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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MADANG

STATION: SIMBAI

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PAIROU REPORT OF: SIMBAI MADANG

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 4 : 1968/69

NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

REPORT NO SIMBAI	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
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[2] 2 OF 1968/69	27-50	P. J. KRAEHEBUHL PO	MAREN & GAINJ	MAP	25.11.68 - 21.12.68
[3] 3 OF 1968/69	51-74	P. J. KRAEHEBUHL PO	ASAI, KATRONK & SIMBAI	MAP	17.2.69 - 3.4.69
[4] 4 OF 1968/69	75-82	P. J. KRAEHEBUHL PO	PART NULAMER RIVER VALLEY & BEBRAU	MAP	23.6.68 - 26.6.69
[] BUNDI					
[5] 1 OF 1968/69	83-96	I. G. ORME CPO	BUNDI		30.7.68 - 13.8.68
[6] 2 OF 1968/69	97-106	T. J. HUBBARD PO	BUNDI	MAP	30.7.68 - 6.8.68
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[] USINO					
[10] 1 OF 1968/69	130-138	G. D. PIKE ABC	USINO		1.7.68 - 13.7.68
[11] 2 OF 1968/69	139-145	T. R. NIXON PO	TAUTO BASE CAMP		17.7.68 - 22.7.68
[12] 3 OF 1968/69	146-162	D. R. GALVIN CPO	ISOI/SOP & URINA/KESAWAI		5.9.68 - 12.12.68
[13] 4 OF 1968/69	163-171	T. R. NIXON PO	USINO		6.11.68 - 2.11.68
[14] 5 OF 1968/69	172-190	D. R. GALVIN CPO	DENAU/KATSULAN		10.11.68 - 16.11.68
[15] 6 OF 1968/69	191-196	T. R. NIXON PO	NATO-RAWA		6.2.69 - 11.3.69
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MADANG DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

SIMBAI-USINO

BUNDI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
<u>SIMBAI</u>		
1-68-69	G.D. Pike & P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Western Schrader C.D. (Map at the back of book)
2-68-69	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Mareng & Gainj C.D.
3-68-69	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Asai, Kaironk & Simbai C.D.
4-68-69	P.J. Kraehenbuhl	Part Wulamer river valley & Gebrau area of W. Schraders C.D.
<u>BUNDI</u>		
1-68-69	I.G. Orme	Bundi L.G.C. area
2-68-69	T.J. Hubbard	Bundi Admin. area
3-68-69	T.J. Hubbard	Part Bundi L.G. Council
4-68-69	T.J. Hubbard	Bundi L.G. Council
5-68-69	O.H. Rheemy	Bundi C.D.- Bundi L.G. C.
<u>USINO</u>		
1-68-69	G.D. Pike	Usino L.G. C.
2-68-69	T.R. Nixon	Tauto Base camp
3-68-69	D.R. Galvin	Igai/Sop & Urigina/Kesawai C.D.
4-68-69	T.R. Nixon	Usino L.G. Council
5-68-69	D.R. Galvin	Dumpu/Kaigulan C.D.
6-68-69	T.R. Nixon	Naho-Rawa C.D.

H/Q
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **SIMBAI - NO.L - 68/69** *mip signate*

Subdistrict..... **RAMU**

District..... **MADANG**

Type of Patrol..... **Special Purpose**

Patrol Conducted by..... **G.D. Pile A.D.C. & P.J. Kraehenbuhl P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **Western Schrader**

(Council and/or..... **Census Division**

Census Division/s.)..... **(a provisional title applied to previously**

Personnel Accompanying Patrol..... **unnamed area)**

various R.P.N.G.C. members

1 Medical Orderly

ex Anglican Mission

Duration of Patrol—from..... **22.7.68**..... **27.8.68**

..... **10.9.68**..... **23.9.68**

..... **24.9.68**..... **To 26.9.68**

No. of Days..... **51**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... **A.J. Johnston P.O. 1962 (Part) & N. Van Puth 1965(Part)**

Date..... **see above**..... Duration:..... **see above**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **Part 1. Assessment of Population in uncensused area.**

Investigate Language groupings with intention of drawing up recommendations

regarding delineation of District Boundary. General Administration.

Part 2 - Murder investigations.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **2000 (estimated)**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-9

22

1. 19. 7

Telephone

Telegrams..... 1-4-1/R1-4-1

Our Reference.....

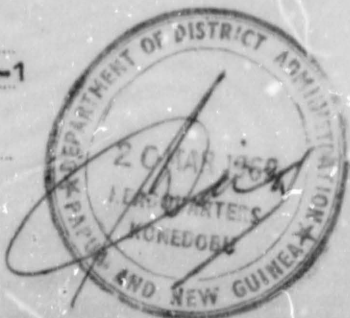
If calling ask for GDP:JS

Mr.....

Department of District Administration.

MADANG.

17th March, 1969.



The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGE -
MADANG & WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

Your 67-7-9 of 7th March, 1969 at paragraph 4, refers.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the map of the SIMBAI area showing the various boundaries as outlined in my 1-4-1 of 19th December, 1968.

Encl.

E.V. Smith
(E.V. SMITH)
a/District Commissioner.

Do SPD
for District Boundaries
Commissioner

29/3

67-2-9

7th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL NO. SIMBAI 1/58-69

Your reference 67-2-9 undated.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. G.D. Pike, A.D.C., to Western SCHRABER Census Division.

An informative report which indicates a job well done
by the officers concerned.

The question of re-determining the Madang-Western
Highlands borders will be dealt with by the District Boundaries
Committee. I would refer to your memorandum 1-4-1 of 19th December,
1968 and advise that I do not appear to have received a copy of the
Map referred to. Please forward same for submission to the above
referred Committee.

Recommendations for the creation of the new Western
SCHRABER Census Division have been noted for inclusion in the Village
Directory when a revision of same is to be effected.

T.K. Ellis
(T.K. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. G.D. Pike,
A.D.C.,
Sub-District Office,
MADANG.
~~Madang District.~~

Mr. P.J. Krecknabhl,
P.O. Patrol Post,
SIMBAI
Madang District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in
all situations.

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8. The current position in regard to the reported murders is that approximately 28 people have been committed for trial on charges of murder and it is anticipated that the Supreme Court will sit at Simbai in February 1969.

D. Clifton-Bassett

(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu.

Officer-in-Charge, Simbai.



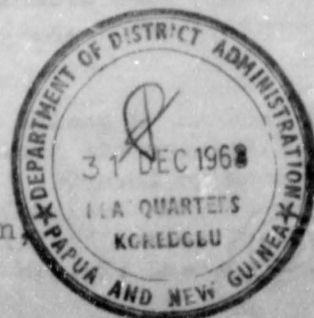
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 7. 9 (19)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-9
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.



PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI No. 1 68/69.

Enclosed please find a report of a Special Purpose Patrol to what to date is loosely referred to as the Western Schrader Area.

2. The Patrol of 51 days was very well conducted by Mr. A.D.C. Pike, ably assisted by Mr. P.O. Kraehenbuhl.
3. The area is remote, primitive and typical of the lightly populated backblocks offering little or nothing in the way of economic potential - areas which can so easily be overlooked and by-passed in the present era of staff shortages and priority to advanced areas under Local Government and areas possessing reasonably bright economic futures.
4. Invaluable experience has accrued to Mr. Kraehenbuhl from the Patrol, particularly under Mr. Pike's guidance and from his experience.
5. Readers may occasionally be lost in following the map. Many small hamlet names are used in the report but not shown on the map since at this stage no degree of accuracy can be guaranteed. The suggestion has been made to Mr. Pike that in uncertain areas such as this the device might be resorted to of progressively numbering the place names on the map and inserting this number in brackets alongside the place name wherever it is used in the report. General acceptance of names is another problem for example, page 7 of the report, paragraph 4, refers to YIMBWANIL Ridge. On the map this is shown as MAMBINA Ridge because it is known as that on the KEIBAM side but known as YIMBWANIL on the GEBRAU side.
6. The question of Madang-Western Highland borders is dealt with in my 1-4-1 of 19th December 1968. If these recommendations are agreed to by the District Commissioner Western Highlands and approved by you, then the patrol would have achieved one of several objectives and we can plan further visits so as to condition the population for the 1972 House of Assembly elections. Refer final paragraph of page 9 continuing to page 10. I assume that it will be a basic aim to achieve a 100% practical franchise throughout the Territory by the time of the next elections.
7. From what is now known, it appears that the area could best be administered from Simbai - note comments in paragraph 4 about the difficulty experienced by the Western Highlands patrol with interpreters, whereas this patrol, approaching from the Simbai side, had no such difficulty. Similarly, remarks in paragraph 2 of page 9 indicate the feasibility of a motor cycle track linking the ARAME Valley with Simbai.

*Dispute
G...
✓*

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(10)

PATROL DIARY - SIMBAI PATROL NO. 1-68/69
TO WESTERN SCHRADER.

Monday
22nd July, 1968

Carriers recruited sent to SALEMP with food and stores. Further supplies awaited from Madang. Preparations for departure.

Tuesday
23rd July, 1968

Further line of carriers sent to Salemp in Kaironk with personal cargo, etc. Four policemen accompanied. Pike and Kraehenbuhl departed Simbai 11.00 a.m. by motorbike for Salemp, arriving 1.00 p.m. Carriers arrived 5.35 p.m. Discussions with village officials and Summer Institute of Linguistics personnel Mr. and Mrs. M. Dawson, who are based at Salemp.

Wednesday
24th July, 1968

Departed Salemp 9.00 a.m. after recruitment of necessary carrier line for duration of patrol. Two hours climb to top of ridge along tracks varying from graded motor cycle roads to uncleared bush paths. From top of ridge, diverged from old route which went straight down to WULAMER River and then up to GEBRAU Ridge. New track had been partly cleared, maintaining a constant grade with the potential of being improved to motor cycle standard, skirting the headwaters of the Wulamer. This track had been roughly cleared and the carriers found the going very difficult. Heavy rain in afternoon. Reached old camp site on Gebrau Ridge at 5.00 p.m. Further half hour walk down ridge to new rest house site. Still raining in evening. Several villagers only visited the camp.

Thursday
25th July, 1968

A number of local villagers arrived in the morning with food for sale. Luluai and Tultuls from local area also reported later on. Discussions re future movements of patrol. An alleged murder committed recently in the AINAI area was also reported. Mr. Kraehenbuhl to undertake necessary investigations on return visit to Gebrau. The people of this valley remain extremely primitive; they have not participated in any House of Assembly elections and a census has not been carried out. The upper Wulamer has only been visited on comparatively few occasions, although several men are reported to be absent working on the coast.

Plenty of food brought for purchase by patrol. No food shortage here - large garden sites seen throughout the valley. A carrier line under Constable Naboi returned to Simbai for further rations to rendezvous with patrol at SANGAPI.

Friday
26th July, 1968

Further food brought for sale by local people to the carrier line under supervision of Sergeant Wauwau to KEIBAM area to establish base camp and supply depot in adjoining valley of the west. Supervised improvements to rest house area in afternoon. Conversation with Madang on portable radio to test set.

Saturday
27th July, 1968

Visited MUNGAM hamlet over the UMBARU River in morning to witness the final stages of a nose-piercing ceremony involving two small boys of about 14 years. Ceremony involves isolating the participants, who are selected on approaching puberty for three days in a house with tribe elders. During this time, they receive instruction in the social requirements of the clan.

The actual nose-piercing is carried out by the paternal uncle. On the fourth day, the participants leave the house and are adorned with a tall white possum skin hat, together

with a necklet of green snail shell and their faces are painted with yellow ochre. Pigs are then killed for a ceremonial feast.

A further ceremony was under way in a hamlet nearby. This is known as "BURUMUNK" ceremony and appears to be the formal adoption of a male child into the clan and is carried out with the child, reaching 12-18 months. The parents provide a pig feast for all comers which lasts for one day. There does not appear to be any requirement for a formal gingsing involving elaborate preparation and dancing.

Arranged for meeting with village representatives tomorrow. Attempted to contact Simbai on radio re medical supplies in afternoon, without success.

Sunday
28th July, 1968

Sunday - observed.

Carriers returned ex KPIBAM after establishing a base camp in charge of Sergeant Wauwau.

Tultul SINGUR of ANYUNGARL area - who is alleged to be involved in killing of woman (SINGANJINUM) in AINAI area - reported to GEBRAU in afternoon. No action taken as yet by Mr. Kraehenbuhl.

Discussions with village officials re formulation of patrol route and rest houses through this valley. Further discussions to be undertaken on return of patrol.

Corporal GFNI reported track to SANGAPI cleared.

Monday
29th July, 1968

Contacted SIMBAI by radio re medical supplies in morning. Carriers departed 9.45 a.m. and remainder of patrol departed 10.45 a.m. Followed GEBRAU Ridge up to cross main spur into WAK Valley. Camped on far side of valley in garden belonging to NINGANING at 4.00 p.m. at a place known as WAKGUNGUN.

SANGAPI lies on far side of WAKALAU Ridge - approximately three hours walk distant.

Some population in this valley, but little food brought for sale.

Camp would appear to be at altitude of approximately 6,000 ft.

Tuesday
30th July, 1968

Departed WAKGUNGUN 10.30 a.m. after further purchase of food. Walked over WAKALAU Ridge to SANGAPI arriving 3.00 p.m. Crossing the ITIPU and ARAME Rivers, tributaries of the JIMI.

SANGAPI camp now on ridge at approximately 6,000 ft. Previously patrolled intermittently by TABIBUGA officers, although SIMBAI patrols have previously visited the area. The Nazarene Mission has marked out an airstrip of approximate 1,300 ft. on the ridge and have apparently applied for a lease on this site.

The people in the SANGAPI Valley would appear to number approximately 200 - 300 people, all speaking the KORCON language. However, some indication that the people in the hills to the west have a different dialect.

This area recently visited by a Patrol Officer from TABIBUGA, but this would be the first visit in several years. From all points of view, this area would be more easily administered from SIMBAI and, in fact, some indications that a motorcycle track via GEBRAU or WULIM would be quite feasible.

If this is so, SANGAPI would certainly make a more central site for a base camp than GEBRAU.

Wednesday
31st July, 1968

Awaiting supplies from SIMBAI. These arrived in afternoon, with Constable MABOI, Constable OTE and Constable BILOLO. Aid Post Orderly DAVID from Anglican Mission also arrived. Rained intermittently throughout day.

Villagers brought some food for carrier line, but not as much as required. Issues made from patrol rations.

Thursday
1st August, 1968

Departed SANGAPI 8.50 a.m. Followed ridge down to AMBOR Creek, thence climbed further ridge and down to cross ARAME River. Up far side following good native path on KEIBAM track. Owing to lack of accurate information and incipient rain, decided to camp at 1.00 p.m. and to further investigate possible routes to top of western ridge of ARAME valley.

Discussions with local villagers indicated good road over the ridges to the west. Camp site DJINIMEI, previously used by A.J. Johnston in 1962, en route KEIBAM area.

No food brought in by local people and few visitors to camp.

Friday
2nd August, 1968

Departed camp site 8.40 p.m. Crossed three successive Creeks flowing into the ARAME, reaching site used by JIMI Officer recently on visit to OBONA group.

Tultul has book issued in 1964, but no comments by visiting officers entered, since that time. Continued further up ridge, through ARADIMP hamlet and camped on edge of new garden site. Highest camp site yet, with views across ARAME Valley to east and JIMI Valley to the South. Light rain in afternoon.

Tultul KAIRONK of ABONA and villagers brought food for sale to patrol in afternoon. The stature of these people is larger than that of the small people of the SIMBAI area.

