that the alleged dream was the result of his interpretation of teaching he had heard from native missionaries.

F. H. Faulkner
F. H. Faulkner. P. O.

on Register

Area Patrolled.....

		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
		5								2	10		9	18	10	18	11	4	10	14	44
		8		15						8	5	6	36	2	35	10	17	12	39	44	135
		1		4						11	36	8	35		36	17	20	18	44	52	36
										2	14	1	13		12	8	4	2	16	20	42