Saturday
3rd August, 1968

Departed ARADIMP 9.30 a.m. following track over main ridge of ARAME Valley. Tultul KAIRONK from ARADIMP showed patrol the way with a steep descent from ridge. Mist effectively blocked any view of surrounding countryside and uncertain as to present position, although appear to be moving in right direction for Mt. Schrader.

Arrived ANDOREI area in MAMBAR Valley crossing headwaters of MAMBAR and MAMBAI Creeks. First visit to this area. Approximate population 50. Some food and one pig purchased for carriers.

Camp established on ridge near house of Lapun GUNYAI at fairly low altitude. No view down Valley, due to mist.

Cold night with some rain.

Sunday
4th August, 1968

Spent day in camp. Constable GENI and KAUPA sent to cut track across ridges to North West.

Little additional food brought for purchase.

Upon consulting compass and map, it appears that camp is at headwaters of tributary of KERAM and that main spur of range was traversed yesterday. Mt. Schrader would therefore lie West to South West from here.

Constable GENI on return reported further additional population groups down valley and he had met several of these along the track. They stated that the area had not previously been visited.

Monday
5th August, 1968

Departed ANDOREI 6.50 a.m. following MAMBAR Creek downstream, past its junction with the BAIAMP Creek. Camped at GORONBIA hamlet - two houses and approximately 10 people seen.

Some food bought for carriers, but not enough to obviate rice issue. Constable GENI sent to check on route over ridge to west, but reports two further ridges to what would appear to be Mt. Schrader, with one small hamlet of two families in first Valley.

These people are all of the WIABUX language group.

Houses thatched with "GUNJEN" leaves rather than pandanus, a custom which prevails in the ASAI and JIMI areas.

These people tend to look towards the ARAME River as their area of origin and travel there for ceremonies etc.

Tuesday
6th August, 1968

Departed GORONBIA 9.00 a.m. following MAMBAR River and crossing into SEDUMP River Valley and up to SANGAGA hamlet on ridge then to RAUNA Creek on other side. AMBUT DAMBIN hamlet on top of this ridge. Further hamlet SINAR down valley over the MAMBUNAR Creek. Finally camped on bank of MAMBAR River at 3.15 p.m.

Total population of the area so far visited would appear to be approximately 150, although head count of visitors to camp would be very much smaller.

Wednesday
7th August, 1968

Conferred with villagers of GORONBIA in morning re possible track to east cutting across ridges, but they were adamant that no such route is possible owing to rugged nature of terrain and stony outcrops.

Therefore, followed MAMBAR River downstream all day, camping on bank at 4.30 p.m. Thunder in evening but little rain. River rose only slightly. Road skirting foothills allegedly only a short distance further downstream.

Thursday
8th August, 1968

Walked all day down River (now called KOKUM River) to camp site at BONMANGAP hamlet. Road from here to SORI village to East.

House collapsed on officers' tents during night, but no casualties.

Heavy rain and thunderstorm during evening.

Friday
9th August, 1968

Departed BONMANGAP 8.30 p.m. for LIKA hamlet to join walking track to SORI village. Reached SORI 3.00 p.m. Stayed overnight. Attempted to contact Madang by radio but without success.

Three Constables to separate from patrol tomorrow. BILOLO and OTE to return SIMBAI and call at KEIBAM en route, to notify Sergeant of patrol's whereabouts. Constable MABOI to AIOME to collect mail etc. as SIMBAI strip closed.

Saturday
10th August, 1968

Departed SORI 8.00 a.m. for NUMARE, arriving 3.30 p.m. Linked up with A.D.O. Van Ruth's patrol route to upper WANI (MUNGI) area.

Notes in NUMARE village books indicate some considerable interest in the groups in the hills by previous Angoram Officers. Set down conclusions re District border in this book - i.e. that all hill villages fall within MADANG District and SLIBAI Administrative area. Also that all people between GEBRAU and Mt. Schrader on the RAMU/KERAM fall of the Schraders will be included in a newly delineated Census Division to be known as the Western Schrader.

Called AJOM and USINO in afternoon and managed to contact Madang in evening.

Sunday
11th August, 1968

Rented carriers in morning after strenuous day yesterday in heat and bush heavily infested with mosquitoes.

Departed NUMARE 12.00 p.m. after purchasing a little more food from villagers. Arrived BONGWAI hamlet 5.15 p.m. after patrol was misdirected by guide from NUMARE. Last carriers arrived in heavy rain.

Monday
12th August, 1968

From BONGWAI, over WANI (MUNGI) River to top of IWAM Ridge, where made camp at 3.30 p.m. Camped in forest. Heavy rain in evening. Camp site flooded. No visitors from surrounding area.

Tuesday
13th August, 1968

Departed IWAM Ridge site down to NIMP Creek - a tributary of KERAM, thence to MARAM hamlet.

Conversation with SIMBAI over A.510 radio in afternoon re airstrip closure.

No previous patrols in this area - approximately 20 people seen living in these hills, who are an offshoot of the KEIBAM groups which live on the ridges above this area. Little food brought for purchase. More rain in evening.

KANJILANDRI provisionally appointed as Tultul for this area, which may have a population as high as 50.

Wednesday
14th August, 1968

Departed MARAM hamlet 8.30 a.m. Steep climb over AMBAMP Ridge and crossing NAU UMP Creek. Then to AMBAMP hamlet and down to the MALEMP River, which was in flood. This was crossed by constructing bridges and this took three hours. Climbed to HAIWAI hamlet and camped. Conversation with SIMBAI re airstrip in afternoon - strip reopened.

Heavy rain again in evening. A number of visitors from surrounding hamlets, but little food brought for sale.

Thursday
15th August, 1968

Departed HAIWAI 8.30 a.m. Villagers met along road - too late in bringing food for sale. Ascended to top of BANGU ridge and followed this, then down, crossing several creeks which were in flood after the heavy rain last night. Climbed to newly cleared garden above N'DER hamlet at 3.30 p.m. Established camp here for night and called MADANG over radio re USINO Local Government Council election returns.

Questioned local villagers re whereabouts of KEIBAM camp, but no satisfactory reply received.

More heavy rain in evening.

Friday
16th August, 1968

Departed N'DER camp 8.30 a.m. ascending JAIWO ridge, following this for some distance, then descending to AMOINJ Creek which was in flood and required the construction of a bridge. Then ascended KEIBAMNER ridge to KEIBAM Camp on a spur between AMOINJ and YINGAUNGA Rivers. Sergeant WAUWAI who was in charge of party sent from GEBRAU camp had set up camp on excellent site and had constructed rest house, police barracks and quarters for carrier line.

A fair population apparently in this area - possibly as many as 300 including other villages in HAMIL River Valley.

This area had been briefly visited on two previous occasions by officers from SIMBAI.

Large Mountain - possibly that previously referred to as MT. KEENAN - known locally as YIMWANIL across valley.

Saturday
17th August, 1968

Spent day recuperating - drying clothes etc.

Attempted to contact SIMBAI by radio in morning, but without success - conditions very poor.

Called meeting in afternoon of people from hamlets of SULLBEN, LUMO, HAMBILU, HAKIAUNO, UKARUO, TEIPAGO, YUWARO, WADAGANO to witness the provisional appointment of SINENG as Tultul for this area. Sixty three villagers attended this meeting. Miserable rainy conditions for meeting probably prevented further attendance.

Sunday
18th August, 1968

Rained intermittently all day. Camp visited by several people from other hamlets. Some food brought for sale by villagers.

Monday
19th August, 1968

Carriers departed KEIBAM 8.30 a.m. Self and Patrol Officer Kraehenbuhl remained for radio conversations SIMBAI and AIOME.

Track up YIMWANIL ridge quite steep, ascending large land slide for part of the way and crossing over to GEBRAU Valley at approximately 7,000 ft. Arrived GEBRAU 3.15 p.m.

Further information on alleged murder in AINAI area received from ex-prisoner WUNDAMP, who was recently released from prison after serving two year sentence for murder in this area. SIMBAI advised of a double murder reported from TEMBIUMP area. Mr. Kraehenbuhl to continue enquiries tomorrow.

Any road link GEBRAU-KEIBAM would have to follow ridge along the divide near SANGAPI.

Tuesday
20th August, 1968

Mr. Kraehenbuhl commenced investigations into alleged murder at GOMP hamlet in GEBRAU Valley.

Self went to inspect hamlets of ANYINGAL area in afternoon. Some food brought for sale by villagers.

No sign of Constable MABOI and carriers from AIOME. Apparently detained by flooded Rivers.

Fine day - first day without rain for several weeks.

Wednesday
21st August, 1968

Police investigation by Mr. Kraehenbuhl continued. Allegation of further double murder committed two days ago in lower AINAI area.

Sergeant WAUWAUI despatched with three policemen to investigate.

Constable MABOI en route AIOME, reported to be in KEIBAM area.

Self down with influenza. Approximately 2/3rds of carrier line similarly affected.

Thursday
22nd August, 1968

Bedridden with influenza. Mr. Kraehenbuhl unaffected and continued with police investigation. A third murder in AINAI area approximately two months ago reported.

Constable MABOI arrived ex AIOME - two weeks spent on journey.

Contacted MADANG by radio and requested transfer of C.P.O. to SIMBAI to assist in station work until such time as all murderers apprehended and cases cleared up.

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Friday
23rd August, 1968

Departed GEBRAU 2.30 a.m. Hard walking through limestone country to AWUR hamlet, where made camp at 4.00 p.m. Mr. Kraehenbuhl diverted to WUNJANGANAP hamlet to view body of woman recently murdered.

This area known generally as AINAI. Would appear to support a population of approximately 200-300 people in spite of precipitous limestone cliffs and shortage of level ground.

Little food brought by villagers and camp visited by few people only. Rain in evening.

AWUR on small ledge overlooking WULAMER River 1,000 ft. below.

Saturday
24th August, 1968

Departed AWUR 9.30 a.m. after heavy rain in morning delayed departure of patrol. Climbed steeply along south bank of AMONK River, a tributary of the WULAMER, then crossed this and climbed to top of Temp Ridge. Track muddy and precipitous and very slow progress made by carriers. Camped on ridge at 4.15 p.m. in moss forest.

Sunday
25th August, 1968

Broke camp at 8.45 a.m. and continued to ascend to top of TEMP Ridge, thence descended to headwaters of ATJIMP River into TINGI area. Met several villagers who were questioned by Mr. Kraehenbuhl re murder of woman at WUNJANGANAP hamlet in the AINAI area. Sgt. WAUWAUI remained in charge of police party nominated to make further investigations at TINGI and patrol continued to area known as No. 2 KANDUM. No visits to this group since 1962. Arrived at newly built rest house at 5.30 p.m. Attempted to contact MADANG in evening by radio, but with little success.

Monday
26th August, 1968

Carriers departed 6.30 a.m. Talks to assembled villagers of No. 2 KANDUM and AURUNAMP re Local Government, road works and political education. This group the most sophisticated yet visited, due to their proximity to AIOME and the RAMU villages.

Villagers elected to have their area known as DUNDULOM in future to avoid confusion with KANDUM in ASAI area with which they have a close relationship, hence the previously given name. Departed DUNDULOM 8.30 a.m. for FAINJUR, arriving 11.30 a.m.

Once again, assembled villagers given talks on general development. Departed FAINJUR 12.15 p.m. for KEREIVEN in ASAI Valley. An arduous climb over SIMBILAP Ridge and into headwaters of ASAI, descending to KEREIVEN arriving 6.00 p.m.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl reported experiencing a sharp earth tremor at 4.19 a.m.

Tuesday
27th August, 1968

Departed KEREIVEN 8.00 a.m. for SIMBAI Patrol Post over KUNYUK Ridge to GABAN Village and then to SIMBAI, arriving 1.30 p.m. Call to MADANG in afternoon re aircraft movement tomorrow.

Wednesday
28th August, 1968

Returned to MADANG.

Tuesday
10th September, 1968

Mr. Kraehenbuhl departed SIMBAI for SALEMP, a five hour walk.

Wednesday
11th September,
1968

Departed SALEMP 7.50 a.m. for GEBRAU arriving 2.00 p.m. after easy walk. Considerable amount of food brought for sale by villagers. Awaiting arrival of interpreters from the KAIRONK.

Thursday
12th September,
1968

Still no interpreters. Supervision of work on camp area and access road. Further food brought for sale.

Friday
13th September,
1968

Two carriers sent back to SALEMP to check on whereabouts of interpreter. Road work continued. Radio contact with SIMBAI in afternoon. More food purchased.

Saturday
14th September,
1968

Interpreter arrived in morning. Investigations into GEBRAU murder commenced. Departed GEBRAU 9.00 a.m. following WULAMER downstream, then climbing over very rough track up the KUMOM Ridge and to the hamlet of the same name. The River WUNYARL flows East from this area. Then to a basin at the headwaters of the DJAUN River, passing through WUREMP hamlet. From here the patrol followed along the side of the WALINDUM Ridge to the area known as GOMP. Approximately 20 garden houses seen in this area which is the headwaters of the HARENDUR River. Made camp at GOMP.

Sunday
15th September,
1968

GOMP villagers 20 to 30 visited camp in morning and sold a pig to the patrol. First contact with people in this area. Enquiries revealed further groups of people living over the SALENDUR Ridge to the East. Interviewed witnesses in connection with TINGI and GEBRAU murders. Further food brought by people and explanations given of the work of the Administration, with particular reference to the maintenance of law and order.

Monday
16th September,
1968

Investigations continued into murders. Arranged to visit murder site tomorrow. Afflicted with ulcerated tooth and influenza at the same time.

Tuesday
17th September,
1968

Departed GOMP to the point where the EWAM, HARENDUR and YIDIMAR Ridges meet. Carriers to WULAMER River. Self and police and witnesses followed EWAM Ridge down to BRAN Creek. A short distance further on, this creek merges with the HAUWOR River. Along the HAUWOR, to the ARONK Creek and followed this up the BANGARAM Ridge to a creek of the same name to the HALELEI Creek. From here it was a short distance to the site of one of the murders. Investigations made and photographs taken and returned to EWAM Ridge 12.50 p.m. Followed the EWAM Ridge down to the foothills to ANGOROR hamlet, which was near the site of a dual murder. A sparse population in this area - only a few gardens seen. Camp established at ANGOROR. First patrol to visit this general area.

Wednesday
18th September,
1968

Further investigations and visited murder site to take photographs. Departed 8.30 a.m. back up the EWAM Ridge and along the HARENDUR Ridge to the DJAUN River along a much better track than that previously shown to us. Followed the DJAUN down to the WULAMER River and upstream to GEBRAU, arriving 5.50 p.m. Night at GEBRAU.

Thursday
19th September,
1968

At GEBRAU all day continuing investigations. Further work organized on road. Called MADANG on the radio in the afternoon.

Friday
20th September,
1968

At GEBRAU all day taking further statements and supervising road work by carriers.

Saturday
21st September,
1968

Completed statements from witnesses etc. Night at GEBRAU.

Sunday
22nd September,
1968

Departed GEBRAU 7.00 a.m. but heavy rain hampered patrol, so only got as far as KAIRONK that afternoon.

Monday
23rd September,
1968

Departed KAIRONK 7.00 a.m., arriving SIMBAI 8.50 a.m. At 3.30 p.m. a report was received of a further murder in the headwaters of the WULAMER.

Tuesday
24th September,
1968

Informed MADANG of reported murder. Departed SIMBAI 9.45 a.m. arriving at YUNGOR hamlet near murder site in the upper WULAMER at 4.30 p.m. Commenced investigations.

Wednesday
25th September,
1968

Visited murder site and took photographs of body, which was on a burial platform. Further investigations made.

Thursday
26th September,
1968

Departed YUNGOR 7.00 a.m. for SIMBAI arriving 1.45 p.m. Sergeant WAUWAUI remained in area to make further enquiries.

END OF PATROL

(1)

PATROL REPORT - SIMBAI PATROL NO. 1 68/69
TO WESTERN SCHRADER AREA.

INTRODUCTION.

The Western Schrader area was patrolled to investigate that area of the SIMBAI administrative region not included in the ASAI, SIMBAI GAINJ, MARWENG and KAIRONK Census Divisions, with the intention of ascertaining the total population which resides in the Schrader Ranges, and to formulate the most effective method of administering the groups concerned. In addition a survey of linguistic groups was made with the intention of utilizing these as a basis for an initial submission to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen for a rationalization of the MADANG-Western Highlands District Boundary, which is at present roughly defined as the main spur of the Schrader Range extending south east from Mount Schrader, to its junction with the Bismarck Range.

With the establishment of SIMBAI Patrol Post in 1958/59, the proximity of this station to the District boundary, together with the remoteness of the western area of the JIMI-TUAT River fall of the Schradlers from the Western Highlands Patrol Post of TABIBUGA, necessitated an inter District agreement being reached regarding the administration of these areas.

As a result of a meeting at Madang in November 1963 between officers of the Western Highlands and Madang Districts, the administrative boundary which has been observed for the past five years was formulated. This agreement laid down that the Officer in Charge SIMBAI, should administer the KAIRONK Valley as far as the SAAL and WULIM areas, and that patrols should also be carried out from SIMBAI into the Arame Valley area.

With the submission for the establishment of the SIMBAI Local Government Council now in the hands of the Commissioner for Local Government although formal gazettal was deferred for six months due to lack of staff, an approach was made to the District Commissioner Mount Hagen for his views on a further clarification of the District Boundary. No reply to this submission has been received to date.

The loose arrangement previously agreed upon took little cognizance of linguistic boundaries, the actual delineation of which at that stage was not clearly understood, or of the potential road construction program, which now links SIMBAI with SALEMP in the KAIRONK, the furthestmost village at present censused by MADANG officers.

It was also intended to draw up a developmental program for the SIMBAI area, including possible extensions to the Council necessitating further road works, and for this a more rational agreement upon the District Boundaries was required.

It was known that the KORSON Language group, which commences at Womuk village west of SIMBAI extends down the KAIRONK Valley beyond the road head at SALEMP, and further west from WULIM, well into the headwaters of the ARAME Valley as far as SANGAPI. To gain further information regarding linguistic groupings which would assist in deciding on any alterations required to the existing District borders was therefore one of the major objects of this patrol.

(2)

In addition, aerial surveys of the Western Schrader area on the RAMU fall had revealed small pockets of population not previously visited by SIMBAI patrols in the headwaters of the KERAM tributaries as far as Mount Schrader itself. Apart from several patrols in the early years of SIMBAI's establishment, administrative effort has been concentrated in the three main valleys of this area. The SIMBAI, ASAI and KAIRONK, with occasional visits to other areas to check on reports of murders. It was intended to attempt to visit as much of this country to the west of the ASAI as far as the SEPIK border during the course of the patrol, and to work out the most effective method of bringing those groups within the SIMBAI administrative orbit.

The Schrader Ranges separate the YUAT-JIMI system from the KERAM tributaries, to the point where the YUAT turns north to flow into the SEPIK. The main peaks of this range rise to over 8,000 feet, and the area is extremely rugged and much dissected by numerous creeks and rivers.

The area generally has had little contact, although patrols from SIMBAI and Aiome have visited parts of it. It is also reported that a German expedition from Angoram climbed Mount Schrader in 1903, without actually contacting any population groups en route. Even aerial photographs of the Mount Schrader area are unavailable, and the existing maps appear most inaccurate. This lack of information regarding topographical features was offset to some extent by survey flights over the Schraders, although on a number of occasions there was considerable doubt as to the location of a camp in relation to camps described by previous visitors to the area. The patrol map which accompanies this report is compiled on a scale of 1" = 1 mile, with the intention of it being used as a basis for a map to be used in conjunction with the standard 1:50,000 map of the SIMBAI-ASAI section, thereby providing coverage of the whole SIMBAI administrative area. However, many of the positions and names of rivers and other natural features are approximate only, and should be revised from additional information obtained by future patrols. An altimeter was not available to the patrol, although one has now been requested for use at SIMBAI so the altitudes of the various camps and hamlets mentioned in the diary have not been included, other than where an estimate may have been made, based on previous reports.

In view of the little contact which the people of much of this area have had with the administration, no attempt was made to carry out a formal census, although head counts of visitors to the camps, together with estimates based on an assessment of visible garden areas were made. These have been included in the Patrol DIARY.

SITUATION REPORT.

Agree
lfy

In a report of this nature, I feel that the patrol diary should be rather more than the "-----brief summary of the day's activities..." as laid down in the Director's 67-1-0 of 21.6.68. Accordingly, the Diary has been transcribed directly as a record of observations and decisions made, together with other information pertaining to the area through which the patrol passed.

Agree
lfy

Similarly, the headings for discussion as suggested in the Director's Circular have little or no application to an area of this kind. The situation Report has therefore been compiled as a discussion of various matters arising from the patrol, and a conclusion has been inserted, setting out the various recommendations which will be made. Where necessary these will be incorporated in

correspondence for action as required.

Initially the patrol visited the WULAMER Valley ex SALEMP village in the KAIRONK. In these early stages, a carrier line of over 100 was used to transport the ration requirements of the patrol, as there was no information on the availability of food in the areas which the patrol intended to visit. From GEBRAU camp in the WULAMER Valley, a supply camp was set up at REIBAM in the headwaters of the HAMIL River, and left under the charge of Sergeant NAUWAUI and two constables. While at GEBRAU Mr. KRAEHEMBUHL was advised of an alleged murder in the AINAI area in the Lower Wulamer, approximately six weeks prior to the arrival of the patrol.

At this stage no action was taken, as the intention was to return to GEBRAU en route to SIMBAI on the completion of the patrol. The murder was actually reported by a repatriated prisoner one WUNDAMP from the area, who accompanied the patrol from SIMBAI. He himself had been imprisoned for two years for murdering a woman in the GEBRAU area, and had just been released.

The upper Wulamer Valley had been visited briefly on approximately six previous occasions by Administration Patrols, mainly to investigate reported murders, but no census had been taken, and the people had little contact with the outside world. There appears to be approximately 500 people in this area, still living under very primitive conditions, although only two or three days walking distance from SIMBAI. These people belong to the KORBON language group, and have some affinity with the KAIRONK Valley people, with whom they occasionally hold reciprocal sing sings and have trading ties. However there was a traditional enmity between the ANYINGARL-MUNGAM people of the Wulamer and the SALAMP-Sanguvak people of the KAIRONK, which prompted intermittent raiding into both areas.

Discussions were held with various village officials, who had been appointed by Patrol Officer A.J. Johnston, some five years previously, but who had made little effort to carry out their required duties. These appointees were told to report to SIMBAI Patrol Post each 3 to 4 months, to report on the state of affairs in their areas. Also discussed the best sites for rest houses in the area, and the general consensus was that the area would be best served by a Rest house in the MUNGAM River area and another in the ANYINGARL headwaters. This would provide a rest house in the main population areas, rather than in the central GEBRAU Ridge as at present. The selection of appropriate sites, together with the continuation of the construction of a motor cycle track connecting GEBRAU with SALEMP will be undertaken by Mr. KRAEHEMBUHL on his next visit to this area.

From GEBRAU, the patrol moved to SANGAPI, camping en route at WAKUNGUN, a hamlet at the head of the GAI creek, a tributary of the ARAME River. A patrol from TABIBUGA had visited this area approximately one week previously on a patrol up the Arame Valley, and from here had moved south over a southerly spur of the Schrader Range back into the JIMI River area. This was the first western Highlands patrol into the valley for several years.

At SANGAPI, an airstrip site had been marked out approximately 18 months previously by members of the Nazarene Mission,

who apparently flew in by helicopter. This strip site, which lies along a ridge together with the Rest House, has a total maximum length of 1400 feet and when constructed, would have a negligible slope. As the strip is at approximately 6000 ft, it would only be usable by S.T.O.L. aircraft such as the Lutheran Mission Wren, Dorniers, or Pilatus Porters. In this case, the construction of the airstrip would do little to advance any economic development in the Arame Valley area as the strip does not have the potential to be upgraded to commercial standards.

The people themselves, who are of the same degree of sophistication as the WULAMER Valley people, have no clear idea of the intentions of the Nazarene Mission regarding the establishment of a Mission Station in the area, and as any correspondence on the subject was apparently handled through TABIBUGA Patrol Post, the OIC Simbai is equally in the dark on the matter. However, later discussions with representatives of the Anglican Mission at SIMBAI would indicate that the Nazarenes may be considering abandoning the project as the population in the area proved to be less than they had anticipated.

The Anglican Mission claim that their ultimate intention is to establish a station at GEBRAU in the WULAMER Valley, but owing to their lack of staff, they do not plan on making this move until 1969 or 1970. Apart than this there appears to be no other Mission interest in the Western Schraders. This is understandable as communications with any outstations would present a considerable problem.

Although village officials had been appointed by Patrols from the Western Highlands area, no village books had apparently been issued. The population density of the Arame Valley would not appear to be as high as the KAIRONK, but the Upper Arame area, including the GAI Creek headwaters is estimated to support approximately 300 people. This area marks the western most extension of the KORBON Language group, and related dialects. Further down the valley at DJINIMEI and ARANDIMP hamlets, the people belong to the WIABUK or WIYAU Linguistic grouping. It was this language for which the recent Western Highland Patrol to the area had allegedly found difficulty in obtaining satisfactory interpreters. This patrol encountered no such difficulty, as most of the people of the western Arame either understood KORBON, and several people from the WULAMER area who accompanied the patrol were quite fluent in this adjacent language.

In view of the recent visit of the Western Highlands patrol, it was not considered necessary to linger unduly in the Arame Valley. Therefore, apart from purchasing food and enquiring as to various possible routes over the range, no attempt was made at large scale contact with these people. At Arandimp hamlet the Tultul KAIRONK was questioned regarding the pockets of population to the west which had been sighted from the air, although at this stage, due to the equivocal nature of the SB55-5 series map being used, the actual location of these people around Mount Schrader, was uncertain. On the map this area bears the legend "Relief Data Uncertain".

At first there was a flat denial of any population groups over the range, but after our intention to proceed independently of him if necessary, was made clear the Tultul volunteered to show us the way. This resulted in a long climb

(over the main range as it eventuated, although this was known at the time) and then following the MAMBAI creekdown to ANDOREI hamlet near its confluence with the MAMBAR River. These people, amounting to approximately 50 in gardens and houses in the immediate vicinity had not been previously visited, although they had strong social links with the Arame Valley people. The ANDOREI people were quite friendly, and had heard of the administration and its work. Trade goods were in high demand, and a pig was purchased to feed the carriers.

Men only visited Andorei for the sale of food consisting of Kaukau which appears to be the staple diet and these people appeared to be of larger stature than the stunted people of the SIMAI area. They retained the same system of dress however, with the traditional mushroom shaped bark headdress found generally throughout the Bismarck-Schrader area. Steel axes were common, although they appeared to be ancient discards, badly worn, which had been traded in from groups further to the East. Apart from a few beads little else in the trade goods line was seen.

The housing in the MAMBAR Valley was similar to that of other areas of the Western Schraders, as the people tend to live on scattered garden sites, with occasional groups of two or three houses forming hamlets. These houses which are built on the ground are thatched with pandanus leaves and broken into a number of small internal rooms. The occupants comprise an extended family group, and may number as many as ten. An interesting comment on the decline of warfare in the area is the fact that the traditional fighting shields now serve as doors to these houses.

From ANDOREI an attempt was made to cut a track over into the next valley to the westward, which would have taken the patrol to the feet of Mt. Schrader, where a number of gardens had been sighted from the air. However, the local people refused to assist by revealing the existence of any such track so the choice lay between following the MAMBAR Valley down to the north, or cutting a track to the South East to link up with other groups seen in the headwaters of the KERAM tributaries. In view of Constable GENI's report of population further down the valley, the former course was decided upon, with the intention of leaving the river valley further down and returning to the headwaters of the creeks flowing northward. As it turned out, this proved to be impossible, as the rugged nature of the country, lack of tracks and low state of the carrier's rations, with no method of replenishing them necessitated the patrol taking the easiest course and following the MAMBAR River to the foothills. It was here that the people of the upper hamlets of BONMANGAP Village in the KERAM Council area sold sufficient food to the patrol to overcome the perilous state which the rations had reached by that time. The trip down the river had taken five days.

En route, a number of hamlets were visited. All the people of this upper MAMBARA area were of the WIABUK language group, and they stated that this language extended along the KERAM fall of the Schraders for a considerable distance. The total population of the MAMBAR River area, both of people seen and visited, and from the aerial survey, is estimated at 150, although an actual census may reveal a higher figure.

After leaving the BONMANGAP area, the patrol passed through SORI village to NUMARE on the SEPIK border with MADANG,

and from here an attempt was made to obtain guides to take the patrol to the headwaters of the MUNGI or WANI Rivers. This the people proved most reluctant to do and when finally prevailed upon to accompany the patrol for some of the way, ended by deliberately misleading us to the extent of taking the Patrol to BONGUWAI village claiming that they were under the impression the patrol was on its way back to AIOME.

Generally, the KERAM people of the river have little contact with the people in the hills, although there is a regular reciprocal trade, established over many years for bows and arrows, bird of paradise feathers and tobacco, which are exchanged for mother of pearl between individuals, and lately trade items - particularly axes and bush knives - by the mountain dwellers. There appears to be a lingering fear and a genuine respect for the fighting qualities of these people, although the river people are adamant that there is no tradition of warfare between the two groups.

However all trading is carried on down the rivers, and a common meeting place is selected for bargaining, some distance from the main settlements of each group. Previously it had been unknown for visits to be made to each others villages, although at NUMARI a number of mountain dwellers were seen in the village on a trading expedition. This is apparently becoming more common, although there is still no interest by the river people in returning the visits into the hills.

From BONGUWAI, the patrol ascended the HAMIL River Valley via IWAM Ridge and the NEMP Creek area. A small group of people were visited at MARAM hamlet on the NEMP Creek and there appears to be a population of approximately 30 within the immediate area of MARAM.

This group had not previously been visited, although they were of the WIABUK Language group and considered themselves as KEIBAM people the main bulk of which live further up the valley. A TULTUL was therefore provisionally appointed at a meeting of the people, although a handful of men and two old women were all that turned up. The TULTUL KANJILANDRI, appears to be a satisfactory choice, and was given instructions as to the duties which his position required of him.

Several other hamlets in the HAMIL River area were visited for the first time, although patrols had previously visited this area at a higher level near KEIBAM. Owing to the almost total lack of adequate walking tracks in this area, the patrol made very poor time, and the carriers were feeling the result of three weeks arduous travelling. Eventually after four days climbing KEIBAM Camp was reached, and the patrol stayed for three days in the rest House which had been built by Sergeant WAUWAUI over the three previous weeks. Although the KEIBAM area had been visited on two other occasions, the people remain practically untouched by Administration influence, and were very curious about the actions of the patrol. It is estimated that the population of the immediate KEIBAM area may exceed 200. No village officials had been appointed previously, and as a result of a recommendation by Sergeant WAUWAUI, who had ample opportunity to assess the various individuals while supervising the construction of the camp, one SINENG of SUALBEN hamlet was provisionally appointed TULTUL.

At a meeting attended by only 63 people from the adjoining villages, owing to the miserable rainy conditions, SINENG

was presented with his badge of office, and all present were given an address by ADC Pike and P.C. Kraehenbuhl on the changes which Administration control would require. It is doubtful whether this will result in any major changes in the people's way of life although it represents a basis upon which future patrols may build.

The KEIBAM people constitute the most easterly extension of the WIABUK language group, as over the YIMBWANIL ridge is the WULAMER Valley and the start of the KORBON language, although there is some overlapping, and most of the dwellers are multi-lingual. This would indicate that the WIABUK language group extends from the ARAME Valley, over the range, and is spoken by all the people living in the headwaters of the KERAM tributaries between Mt. Schraeder and the KEIBAM area.

From the statements made by the lowland river people, and from observations of the relative lack of old garden sites along the northern fall of the range, the indications are that this area of the Schraders has only been settled by the WIABUK people in comparatively recent years, and that they would appear to have their origins in the Arame Valley area, although there is a suggestion that the WIABUK Language may have some affinity with the MELPA language group of the southern JIMI area. Lack of census figures from the ARAME Valley make it difficult to draw any conclusions about population pressures in the area being responsible for this movement, although from observations this would not appear at present to be a major factor for any migration of people over the range.

After several days at KEIBAM, the patrol returned to the WULAMER Valley and GEBRAU Camp over the YIMBWANIL Ridge. At this stage Mr. Kraehenbuhl commenced his investigations into the murder at GOMP hamlet, which had previously been reported. As a result of these enquiries, three further murders came to light - all committed over the previous two months, including a double killing in the AINAI area which had taken place only two days previously. In addition advice was received of two women being killed at TEMBIUMP village in the MARENS area, and after the patrol had returned to SIMBAI a further murder was committed at YUNGOR IN the Upper WULAMER.

From GEBRAU, the patrol moved down the WULAMER into the A INAI area, a rugged limestone region with steep ridges and precipitous cliffs which seem perpetually in mist. These people speak a dialect of the KORBON language called FAKIN and the population appears surprisingly dense for such unpromising country, and is estimated to exceed 200. Although this area has been visited briefly on two previous occasions, no census has been conducted and no village official appointed. Unfortunately the bulk of the population appear to reside on the western side of the river, while the patrol camped on the eastern side on a small area of level ground above a sheer drop of 1500 feet to the WULAMER river below. In view of the furore which the recent double murder and police investigations caused, it is not surprising that very few people visited the camp, and at this stage shortage of rations did not allow a longer stay in the area. It is extremely doubtful that these murders would have been reported if the patrol had not actually been passing through the area at this time. Mr. Kraehenbuhl however, returned to the area two weeks later, to carry out further investigations into these reported murders.

The AINAI people have gained a reputation as fighters in the WULAMER area, and the establishment of effective Administration control in this area will constitute a considerable problem, and require a great deal of effort.

From the Ainai and Tingi areas the patrol visited the DUNDULOM-FAINJUR groups which although they have only been visited on several previous occasions, the people are much less primitive than in the other areas visited. They have a comparatively high level of material possessions purchased from trade stores - a result of their proximity to ALOME. These groups are KARAM speakers and related to the ASAI Valley people. Their population is approximately 200 according to the initial census which was carried out in 1962, and there has been no further census since that time.

The patrol returned to SIMBAI via the ASAI Valley and over the KONYUE ridge through GABAN to the station.

On the 10th September P.O. Kraehenbuhl departed for a further patrol of the Wulamer Valley to investigate the reported murders. From GEBRAU the patrol moved into the AINAI area and into the Western tributaries of the Wulamer area, where three murders had been committed. This lower Wulamer area is deeply dissected and consists of numerous broken ridges which are extensions of the AINAI Limestone belt. A number of hamlets in this area were visited in the course of this patrol, none of which had previously been contacted. The population of this area is estimated at approximately 200 although exact estimates are difficult to arrive at. The people speak a KORBON dialect and are referred to generally as the GOMP, EWAM, HAMINING YINDIMING and ANGOROR. All are at a fairly low altitude of less than 4000 feet, and have very few links with other groups. Trade items were in high demand and the patrol was plentifully supplied with food.

The people were gathered at each of the camp sites, and the work of the Administration with particular regard to the maintenance of law and order, was explained to them on each occasion. As these were the first murders to be investigated in this area the task was not easy, but eventually the arrests were made after a series of lightning dawn raids. Each murder was committed by a raiding party of between four and six, on a single house when the male occupant was absent. No damage was done, or possessions stolen, and any children present were ignored. The fact that two murders were committed while the patrol was actually in the area would indicate that there is a great need for more attention to be given to the Western Schrader area generally.

From the lower Wulamer, the Patrol returned to SIMBAI, via the GEBRAU Base camp. En route a further murder was reported in the headwaters of the Wulamer. In this instance an old man was the victim, and a further visit to this area, known as YJNGOR, was undertaken to investigate the murder. The patrol returned to SIMBAI 26th September, 1966.

CONCLUSIONS.

The major percentage of the areas visited in the course of this patrol have been contacted on several previous occasions only, since the exploration patrol of Mr. J.A. Johnston in 1962. (see SIMBAI Patrol Report of 1961/62) and several small groups were visited for the first time by the present patrol.

A patrol route to cover the whole of this area without any

Remarks re new CID (8)
-9- noted on file 14-2-7
July 1/3

diversion into the Lowlands was described by the people of the KEIBAM area, although no one was found who had in fact travelled the full distance as far as Mount Schrader. This cuts across the range from ANDORRA to UNGI in the headwaters of the WANI River, visiting various groups en route.

Therefore it is recommended that a new census division be formed, to be known as the Western Schrader Census Division, to include all that area between the KAIRONK-ASAI Census Divisions and Mount Schrader. The Upper Arame Valley, which is split by the KORBON-WIABUK linguistic boundary, although technically within the Western Highlands District would appear to be more readily administered from SIMBAI, particularly in view of the fact that the motorcycle track which is at present being constructed from SALEMP in the KAIRONK Valley, to GEBRAU in the WULAMER area, will ascend the main ridge of the Schraders, from where it would involve the construction of only a short section to link the ARAME Valley with the SIMBAI road system. Further information on the exact extent of the WIABUK language group further down the ARAME Valley towards the YUAT River is not available, and no recommendations on a proposed district boundary along linguistic divisions can be made at this stage. However, the existing loose agreement whereby SIMBAI administers part of the KAIRONK and SAR Rivers requires revision almost immediately. It is understood that this matter will be discussed at a meeting to be held in Mount Hagen in the near future.

On a district basis the amount of effort required to fully bring the people of the Western Schrader area under administration influence is difficult to justify in view of the present staff shortage, and other pressing priorities.

However the unusually high number of murders reported to the patrol in the WULAMER Valley over a two month period seems to indicate that there is a genuine need to impose law and order on a people to whom murder in retaliation for supposed sorcery is accepted as a normal aspect of their lives. It is noteworthy that apart from an old man killed in the Upper Wulamer all the victims were old women with the exception of a girl who was with her mother at the time of the attack, whereupon both were killed by the raiding party. The older women and widows of this area are apparently automatically attributed with powers of witchcraft, and the death of any person of less than advanced age from sickness is traditionally ascribed to sorcery. The yearly extent of killings of this nature gives cause for interesting speculation, particularly among the groups west of GEBRAU where contact has been more limited, and no murder has ever been reported.

For this reason alone, there is a good case to be made for an intensified effort to census these groups, and to provide such attention as is necessary to instil a degree of respect for law and order comparable with that of the other groups in the SIMBAI area. In addition, consideration should be given to the desirability of raising the general level of awareness of these people over the next three years to the point where they are able to participate with some degree of understanding in the House

of Assembly Elections. In previous elections this area although part of the Middle Ramu Electorate has been disregarded by Polling teams but this situation can not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

The obvious solution to the problem posed by the Western Schrader area is for a temporary Base Camp to be established, preferable at SANGAPI as its central location makes for ease of communication throughout the area, during the course of the next dry season.

An intensive program of patrolling could be instituted, by an officer based there and a road construction program implemented which would at least link part of this area to the SIMBAI motorcycle track system.

A concentration of effort on this scale should not unduly detract from the District staff situation, as a second officer expected to be based at SIMBAI could be used for this task, with the OIC remaining to attend to normal duties and act as council adviser. After such a consolidation period, the area could be administered as a normal census division from the SIMBAI Patrol Post. After being largely ignored for nearly ten years, it is hoped that some definite Administrative plan can be implemented.

The future of this area is not bright. There is little hope of any large scale economic development owing to the rugged nature of the terrain, and even a road link with the SIMBAI-JIMI Valley section of the MADANG-Highlands highway construction as a self-help project subsidised by Rural Development Funds, would not greatly improve the potential of, for example, the Arame Valley. The altitude of this area is too high and remote for the cash crops being encouraged by the Dept. of Agriculture, and probably too low for pyrethrum planting. Cattle projects in the area may hold some promise, but the terrain is not suitable for the implementation of a large scale scheme of this nature.

The Western Schrader must therefore be considered, together with the rest of the SIMBAI area, as a region of limited economic potential, with the brightest prospect being re-settlement of much of the population on the uninhabited, but fertile areas of the Ramu Valley. In the absence of any firm policy by the Administration in this direction, such a scheme may be implemented by the SIMBAI Council upon its establishment, as there is already evidence of a growing interest in a move down onto the lowlands.


MPC

Leant 256-69



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **SIMBAI NUMBER 2 OF 1968/69**

Subdistrict..... **RAMU**

District..... **MADANG**

Type of Patrol..... **ROUTINE CENSUS**

Patrol Conducted by..... **P.J. KRAEHNBUHL, P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **MARENG AND GAINJ CENSUS DIVISIONS**
 (Council and/or..... **(NON-COUNCIL AREA)**
 Census Division/s.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....
CONSTABLE 1st Class SAN'O 1508
CONSTABLE 5yr. YEMIUKARA 1431
TERENCE SOLDUGAE (FORESTRY ASSISTANT)
JOHN TAROPA (AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT)

Duration of Patrol—from..... **25 / 11 / 68** to **7 / 12 / 68**
14 / 12 / 68 To **21 / 12 / 68**

No. of Days..... **21**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... **HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FEB. 1968**

Date..... **FEBRUARY 1968** Duration..... **14 days**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **CENSUS REVISION, BASIC ADMINISTRATION, SITUATION REPORT, AREA STUDY. TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF ABLE BODIED MALES ABSENT AS CONTRACT LABOURERS.**

CENSUS SHEETS IN RESPECT OF BOTH GAINJ AND MARENG AREAS ATTACHED.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **4616**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

17/3/1969

E. V. Smith
District Commissioner. *RD*

M. J. Smith
J. J. Smith
23/10/68



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-17 (24)

Telep.
Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-2-9/58-1-1
If calling ask for RCB:JS
Mr.....

Department of District Administration.
MADANG.



11th April, 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL NO. SIMBAI 2/68-69

Your memo 67-7-17 of 31st March, 1969 refers. (20)

With reference to the last paragraph of the abovementioned memo I have enclosed copies of memo 58-1-1/R58-1-1 of 29th November to the Regional Labour Officer in Lae and the subsequent reply 4-4-1 of 25th February, 1969 from the Secretary of the Department of Labour. (23)

You are also referred to memo 58-1-1/R58-1-1 of 4th March, 1969 to your office concerning Native Labour Recruitment in the Simbai area.

Encl.

E. V. Smith
(E.V. SMITH) *RS*
a/District Commissioner.

W. ...
22/4
NFA

(23)

COPY ONLY

4-4-1

Department of Labour,
Konedobu.

25th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

Highlands Labour Scheme - Madang District

Thank you for your memorandum 58-1-1/R 58-1-1 dated 14th February 1969.

The information contained in your memorandum of 29th November 1968 will be considered in the light of the general availability of labour.

There is no definite plan to implement such a project as you recommend. At this stage it is merely intended that some thought be given to the various areas where it might be possible at some future date to establish a scheme along the lines of the Highlands Labour Scheme.

You may be sure that I shall acquaint you with any developments or planning in this respect which might affect the Madang District and I thank you for the interest you have displayed in this matter.

(D.J. Parrish)
SECRETARY

22

COPY ONLY

58-1-1/R58-1-1

MADANG.

GDP/BT

29th November, 1968.

The Regional Labour Officer,
Department of Labour,
LAE.

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME - MADANG DISTRICT

Your 4-1-2 of 24th September refers.

2. The delay in replying to this submission is regretted, and has been due in part to the present state of alleged over-recruitment of the SIMBAI area - one of the places under consideration for the implementation of such a scheme. The position has not yet been clarified, but this, together with the continued high incidence of uncontrolled recruiting, which is expected to continue, has caused a modification of our original attitude communicated to you by the District Labour Inspector.

3. There would appear to be good scope for the introduction of such a scheme to cover the villages of the BISMARCK and SCHRADER Ranges within this District, in the BUNDI and SIMBAI Patrol Post areas.

4. The total population to be covered by such a scheme would be approximately 24,000, although the major percentage of any labourers would be drawn from SIMBAI. These people are comparatively primitive, and although recruiting has been carried on in parts of the ASAI and SIMBAI Valleys for the past ten years, there are still many adult males who have never been outside their tribal areas. The altitude of these villages lies between 3000 and 6000 feet with considerable communication difficulties owing to the rugged nature of the terrain. Territory Airlines serves both BUNDI and SIMBAI, with operations into the "C" class airstrips of both stations which are suitable for light aircraft only. Movement of labourers could possibly be arranged using back-loading of regular Administration charters. AIOME Patrol Post in the RAMU Valley, some 15 air miles from SIMBAI, has an operational DC-3 airstrip, and in recent months, it has become customary for recruits to walk to AIOME from their villages, in company with the recruiting agent, and from there to be uplifted directly to their place of employment by a chartered DC-3.

5. The implementation of a highland type labour scheme to these areas has such to recommend it, not the least of which would be the abolition of uncontrolled recruiting with all its attendant short-comings and abuses by both parties. It is anticipated that the census figures at present being compiled at SIMBAI will reveal a condition of over-recruitment in a number of groups, which may in turn lead to recommendations that these areas be closed to recruiting until this situation improved.

....2.

(2)

6. Should a labour scheme be introduced, limited accommodation in the Government Compound at MADANG would be immediately available for workers awaiting onward movement to their place of employment, with some expansion of facilities possible in the future.

7. At this stage, I consider that this system of labour recruitment has a great deal to recommend it, but I would appreciate a more detailed outline from you of how you envisage this proposed scheme would function in the MADANG situation and particularly, to what degree it would involve the field staff of this Department on outstations in this District.

(D. CLIFTON-BASSETT)
District Commissioner.

MADANG DISTRICT OFFICE

Your reference of 17-1-2 of 1971 March

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of 17-1-2 of 1971 March, and the report by Mr. J. J. Franchouhl, District Officer, Madang, and GAINI District Officer, Madang.

A very good report, however, the fact that the Madang District has been able to supply its own labour to the Madang District.

Could you please advise me whether you have any other proposals for the Madang District, or any other type scheme.

(Yours faithfully)
D. Clifton-Bassett

Mr. J. Franchouhl,
District Officer,
Madang District,
Madang District,
Madang District.

Please note that all labour recruitment must be done through the process in Madang District and the Madang District.

67-7-17

31st March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.


PATROL NO. SIMBAI 2/68-69.

Your reference 67-2-2 of 13th March,
1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Annual Census Report by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Patrol
Officer, to MARENG and GAIEJ Census Divisions.

A very good report; however, the Situation
Report should have been more detailed to be of more use
to this Headquarters.

Would you please forward a separate memorandum
in respect of the proposal for the introduction of a High-
lands-labour type scheme.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl,
Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
SIMBAI.
Madang District.

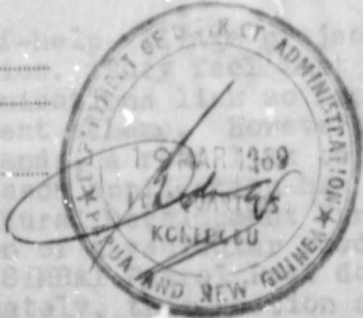
Please note that political education must be a
continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the
advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-7-17 (19)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-2
If calling ask for RCB:JS
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
MADANG.

13th March, 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 68/69

1. Please find attached two copies of the above-mentioned patrol report together with covering comments for Mr. Pike A.D.C.
2. The patrol was conducted by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl Patrol Officer-in-Charge at Simbai.
3. The introduction of a Highlands-labour type scheme to be supervised by the District Labour Officer would overcome the high proportion of absent males in the area. It is requested that the Secretary of Labour be asked for an early decision.
4. The people of both areas are still relatively primitive but appear to show a great deal more interest in their own development than a lot of the more sophisticated people on the coastal area.
5. There is no doubt that a marketing outlet by road is essential to the development of these people. The Madang/Mt. Hagen road going through the area would be the answer to the problem, however, a decision on this may take years. In the meantime, however, the people are constructing roads one in towards the highlands and one down towards the Ramu valley. The Administration is assisting them with Rural Development Funds to purchase tools etc.
6. Mr. Kraehenbuhl has carried out a good patrol and his report is very informative and will be a great help to future patrols.

Att.

E.V. Smith
(E.V. SMITH)
a/District Commissioner.

81/2

(17)

FOROGA as a self-help village project, without assistance from the Administration. They feel that this strip would provide the vital communications link so necessary for the initial stages of any development scheme. However, to fully realize the potential of these grasslands, a road link to a marketing outlet is essential and for this reason application has been made for an allocation of \$3,000 from Rural Development Funds in 1969/70, to commence the construction of a vehicular road following the proposed alignment from SIMBAI Patrol Post down the SIMBAI Valley into the RAMU. Unfortunately, this section of the route was apparently plotted from aerial photos, and there was no route pegged on the ground. A survey will therefore be necessary before work can commence. Ultimately, it is hoped that this road will link up with a developmental road proposed as an extension of the BUNDI-RAMU Valley road, to open up suitable areas for the resettlement of Chimbu people. This will be a long-term project, should the Mount Hagen-Madang Highway be deferred, but is the only scheme offering any hope to the SIMBAI people.

6. Mr. Kraehenbuhl has submitted a very comprehensive report which gives a clear impression of the present situation in the area. He is at present engaged in carrying out a patrol of the ASAI Census Division.

(G.D. PIKE)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

76

Telephons

Telegrams

Our Reference R67-2-3

If calling ask for

Mr. GDP/BT

Department of District Administration.

Ramu Sub-District,

MADANG.

20th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
District Headquarters,
MADANG.

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1968/69

The attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.J. Kraehenbuhl, Patrol Officer, together with an area study of the MARENG and GAINJ Patrol area, refers.

2. This patrol has been pending for some considerable time, but delays caused mainly by the number of Committal Proceedings at SIMBAI, delayed its completion until mid-December. The object of the patrol, as well as routine administration, was to assess the absentee labour situation with a view to making recommendations for the closure of those areas with an unduly high proportion of males absent. This will be the subject of a separate submission, but it is considered that the most satisfactory solution to the recruitment problem in the SIMBAI area would be for it to be included in the Highlands-labour type scheme, with all recruiting to be handled through the District Labour Officer in Madang, who would work in conjunction with the Officer in Charge of SIMBAI to supply labour as required. This would also alleviate the repatriation problems outlined by Mr. Kraehenbuhl. Such a scheme is at present being considered by the Secretary for Labour, and his early decision on the matter is awaited.

3. The gazettal of the SIMBAI Local Government Council has been deferred, but it is pleasing to see that this has not resulted in a falling off of interest in the Council by the people of the area visited.

4. Mr. Kraehenbuhl paints a gloomy picture of the economic position of the GAINJ/MARENG area, with the only industry being the export of contract labourers. To this, I would also add that, as with the SIMBAI and KAIRONK Valleys generally, the area does a thriving business in providing study material for itinerant anthropologists. Unfortunately, this field provides very little remunerative return. In the event of a decision being made to undertake the construction of the Madang-Hagen Highway link through SIMBAI, the area would be provided with the marketing outlet the previous lack of which has led to the present stultified economic position. It is difficult to see any form of economic endeavour at present open to the mountain dwellers of SIMBAI. With coffee plantings restricted, & pyrethrum dependent upon easy access to the processing plant, it would seem that village cattle projects offer a limited scope for expansion, but this would provide only a modicum of relief.

5. As has been stated previously, and at some length, the future of the SIMBAI Valley people lies in the settlement of the fertile areas of the RAMU Valley. Mr. Kraehenbuhl mentions that the GAINJ people have land holdings in this area, and that they have commenced construction of an airstrip at

PATROL DIARY.- PJ. KRAEHNBUHL P/O

- 25/11/68; Patrol departed Simbai 1030 hours. Arrived at KINIMBONG Village 1530 hours after a very easy walk, passing through KAKOPI, KOKI, KUMBRUF & BABAIMP Villages. Motor cycle track in excellent condition. Talks with local headmen. Slept night at KINIMBONG.
- 26/11/68; Census revision of both KINIMBONG & TEMBIUMP Villages from 0710 hours to 1750 hours. Balanced figures until 2230 hours. Spent night at KINIMBONG.
- 27/11/68; Up at 0600 hours and conducted village inspection. Gave talks to assembly. Departed KINIMBONG at 1130 hours arriving at TSEMBAGA 1215 hours after easy walk on a good track. Census revision started at 1430 hours but postponed at 1615 hours due to heavy rain. Spent night at Tsembaga.
- 28/11/68; Census resumed at 0730 completing same at 1100 hours. Delivered talks to assembled villagers. Onto MONDO arriving there at 1615. Spent night at MONDO.
- 29/11/68; Census revision 0700-1130 hours. Basic Administration, L.G. etc talks delivered to assembly. Village inspection. Departed MONDO 1515 arriving at GAI 1615 hours after an easy walk. Paid off landowners of land "AMBIAP" on behalf of the Administration. Spent night at GAI.
- 30/11/68; Census revision 0700-1230 hours. Good attendance as in all other villages visited so far. Village inspection. Delivered talks re L.G., basic administration, health etc. Forestry officer also gave talks. Heard one complaint. Spent night at GAI.
- 1/12/68; Departed GAI at 0800 hours arriving after an easy walk at NIMBRA one hour later. Census revision conducted and likewise with village inspection. Talks given. Spent night at NIMBRA.
- 2/12/68; Onto SANGAMP at 0745 arriving there at 0850 hours. Track good. Village inspection. Census revised. Delivered talks. Spent night at SANGAMP.
- 3/12/68; Departed SANGAMP at 0730 arriving at GUNTS at 0915 after a fairly arduous walk. Met American anthropologists, Marek & Allison Jablonko, and had lunch with them. Census revised during afternoon. Forest officer and myself delivered talks to assembly. Village inspection. Spent night at GUNTS.
- 4/12/68; Heard two complaints then departed for FOGAIKUMPF at 1010 arriving there at 1120 after a fairly hard walk. Census revised - increase of 45, mainly due to mass migration of one clan from the SINGIAN area. Delivered talks to villagers and then conducted village inspection. Spent night at FOGAIKUMPF.
- 5/12/68; Departed FOGAIKUMPF at 0830 arriving at SINGINAI at 1200 hours after a very difficult descent to the RIGON river and thence up the other side to the village proper. Census revised 1500-1700 hours. Village inspection. Witnessed "KANANT" ceremony, (Mareng version of the Shimbu custom of "KARIM LEK"), during the night. Spent night at SINGINAI.
- 6/12/68; Up at 0700 to give talks to assembled villagers. Forestry officer also gave talks. Departed for BANK at 1000 hours. Crossed swollen SIMBAI river at 1100 hours thence one hour further up the steep incline to the haus kiap. Census revised from 1320-1845 hours. Here received news of D.D.A. Director's impending visit to Simbai the following Thursday. 2000-2200hrs talks given to villagers. Village inspection. Slept night BANK.
- 7/12/68; Departed BANK at 0730 hours going non-stop through GONGRAU, MIAMI, KAMPANYING & KUIB arriving at SIMBAI at 1400 hours.

***END REASE ONE OF PATROL

PATROL DIARY - Continued

- 14/12/68; Departed Simbai 1000 hrs on motorcycle, leaving same at MIAMI village at 1230 hrs. Thence further 3½ hours walking through driving rain to TSUNGUP. Spent night at TSUNGUP.
- 15/12/68; Census revision 0700-1630 hrs. Village inspection. Two complaint heard. Visited Anglican mission establishment at TSUNGUP. Spent night at TSUNGUP.
- 16/12/68; Up at 0700 and delivered talks to assembly. Departed at 0930 arriving at AMBISIBA at 1035. Track in bad condition. Census revision 1230-1630. Rain interrupting work on several occasions. Slept night at AMBISIBA.
- 17/12/68; Gave talks to assembled villagers from 0730-0930 hrs. Departed AMBISIBA at 0930 arriving at TUNGAGA at 1045 hrs. Census revision from 1100-1350 hrs. Village inspection and talks given. Slept night at TUNGAGA.
- 18/12/68; Departed TUNGAGA at 0900 hrs, arriving at KOMARAGA 0940 hrs. Track in bad condition. Census revision of both KOMARAGA & MANYINBAI peoples 1030-1540 hrs. Basic admin., L.G. etc talks delivered. Slept night at KOMARAGA.
- 19/12/68; Departed ~~TUNGAGA~~ KOMARAGA at 0730 arriving at KUAK 0815. Census revision completed one hour later. Delivered talks. From here to AINGDAI arriving at 1200 hrs. Track fair. Village inspection conducted. Census revision from 1300-1720. Gave talks to assembly. Heard one dispute. Slept night at AINGDAI.
- 20/12/68; Departed AINGDAI at 0830 hrs arriving KANAINJ at 1020 hrs. Track good. Census revised from 1100 to 1830 hrs. Increase of 106 due to mass migration in from AIGRAM area. Village and aid post inspection. Talks given to assembled group. Heard one local court. Had talks with Anglican Mission evangelist. Spent night at KANAINJ.
- 21/12/68; Away at 0700 hrs passing through TINAM, ARUNK, KANDUM, the latter at 1255 hrs. Thence 1½ hrs further to KAMPANYING, picked up motorcycle and dove to Simbai arriving at 1440 hrs. Carriers paid at 1850 hrs.

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

P. J. Kraehenbuhl
P.J. KRAEHEHNBUEHL P/O

A R E A S T U D Y

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17

INTRODUCTION.

The area surveyed during this patrol embraces only the MARENG and GAINJ Census Divisions. The total area encompassed in these two areas is some 170 square miles.

MARENG CENSUS DIVISION.

This census division comprises part of the Simbai River valley, starting at KINIMBONG village some 16 miles S.E. of the patrol post, extending along the Simbai River and being flanked by the Bismarck and Schrader mountains for approximately a distance of 15 miles.

GAINJ CENSUS DIVISION.

Is situated in the south-eastern part of the Simbai administrative area. This division lies on the Schrader side of the Simbai River and extends to just past the main head-waters of the Tagui River.

The topography of these areas can best be described as typically highland country. Villages in the Mareng and Gainj areas are at altitudes ranging from 4500 to just under 3000 feet, and are overshadowed by steep peaks rising to 7000 feet.

Seasonal patterns in these areas are mostly the same as in other highland districts. The wet season begins in October extending through to March, whereupon the dry season commences. The wettest months are December and January. Hereunder is a tabulated list of rainfall registrations since 1959.

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
1959	1665	1877	1091	1546	533	468	382	525	1014	657	815	639	112.32
1960	2126	2019	1295	1134	672	632	251	488	605	1421	844	1764	132.51
1961	1556	810	789	1454	914	498	267	1355	1034	761	968	646	110.52
1962	731	1528	1150	1649	869	171	1297	612	871	685	1049	1987	125.99
1963	388	413	1312	1190	457	681	354	906	1713	1304	1324	913	110.55
1964	2413	1728	2384	834	849	133	301	837	771	566	1257	769	125.69
1965	1313	1802	1818	1052	785	887	217	222	986	615	1271	1901	128.69
1966	1825	1978	1845	693	1054	708	321	502	896	985	1084	1678	135.59
1967	1873	2000	1394	870	927	279	529	525	650	1318	870	1388	126.21
1968	2068	1507	1011	894	665	465	346	737	470	857	1774	1597	123.91

Average annual rainfall over the last ten years is 123.20"

Vegetation consists of dense bush forest in the higher altitudes, and secondary growth and tracts of kunai grass, tall-tale mark of land previously utilised for gardening, on the lower slopes.

Continued...../

(2)

(b) Simbai patrol post lies about 100 miles by air, due west of Madang. Access to Simbai is gained by air only or to Aiome patrol post by air thence two days overland by foot.

(c) Government officers first visited these areas in the early fifties. During 1952, J. Worcester, Patrol Officer-In Charge of Aiome patrol post, patrolling along the Ramu River and Bismarck foothills from the Dumpu area, made initial contact with the Mareng people. Again in 1954, Mr. Worcester conducted another patrol, revisiting most of the Mareng and then traversing into the Gainj area.

Apart from a couple more exploratory patrols into these areas by Aiome patrol officers, it was not until 1958/59, with the establishment of Simbai patrol post itself, that D.D.A. officers actually began the task of consolidating Administration influence and census taking of the entire population. This work can be accredited to patrol officers J.B. Battersby and the late G.B.O'Farrell.

In the same year the patrol post was established, the Anglican Mission, with Father P. Robin in charge, commenced activities, but concentrated his efforts at this stage to people who lived in close proximity to the station.

During the last decade, some ten or more Administration patrols have visited these areas. However, it is only in recent years that these people have come to understand the work and aims of the Administration and to accept the change.

The people themselves are continually showing signs of wanting to progress economically. However, as in other similar parts of the territory, the lack of communications still remains the hindering problem, and to date economic ventures have failed because of this. It is felt now however, that with vehicular roads being opened up in the Simbai areas, that this problem will eventually be solved.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) The Mareng and Gainj areas were censused in November/December 1968. Census of these divisions was first commenced in 1960/61. The Mareng was formerly included in the Simbai C/D and the Gainj was similarly absorbed into the Asai C/D, but since 1968, both areas now constitute separate census divisions. Hereunder are population figures for the past decade.

<u>GAINJ CENSUS DIVISION</u>		<u>MARENG CENSUS DIVISION.</u>	
1960	936	1960	1732
1961	1321	1961	2191
1962	1618	1962	2808
1964	1802	1964	2881
1965	1760	1965	2878
1966/67	1785	1966/67	2867
1968/69	1833	1968/69	2783

Continued/////

The Census recently conducted in these two areas was the first since late 1966. During every previous census as in this one, new names have been recorded and these figures have been included with those showing a natural increase. Of the 18 villages censused, only 8 displayed a natural increase extending from .2 to 1.6%. The remaining 10 villages showed an alarming death rate of between 1 and 16%. Figures revealed that only 18% of all recorded deaths were of children between the ages of one month and fifteen years.

Most of the deaths can be attributed to a seasonal virus which struck these areas in early 1967 and again in March 1968. In the latter part of 1968, medical patrols, including a malaria survey team, have been prominent in these parts in order to ascertain the precise disease or sickness which has been plaguing these people.

Unfortunately no real records are available to indicate the neo-natal mortality rate and this can be attributed to the reluctantness of the people to divulge any information regarding deaths of their new born.

(b) Accessibility to villages in both census divisions is gained only by walking on semi-graded bush tracks. However, a motorcycle road extends 16 miles from Simbai patrol post to the start of the Mareng at Kinimbong village. It is planned to further extend this link from Kinimbong to encompass the greater part of the Mareng.

(c) As a result of enquiries made by the Director of D.D.A., and the House of Assembly member for Middle Ramu, Mr. J.C. McKinnon, one of the main purposes of this patrol was to establish precisely the number of able-bodied males who are absent from their villages as contract labourers on coastal plantations. However, it was difficult to ascertain exactly whether the labourers are employed either inside or outside the district, as the major body of labourers attest to the contract agreement in Madang and from there are sent to various plantations within and outside the district.

Upon completion of his contract, the labourer then receives his deferred wages at the original place of attestation, which usually is Madang. From here, he is then repatriated to his home village. However, many men, having been lured by the lights of the big towns as to say, never return to their home villages but merely abscond and eventually, swell the ranks of the unemployed in the townships instead.

This also has certain drawbacks on the home village scene in that wives and families do not see their husbands for very long periods and where there is a large percentage of absent labourers, then this places an even greater burden on the remaining men to clear bush for gardens, maintain houses, dig drains and fences, and to build roads etc for the rest of the village.

To eliminate this problem is to have all recruited labourers contracted at ~~any~~ either Simbai or Aiome patrol posts only, thus ensuring that upon fulfillment of their contracts, they must be repatriated to the above two stations in order to receive their deferred wages

Continued.....///

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15

It is of note that since November 1968, some 40 labourers have been repatriated to this area, but a further estimated 150 men from the entire Simbai area have been recruited.

Hereunder is a list of the villages visited, showing percentages of the 16-45 able bodied age group who are at present employed as contract labourers. From these statistics, it can be seen that the Gainj people in particular, have been subject to severe recruiting, and I feel it would be sufficient on these figures alone to terminate the activities of recruiters in this area for at least 12 months, during which time an estimated 200 labourers from all the Simbai areas are to be repatriated.

<u>MARENG C/D</u>		<u>GAINJ C/D</u>	
<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>% ABSENT</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>% ABSENT</u>
KINIMBA	15.1	AMBISIBA	16.7
TEMBIUMP	22.3	TUNGAGA	29.1
TSEMBAGA	17.1	MANYINBAI	33.3
MONDO	5.0	KOMARAGA	53.9
GAI	14.9	AINGDAI	23.0
NIMBRA	13.8	KU	47.8
TSANGAMP	13.9	KANAINJ	24.1
GUNTE	6.2		
FOGAIKUMPF	7.4		
SINGINAI	13.7		
BANK	8.5		
<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>32.6</u>

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) Although the Mareng and Gainj are two different languages, the social groupings of both are very similar and can therefore be dealt as one. The only social group is the hamlet or local kin group with exogamous cores composed of between 20 and 80 persons. Some of these groups have independent, well defined territories but more often a pair of traditionally friendly and intermarrying groups live as a residential local unit. The population of such a unit may range from 25 to 130 people.

In nearly all cases two or more of these units are combined to form a census group, with the leader from each unit being a village official, either a luluai or a tultul. Such groupings, which constitute a village, live in scattered hamlets some 2-3 hours walk away from each other and generally do not have a great deal of contact except during visits by Administration patrols, when these people congregate at a central locale where a rest house has been erected.

(b) The functional social unit within the village group is the extended family.

(c) ~~The language patterns of both census divisions are~~ *See*

(c) The language patterns of both census divisions are outlined on the attached sketch map.

(d) Although present relationships between villages appear to be satisfactory, there remains a dormant fear of sorcery or allged sorcery and physical vengeance for murder from neighbouring local kin groups. This attitude is most apparent in the Mareng area where villages still regard their neighbours as traditional enemies, and boundaries are staked with "poison sticks" to discourage any evil or alien person from venturing onto their land.

(e) The only major groups outside and adjacent to these areas are the people of the Ramu valley and the Jimi river people on the other side of the Bismarck Ranges. The Ramu people have had little if any contact with these groups and the relationship here would be that of complete strangers. The Mareng people, however, are of the same language and custom group with their Jimi neighbours and are in constant contact with them. Migrations between and intermarriage between these two areas is very common. Many of the Marengs have property on the Jimi side and visaversa.

D. LEADERSHIP.

As previously mentioned, each local kin group has a leader or "big man", but there are actually no important leaders who exercise or have authority over a number of village groups. However, there are a number of "big men", because of their prowess as distinguished fighters and fight leaders are regarded as more important leaders and have authority over a much wider range of people. These leaders are the men who presumably can activate a much larger number than average of kinship relations, has a large number of kinsfolk to be potential followers and has the obvious skill at arms and displays bravery in conflict. Here as in most New Guinean societies, polygmy and leadership go together. Hereunder are the names of the more important leaders in the Mareng and GAINJ areas.

DJENDUMAI/BANDUKUM. Luluai of Kinimbong village. Respected tribal leader of about 54 years. He is a non-pidgin speaker and has no previous convictions.

BABIWAI/KIMBA. Tultul of Tsembaga village. Aged about 44 years. Real and influential leader in his own area. A non-pidgin speaker and no previous education. Was previously gaol'd for having not brought his sick child to the aid post, after being ordered to dom so by the aid post orderly.

WALAI/TOBA. Luluai of Bank village. Aged about 38 years. Received only a smattering of education from a Lutheran Mission in Madang. A most influential and respected man throughout the Mareng, Gainj and Simbai areas, he being fluent in all three languages, exclusive of Pidgin english. Was a candidate for the 1968 House of Assembly elections and polled extremely well in the abovementioned areas. Is currently employed by D.D.A. as a patrol interpreter. Highly regarded as a political leader and prospective President of the Simbai Local Govt. Council.

Continued..////

(f) There are no people in the area who have received higher education.

Continued..////

(4)

.....6

YUKUMP/MARI. Luluai of Komaraga village. Aged 53 years. Traditional fight leader. No previous convictions and a non-pidgin speaker.

BOM/NYIMBIN. Tultul of Kanainj village. Aged 45 years. Has spent two years on a coastal plantation and is a pidgin speaker. Real and respected leader in his area. No prior education or convictions.

The traditional pattern of leadership has not changed since the advent of the Administration influence, and although leadership may be hereditary, it is not only the position that he inherits from his parents, but the ability through his own social and economic efforts in organizing feasts and exchanges on ceremonial occasions, and by contributing substantially to other people's marriage payments and ceremonial occasions, does he become important.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Generally areas of land are owned by the extended family or kinship group as a whole and may be used either for gardening or hunting purposes. When virgin bush is cleared by a member of a group for gardening purposes, then he becomes the sole owner to that piece of land.

(b) Apart from the Anglican Mission leased land at Simbai and at Gai, the only other two Administration leased blocks are held by Mr. J.C. McKinnon M.H.A., and Mr. J. Perkins.

(c) There is no cash cropping carried out in the Gainj and Mareng areas.

F. LITERACY.

(a) All schools in the area are run by the Anglican Mission. Hereunder are the details of those schools showing staff and pupil numbers.

GAI VILLAGE - 2 Indigenous teachers.			
	Male	Female	Total
Prep	- 16	2	18
St.1	- 12	1	13
KANAINJ VILLAGE - 2 Indigenous teachers.			
St.1	- 18	4	22

(b) The survey showed that there are no adults literate in English and the percentage of pidgin speakers in the 16-45 age group is approximately 4%, comprised wholly and solely of males who have been previously employed on coastal plantations.

(c) There are 10 people in the area who have received higher education.

Continued/////

(d) There are six students receiving higher education at Popondetta, but none receiving same in Australia.

(e) There are no people in the area surveyed who show any interest in newspapers, bulletins or radio.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) There are three traditional kinds of housing present in the GAINJ and MARENG areas. The more common dwelling is turtle-shaped, being entirely thatched with pandanus leaves. There are the small mushroom shaped houses of thatched kunai roofs, and with sides of pitpit blind of of thatched pandanus, depending on the availability of either material on hand. The last type of housing seen in these areas can only be described as "humpies" or mere shelters. These are more commonly noticed in garden areas. They are built of any available material, having pitched roofs and open sides.

Toilet facilities are practically non-existent although there is a slight trend now for the people to live in a close village community, and in some places, latrines have been constructed.

The only European artefacts being used are steel axes, knives, shovels and occasionally, cooking pots. However, most food is still prepared in earthen ovens.

(b) The staple diet of the people is taro, yams and sweet potato in that order of preference. Other subsidiary foods include bananas, sugar cane, pitpit tubers, pumpkin, corn, cucumbers and to a lesser degree European potatoes and tomatoes.

(c) Such organisations as Scouts, guides or Red cross are non-existent.

H. MISSIONS.

(a) At present, the only operative mission in the area is the Anglican Mission, which was established during 1959. However, the Lutheran Mission, from the Jimi area, has only recently commenced activities in the Gunts-Fogaikumpf area. Although there were no Lutheran missionaries present there at the time of the patrol, I was able to find out from the people that a school and ~~church~~ church are planned for the area. It is apparent that the people here have welcomed the prospect of the Lutherans establishing themselves there.

Due to the primitiveness of the people, very few can be classed as ardent followers of the Anglican faith. Even in the villages where schools have been set up, the mission does appear to have only minimal influence over the people.

(b) The two main services provided by the Anglicans are schools and aid posts.

(c) Although the native population are still maintaining their own customs pertaining to religion and superstitions, it is nevertheless felt that the people still want the Mission to remain among them.

(6)

I. NON-INDIGINESE.

(a) There are no plantations, factories or other commercial establishments in the area.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Roads. ~~Fix~~ This section has already been dealt with under Section B (b).

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There are no operational airstrips in the Mareng and Gainj areas. However, there is an airstrip currently being constructed at Forega which is situated on GAINJ land on the Ramu flats. The airstrip itself is sited in a large kupaï expanse at an altitude of about 400 feet above sea level. When operational, the airstrip will be 2500-3000 feet long and will be able to accommodate aircraft up to and including category "B". The airstrip will serve the Asai, Gainj and Mareng peoples of the proposed resettlement ~~in~~ scheme in this area.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

(a) To date Simbai has not produced any artisans or tradesmen whatsoever.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a). As previously stated, the Gainj and Mareng areas have been subject to Administration influence for a few years only, and there are still small pockets of people who are very vague as to the aims of the Administration and only know the patrol officer as their Government. However, the bulk of the population appear to have a basic understanding of the House of Assembly, Port Moresby etc, even though they have never seen Port Moresby or for that matter, ever seen the sea.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) There are no economic trees in the area, although coffee was tried and did extremely well, but owing to the unstable market the venture was dropped.

(b), (c) and (d) Not applicable.

(e) Plantation labour only, provides the people with an income and it is estimated that about 1000 dollars would come into the area from this source.

(f) and (g) Not applicable.

(h) A Commonwealth Bank Agency was commenced in 1965 and to date, only eleven accounts from these two areas have been opened. A total of 70 dollars has been deposited.

(i) From the above information, it would appear that the total annual income for the area would be approximately 1100 dollars.

(j) The annual per capita income for the area would then be approximately 25 cents.

continued,,

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Owing to the rugged terrain of the country, it is difficult to assess the area of arable land. The soil throughout the area is poor, having only a veneer of top soil covering. There are no real large areas of land available for the planting of permanent tree crops, except on the Ramu flats (viz J.(c)), where there are huge, flat expanses of fertile land.

(b) Market gardening could be established as an economic venture, but to ensure success, communications have to be greatly improved in this area.

(c) Apart from recruitment of labourers for coastal plantations, the only other avenue for wage labour is the employment of men for roadwork and for projects on the Simbai station.

(d) Coffee has proved that it will flourish in these areas, but the market has discouraged any further planting. Similarly other cash crops have failed and because of the difficulty in transporting produce to a market.

(e) The people of the Gainj and Mareng areas have shown great interest in projects that the Administration has put to them in the past. The people are generally hard working and are desirous of progressing, and if opportunities arise whereby they might increase their cash income, then they would not hesitate to grasp this chance.

O. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(a) Accommodation, in the form of native material rest houses, is available at all villages visited. All rest houses were in good condition when visited by the patrol.

(b) Medical outstations are to be found at Gai, Kinimbong, Tsungup and Kanainj, the latter three being Administration Aid Posts. A new Admin. aid post is presently under construction at Gunts village, which, when completed, shall serve the people from Gunts, Fogaikumpf, Tsangamp and Singinai villages.

P. ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) A general attitude of obtaining a Local Government Council was expressed by all villages visited, and in particular, the Mareng people, many of whom have seen the Jimi Council in operation and have witnessed the benefits derived from being incorporated in a L.G.C.

Ward boundaries and an area study were submitted in early 1963 to the Director for approval.

Attached is a map showing the area surveyed.

P.J. Kraehenbuhl
P.J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI)

(4)

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL.

(a) Local Government.

(1) As previously outlined in the Area Study, the people of the Mareng and Gainj want a Local Govt. Council.

(b) Local Government Councillors.

(2) Councillors from the Jimi L.G.C often visit their Mareng neighbours, and this has also assisted in educating the people about the work of Councils.

(c) House of Assembly.

(3) As stated in the Area study, most people seem to have a basic understanding of the House of Assembly and what it stands for.

(d) House of Assembly Members.

(4) Most people in the area patrolled do have an understanding as to the work done by Members of HOA. However, right throughout both areas visited, a feeling of dissatisfaction for their Member, Mr. J.C. McKinnon, was openly expressed. The people are annoyed that Mr. McKinnon does not visit them or even inform them of what is going on in the H.O.A. The people stated that Mr. McKinnon was too busy with his many business interests to see them.

Many villages said that at the next H.O.A. Elections, they are going to elect one of their own people into the House. He will be a person who understands their problems and who can speak to them in their own language.

A point of interest is that during the last H.O.A. Elections, both these areas voted solely for the local Mareng candidate, Walai-Toba.

(e) Political education. As in the Area Study.

B. ECONOMIC.

(a) General Rural Development.

(1) There is no such development being currently carried out in both densus divisions. However, it is planned to improve roads in the areas to at least motorcycle standard.

(b) Activities of Development Departments.

(1) ~~DISEX~~
D.L.S.F. is the only department that has been in both areas. Most villages have fish ponds, which have been stocked with Golden Carp. The project was initiated to provide the people with a source of protein, and to date has been moderately successful.

(2) A Forestry Assistant accompanied the patrol, and as a result of this it is intended to establish a nursery at Kinimbong village. Casuarinas, eucalyptus and pine species will be available to the Mareng upon completion of the nursery.

(c) Processing and Marketing. There is no cash cropping or marketing being undertaken in the Gainj and Mareng. However, the people are only too willing to try anything to better their cash income from any economic venture.

Continued////////

C. SOCIAL:(a) Education and Health.

(1) There are only two schools in the area patrolled, and both of these are run by the Anglican Mission. They are at Gai and Kanainj villages. A further Anglican school has just been opened at Kinimbong village this year. The Lutherans intend to establish a school at Gunts, and this proposal has been welcomed by the people in that area.

(2) Generally speaking, the people themselves are not over interested in education and in some places, have actually stopped their children from going to school, and instead, to assist in garden and other village work.

(3) There are three aid posts in the area and a ~~fourth~~ fourth is presently under construction at Gunts. Three of the four aid posts are Administration, the fourth is run by the Angliwan Mission. All aid posts were inspected by me, and found to be in good order. With the exception of Kanainj Admin. aid post, the remainder are not getting the full co-operation of the people, in bringing their sick to the aid posts for treatment. This is mainly due to the fact that ~~many~~ people detest the taste of certain of the medicines, i.e. "kus marasin" or Cough Elixir, and secondly, many people ~~still~~ still prefer to use their own magic to cure illness.

(b) Law and Order.

(1) There were six minor disputes heard during the course of the patrol. Of these, five concerned the usual trouble of pigs breaking into and destroying gardens, the owners of the gardens demanding compensation for damage done from the owners of the pigs. All five were settled arbitrarily. The sixth dispute involved a long outstanding debt, which was, before me, honoured by the debtor to the complainant. One Local Court case was heard at Kanainj village. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to three months gaol for having behaved in a threatening manner towards another person.

(2) Generally, very few court cases are brought to Simbai from these two areas, mainly because of the long and arduous walk involved in bringing such complaints to Simbai. Many small disputes are being dealt with at the village level by the Luluais and Tultuls. However, any serious crime, as in a double murder at Tembiump in August 1968, is brought into Simbai immediately. It is felt that the people have now a genuine respect for law and order and this is shown by the substantial reduction of the crime rate in both areas over the last two years.

(c) Missions

(1) As previously mentioned, the Anglican Mission have been in these areas for some 8-10 years. It was learnt that where churches and schools have been set up in villages, very few of the people even attend services. This can be attributed to the fact that these people still cling very strongly to their customs regarding religion and superstitions.

(d) Cult and Unrest.

(1) There was no evidence of cult or unrest found in these two areas.

U

(e) Community Education.

There are no such schemes in the area patrolled.

(f) Youth Activities.

The only youth activities seen in the area were football matches between school pupils at the Mission schools.

P. J. Kraehenbuhl

P.J.Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C SIMBAI).

SCHRA DER

KEREVEN

MURIKI

YAMBUNGLIN

ASAI

YOMNIGI

KURLMDEK

KANDUM AI

RAN

SIMBAI
PATROL
POST

GABAN

MINDIRUP
CK.

KUIB

KAMP

MUGUNT

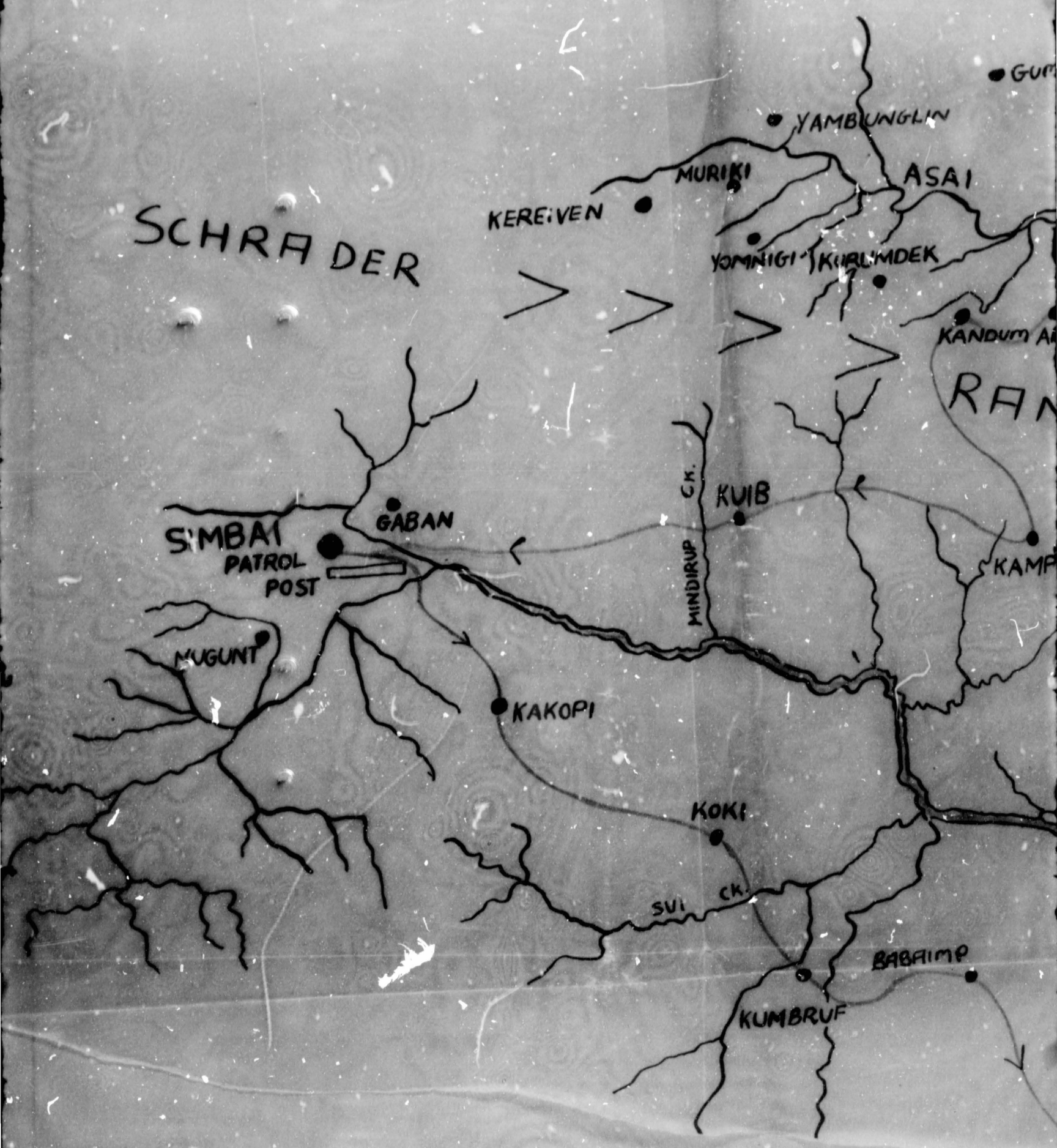
KAKOPI

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BABAIMP

KUMBRUF





To RAMU RVR.

● GUMBENDOL

GLIN

ASAI

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KARAP GIRINGIRI

AITYAU

GALAI

KANDUM ARUNK

TINAM

AIGRAM

RANGES

KANAINJ

WARD 22

KAMPANYING

MIAMI

KUAK

KOMARA

SIMBAI

GONGRAU

RIVER

TSUNGUP

TEMBIUMP

WARD 21

BANK

BRIMP

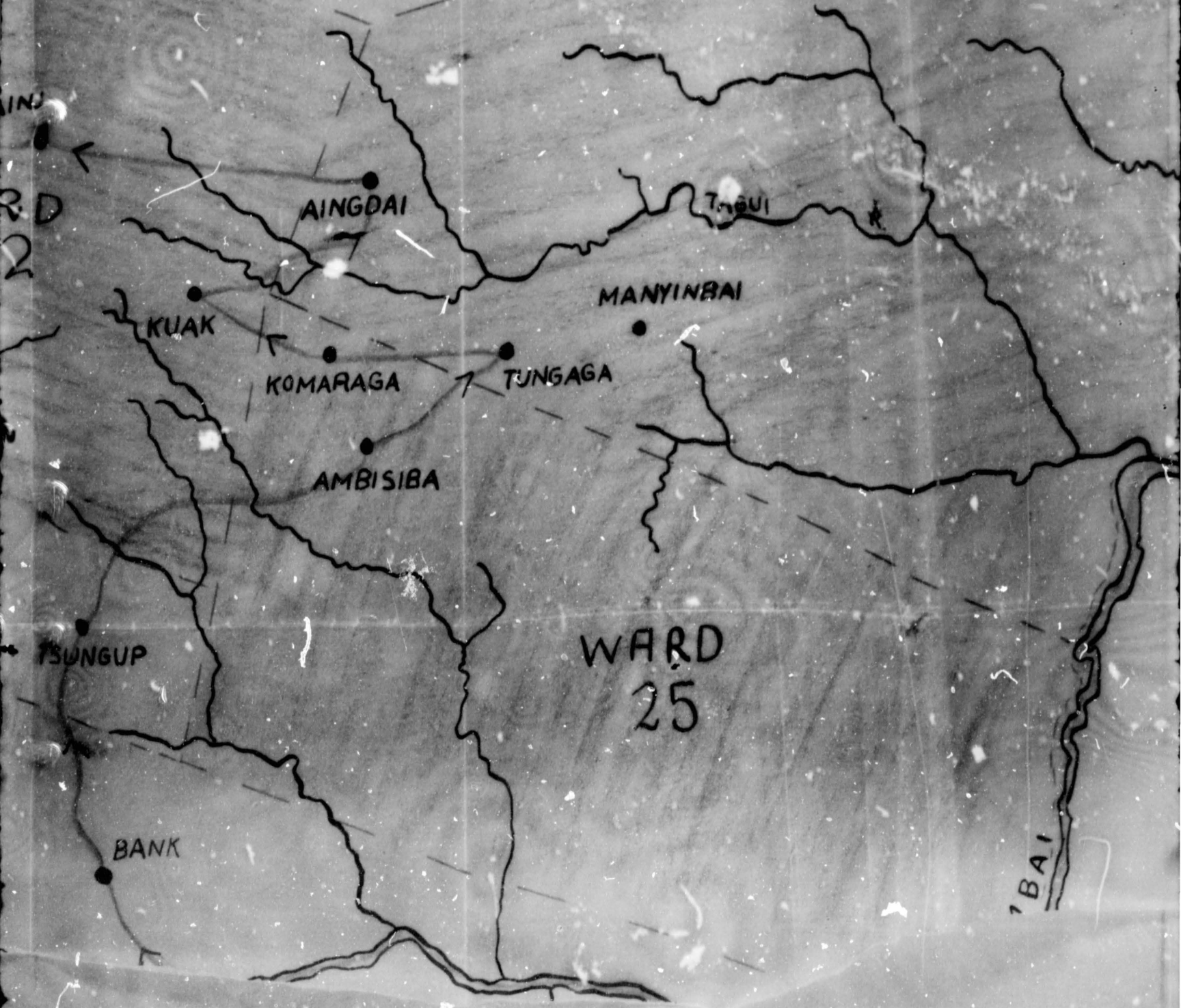
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TO RAMU RVR
↑

RIVER

IGUI

MANYINBAI

TUNGAGA

WARD
25

BAI



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... **SIMBAI PATROL No. 3/68-69**

Subdistrict..... **RAMU**

District..... **MADANG**

Type of Patrol..... **ROUTINE**

Patrol Conducted by..... **P.J. KRAEHEBUHL P/O**

Area Patrolled
(Council and/or
Census Division/s.)..... **ASAI, KAIRONK AND SIMBAI CENSUS DIVISIONS.
NON-COUNCIL AREA**

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST. 1/C GEGUA 1010

CONST. 1/C SANO'O 1508

CONST. YEMIUKARA 1431

Duration of Patrol—from **17 2 69** To **3 3 69**

No. of Days **28** **16 3 69** **19/3/69** **26/3/69 to 3/4/69**

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... **House Of Assembly Elections Feb. 1968**

Date..... **Feb 1968** Duration..... **Two weeks**

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... **(1) Routine census
(2) Political education etc
(3) To assess the number of able-bodied males absent
from their villages as contract labourers**

* **Sketch map attached.**

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... **11,312.**

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

2715/1969

E. D. Smith
District Commissioner. *EDS*

Ma Shway
2715

20/6/69

67-7-29

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

22nd September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL NO. SIMBAI 3/68-69

Your reference 67-2-9 of 27th May, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. P. Kraehenbuhl, Patrol Officer to ASAI, KAIRONK and SIMBAI Census Divisions.
3. The Department of Labour has advised that at present there is no intention to extend the Highland Labour Scheme into the SIMBAI or any other new area.
4. The establishment of a Local Government Council in the Simbai area will depend on staff availability and priorities.
5. A good report of an effective patrol. Mr. Kraehenbuhl has done well.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c. Mr. P. Kraehenbuhl,
Patrol Officer, Patrol Post,
SIMBAI Madang District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

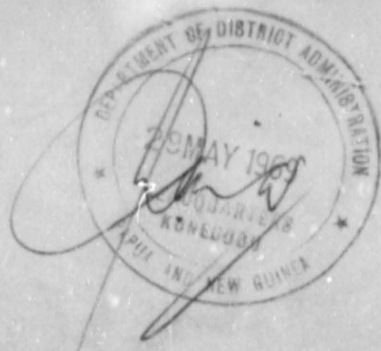


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

69.7.29

19

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-2-9
If calling ask for RCB:JS
Mr.



Department of District Administration.

MADANG.

27th May, 1969.

The Director,
Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

SIMBAI PATROL NO. 3 - 68/69

Please find attached two copies of Simbai Patrol Report No. 3 - 68/69 submitted by Mr. P. Kraehenbuhl Patrol Officer.

The patrol was conducted into the Asai, Kaironk and Simbai Census Divisions of the Ramu Sub-District.

There are no Assistant District Commissioner's comments as the Assistant District Commissioner, Ramu posting was vacant at the time of submission of the patrol report.

The people of these census divisions are still considered relatively primitive although many of them go out to work in other parts of New Guinea. Their lack of adequate communication with the "outside" is responsible for this situation and roads appear to be the only answer at the present stage. As will be seen from the reports work is progressing steadily on the road towards into the Western Highlands and the road to the Ramu. However, it will be some time yet before these roads are completed to a reasonable standard.

With regard to the over-recruitment in the Simbai area you are referred again to recommendations made by this office to institute a Highlands Labour Scheme in the Simbai area. I refer to my 67-2-9/58-1-1 of 11th April, 1969 with attachments and your reply memo 53-1-7 of 15th April, 1969. Has the Secretary, Department of Labour come to any decision on this matter as yet?

The population continues to increase except for the Asai census division. Medical teams have apparently visited the Asai area to study the situation, however, they do not appear to have come up with a solution to the problem.

A Local Government Council is to be established in the Simbai area in the coming financial year and it is quite probable that more demands will be made on the Administration to establish schools and improve medical facilities in the council area. At the present time the Anglican Mission do most of the work in these fields.

A good patrol.

E.V. Smith
(E.V. SMITH)
a/District Commissioner.

Att.

*Checked above
no indication of
whether Mrs. W.
any other ans.
(C.R.S.)*

*Re-establishment of
Council is heavily
dependent on
staff availability*

(18)

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION.

The area recently surveyed embraces the three main census divisions of the Simbai administrative area, they being the Simbai, Asai and Kaironk respectively. The total area of these three divisions is approximately 800 square miles.

SIMBAI CENSUS DIVISION.

This census division comprises that area on the immediate sides of the Simbai river, starting at that rivers head some two miles above the patrol post and extending approximately 15 miles downstream to Kinimbong village. The northern side of the river forms part of the main Schrader range, whilst the southern flank comprises the Bismarck range.

ASAI CENSUS DIVISION.

This census division is that area located in the headwaters of the Asai river, and including the population on the immediate slopes of that river for a downstream distance of approximately ten miles. The Asai river itself runs down the northern slopes of the Schrader range, thence flowing some 20 miles before emptying out into the Ramu river.

KAIRONK CENSUS DIVISION.

The Kaironk river rises at the Simbai divide, (6400 ft.a/s) then descends, winding its course some 20 miles before spewing out into the Jimi river. The population contained in this river valley comprise this census division.

The topography of these areas can be classed as being "typically highland". The three river valleys themselves have similar altitudes (4000-5500) and are bounded on either side by steep mountains rising to nearly 9000 ft.

Seasonal patterns in these areas are again similar to those of other highland districts. The wet season begins in October, extending through to March, whereupon the dry season commences. The wettest months are December and January. Hereunder is a tabulated list of rainfall registrations recorded at Simbai for the last Decade.

YEAR	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	TOTAL
1959	1665	1877	1091	1546	533	468	382	525	1014	687	815	639	112.32
1960	2126	2019	1295	1134	672	632	251	488	605	1421	844	1764	132.51
1961	1556	810	789	1454	914	498	267	1355	1034	761	968	646	110.52
1962	731	1528	1150	1640	869	171	1297	612	871	685	1049	1987	125.99
1963	388	413	1312	1190	457	681	354	906	1713	1304	1324	913	110.55
1964	2413	1728	2384	834	849	133	301	837	771	566	1257	769	125.69
1965	1313	1802	1818	1052	785	887	217	222	986	615	1271	1901	128.69
1966	1825	1978	1845	693	1054	708	321	502	896	985	1084	1678	135.69
1967	1873	2000	1394	870	927	279	529	525	650	1318	870	1388	126.21
1968	2068	1507	1011	894	665	465	346	737	470	857	1774	1597	123.91

Average annual rainfall for the ten years was calculated at 123.20 inches.

In the 6-9000ft altitude, vegetation consists solely of dense bush forest. Below that altitude are secondary growth and tracts of kunai grass, the latter being a tell tale indication of land previously utilised for gardening purposes.

(b) Simbai patrol post lies about 100 air miles due west of Madang. Access to Simbai is gained by air only, or to Aiome patrol post by air, thence two days overland by foot.

(c) The three census divisions were first visited by government officers during the early fifties. Among the first officers to visit the Simbai people was Mr. J. Jordan P/O. In 1952, he set out from Aiome patrol post, and visited part of the Asai and a major part of the Simbai. A further exploratory patrol by the same officer in the following year, encompassed all the Simbai and Asai areas. The Kairouk valley, then administered to by the Western Highlands District, was first contacted by Mr. P.V. Robb from Mt. Hagen, in 1954.

Although the initial exploratory work was carried out by the pre-mentioned officers, it was not until 1958/59, with the establishment of Simbai Patrol Post itself, that D.D.A. officers began the task of consolidating Administration influence and the census taking of the entire population. This work can be accredited to patrol officers, J.B. Battersby and the late G.B. O'Farrell.

Immediately after the patrol post was established, the Anglican Mission, headed by Father P. Robin, commenced activities, but concentrated his efforts at this stage to people who were living in close proximity to the station.

Apart from government officers, the only private individual who had any early contact with the people was Mr. J.C. McKinnon, M.H.A., who began prospecting for gold at Kumbruf village in 1954.

During the last decade, some ten or more Government patrols have visited these areas. However, it is only in recent years that these people have come to understand the work and aims of the administration and to accept the change.

The people themselves are continually showing signs of wanting to progress economically. However, as in other parts of the territory, the lack of communications still remains the hindering problem and to date economic ventures have been stifled because of this. It is felt, however, that with vehicular roads currently being constructed in the Simbai areas, that this problem will eventually be solved.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS.

(a) Census revision of all three census divisions was carried out during February, March and April 1969. The last census conducted in these areas was in 1966 and in some villages, 1965. The Mareng area was formerly included in the Simbai C/D, but now constitutes a separate census division of its own. Likewise with the Gainj area, which has now been diledted from the Asai C/D.

Because of the close proximity to Aiome Patrol Post, the villages of Apinam, Golmante, Kasinagai, Togum and Mombasap, formerly included in the Asai C/D, have now been absorbed into that station's administrative boundary.

.....Continued

POPULATION Continued.

During every census as in this one, new names have been recorded and these have been included with those showing migrations in. Hereunder are population statistics for the three census divisions for the previous ten years.

	<u>KAIRONK</u>	<u>ASAI</u>	<u>SIMBAI</u>
1960	2028	-	2516
1961	3040	2391	2938
1962	-	2727	-
1963	-	-	3399
1964	3806	3149	3441
1965	-	-	3793
1966	3904	3102	3966
1969	4261	2904	4147

From the attached census population registers, it can be seen that the populations in the Simbai and Kaironk census divisions are thriving. In the Kaironk, there is an overall natural increase of 2.74%, and in the Simbai, 1.03%.

Although exactly half of the Asai villages showed a natural increase of between .1 and 2.1%, the other half registered a natural decrease ranging between .2 and 3.6%. The overall average showed a decrease of .27%. This decrease came from those villages situated in the lower Asai (2500-3500ft). The people in this area frequent the areas around Aiome for hunting etc and many contract malaria and die as a result.

Most deaths in all three areas were caused by a seasonal virus, presumably influenza, which strikes all areas during the wet season. In the latter part of 1968, medical teams, including a malaria survey unit, have been prominent in these parts in order to ascertain the precise disease or sickness which has been plaguing these people. Figures revealed that 19.4% of all deaths recorded were of children between the ages of one month and 15 years.

Unfortunately, no real records are available to indicate the neo-mortality (neo-natal) rate and this can be attributed to the reluctance of the people to divulge any information regarding the deaths of their new born.

In most areas visited and in particular the Asai C/D, the population is still settling down. Mass migrations of clans from one village to another are not uncommon in this region. The reason given for this is that during the pre-government era, the people were in constant tribal warfare with their neighbours, and thus weaker clans were driven from their land by their enemies. Now that such fighting has ceased, these people are drifting back to claim their rightful land.

At Gumbendol village, in the lower Asai, some 82 people have migrated to Anyingoin village, which is administered to by Aiome P.P. Anyingoin and Gumbendol, being of the same clan grouping, and because the major part of the clan is resident at the first, the remainder at Gumbendol had decided to migrate there.

Continued..

Gumbendol now has a population of 97, and this village together with nearby Kuiberau (pop. 58) will be merged together as one village on the next census patrol.

Similarly, Karap and MUNDUNGOI were initially separate villages with separate village books. However, both village populations were found to be severely depleted by many deaths and migrations out, that it was necessary to merge both these villages under the one book, Karap. The total population of this merger is 99.

(b) Accessibility to all villages in the Kaironk C/D is gained by motorcycle. Similarly with the Simbai C/D, except for the stretch between Miami and Tsungup. A motorcycle road links Simbai to Kandum village, but from thereon the remainder of the Asai C/D can only be traversed by foot on semi-graded tracks.

(c) As a result of enquiries made by the Director of D.D.A. and by the member for Middle-Ramu Open, Mr. J.C. McKinnon, one of the main aims of this patrol was to assess accurately the number of able-bodied males who are absent from their villages as contract agreement workers. However, it was difficult to ascertain exactly whether the labourers are employed either inside or outside the district, as the major body of labourers attest to the contract agreement in Madang, whence they are posted to various plantations all over New Guinea.

As one can see from the following statistics, all three census divisions have been subjected to severe over-recruiting. These figures would have been even more impressive had it not been for the repatriation of 180 labourers immediately prior to my patrolling these areas. These figures represent 747 A/B males absent employed from their villages or 28.8% of all the A/B males in the three census divisions.

Apart from disrupting the normal village scene in that wives and families do not see their husbands for prolonged periods, such over-recruitment places an even greater burden upon the shoulders of the remaining men to clear bush for gardens, maintain houses, construct drains fences etc for the rest of the village.

Gauging from these figures, then it would appear essential that a system should be introduced, whereby such over-recruitment could be controlled. The instituting of a highlands labour scheme would serve this purpose.

<u>ASAI</u>		<u>SIMBAI</u>		<u>KAIRONK</u>	
	% Absent		%		
KANDUM	- 41.1	GONGRAU	- 36.0	SALEMP	- 23.2
KURUMDEK	- 24.8	MIAMI	- 39.5	SANGUVAK	- 33.1
YOMNIGI	- 18.9	KAMPANYING	- 40.6	LINONK	- 14.6
MURIKI	- 33.0	KUIE	- 25.9	WOMUK	- 22.1
KAREIVEN	- 38.2	GABUN	- 34.6	BILUM	- 23.4
YAMBUNGLIN	- 32.9	NUGUNT	- 33.7	ARENAMP	- 14.2
GUMBENDOL	- 43.3	BABAIMP	- 32.8	WOWO	- 9.9
KUIBERAU	- 30.7	KUMBRUF	- 24.5	KAIRONK	- 25.9
GIRINGIRI	- 38.9	KOKI	- 25.9	FUNGOI	- 37.7
KARAP	- 25.8	KAKOPI	- 19.9	ARAPAN	- 23.4
GALAI	- 34.1	TSUNGUP	- 28.6	FUNDUM	- 24.6
AIGRAM	- 31.8				
TINAM	- 30.0				
ARUNK	- 29.6				

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

Within the Kaironk C/D, there are two languages. The major language Karam, extends to Ainonk village. The villages of Salemp, Sanguvak, Wowo, and Arenamp are of the Korbon language group. Karam is also the language spoken in the Simbai and Asai C/D's, but with dialectical differences.

The social groupings of all three census divisions are almost identical and can therefore be dealt with as one.

The only social group is the hamlet of local kin group, with exogamous cores composed of from roughly 25-100 persons. In quite a few cases, however, marriage within this kin group has been observed, thus a small measure of in-breeding has occurred. Generally, these groups have independent and well defined territories, but more often a pair or more of traditionally friendly and intermarrying clans or groups will live as a residential local unit. Thus the population of this unit may range between 50 to 200 or more persons.

In nearly all cases, two or three of these units are combined to form a census group, with a leader from each unit being appointed either a village luluai or tultul. These clans or kin groups which form a "village", live scattered around the mountains some 2-3 hours walk away from each other and generally do not have a great deal of contact with one another. During visits by government patrols, these people congregate at a central point, where a rest house has been constructed.

(b) The functional social unit within the village is the extended family.

(c) The language patterns of the three census divisions are outlined on the attached sketch map.

(d) Present relationships between villages are satisfactory. There is, however, a very real and open fear of sorcery present in all villages. In some areas, particularly the Asai where a considerable number of deaths has occurred during the last two years, this factor is more pronounced. The people here, having no satisfactory explanation for the deaths of their kinsfolk, openly blame rival clans for having caused these deaths by sorcery and witchcraft.

The last big tribal fights in the three areas occurred during the middle and late fifties and by no means have they been forgotten. Immediately after those battles, the patrol post was established, bringing with it peace, law and order etc, and as a result, those villages who had been on the losing side of a tribal war at this time, were unable to carry out the customary pay back killing to their enemies. Although the people, realising that they will never again be able to seek revenge killings upon their enemies, frequently bring out their hatred for them during their traditional sing sings.

Nevertheless, through many men of different and rival villages working together on the Simbai - Mt. Hagen vehicular road, there is now a slight, but encouraging trend by all to forget the bitter past and to unite as one people working for a common goal instead.

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SOCIAL GROUPINGS Cont.

(e) The only major groups outside and adjacent to these areas are the people of the Ramu valley and the Jimi river people on the other side of the Bismarck Ranges. The Asai people have the most contact with the Ramu population and the relationship here is that of wariness and dissociation as the Asai people are very apprehensive of the sorcery powers possessed by the Ramus, and visaversa the Ramus are very wary of the small mountain men.

All three census divisions, but in particular the Simbai C/D, frequent the Jimi area as both regions are of the same language, Karam, each having strong marital, kinship and land affiliations on either side.

D. LEADERSHIP.

As previously mentioned, each local kin group or clan has a leader or "big man", but there are actually no important leaders who exercise or have authority over a number of village groups. However, there are a number of "big men", who because of their prowess as distinguished fighters and fight leaders, are regarded as more important leaders and have authority over a much wider range of people. These leaders are the men who can presumably activate a much larger than average of kinship relations, have a large number of kinsfolk to be potential followers, and have the obvious skill at arms and bravery in conflict. Here as in most New Guinean societies, polygmy, material wealth and leadership go together. Hereunder are the names of the more important leaders in the three census divisions.

JOMBRUM/WURABEM. Tultul and real leader of Kandum village. Age approximately 35 years. Is a pidgin speaker, having no previous education or convictions. Had been employed on acoastal plantation in Madang for two years and for one year in Chimbu.

IANTO/WURAN. Luluai of Kurumdek village. Age approximately 33 years. Is a pidgin speaker and has no previous convictions. Is a dynamic force in progressing his people.

KITJAK/KABAR. Luluai and respected fight leader of Fungoi village. Age about 45 years. No known prejudices and pro Administration.

FIAU/KOBRAMP. Real leader and Luluai of Kaironk village. Non-pidgin speaker, having no prior convictions. Age 38 years.

GONGAI/SALAI. Luluai of Gabur village. Aged 37 years. No previous education or convictions. A strong believer in progress and development.

YOBAN/GUWANIM. Luluai of Fundum village. No previous education or convictions. Aged 41 years. Is very pro-Admin.

The traditional pattern of leadership is changing slowly. Although leadership may be hereditary, it is not only the position and wealth that the leader inherits from his parents, but the ability through his own social and economic efforts in organising feasts and exchanges on ceremonial occasions and in contributing substantially to other people's marriage payments and ceremonial occasions, does he become important. Whereas the above are usually required for a man to become a leader, the prestige and respect once accorded a man for his great skill at arms and bravery in war, is slowly dying out.

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E. LAND TENURE & USE.

(a) Generally areas of land are owned by the extended family or kinship group as a whole, and may be used either for gardening or hunting purposes. Bush land for gardening is cleared by communal assistance from the men of the group, the cleared land then being divided into roughly equal portions, one for each man who assisted in the initial clearing. That man then is deemed to own that section of land.

Through intermarriage of different kinship groups, in laws only of the married woman's kinship group are entitled to gardening rights only over that land owned by the woman's husband. When the marriage produces children, then those children are entitled to reciprocal gardening rights ~~over~~ over the land owned by their uncles and aunts on their mother's side.

Throughout the three census divisions, patrilineal handing down of land is the more common, with some villages adhering to customary matrilineal handing down.

(b) Apart from the Anglican Mission and the Government station at Simbai, the only other two Administration leased blocks are held by Mr. J.C. McKinnon and Mr. J. Perkins. In addition, Mr. McKinnon has a mining lease over some 15 hectares of land at Kumbrif village.

(c) There is no commercial cash cropping carried out in the three census divisions, except for a small amount of fresh European type vegetables and passion fruit, which is bought by the station people.

F. LITERACY.

(a) All schools in the area are run by the Angliwan Mission. Hereunder are the details of those schools, showing staff and pupil numbers.

	male	female	total
SIMBAI PATROL POST. - 5 indigenous teachers.			
Prep.	20	5	25
STD. 1	38	6	44
STD. 2	39	1	40
STD. 3	19	4	23
STD. 4	15	2	17
KUMBRUF VILLAGE - 3 indigenous teachers.			
Prep.	14	3	17
STD. 1	36	4	40
STD. 2	21	3	24
KAN DUM VILLAGE - 2 indigenous teachers.			
Prep.	24	2	26
STD 1	16	2	18

LITERACY continued

SANGUVAK VILLAGE SCHOOL. - 1 indigenous teacher.

	male	female	total
Prep	26	4	30

(b) The survey showed that there are only four adults literate in English, all four coming from the Kaironk. The percentage of pidgin speakers is approximately 4.5%, comprised wholly and solely ^{of men} who have been previously employed on coastal plantations.

(c) There are no people in the area who have received higher education.

(d) There are 15 students presently receiving higher education at Popondetta, but none receiving same in Australia.

(e) There are no people in the area surveyed who show any interest in newspapers, bulletins or radios.

G STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) There are three traditional kinds of housing found in the three areas. The more common dwelling is turtle-shaped, being thatched entirely with pandanus leaves. This house is divided, depending upon its size, into three or more compartments. Usually each compartment holds a married couple with their children. This kind of housing is common to the Simbai, Kaironk, and to the upper reaches of the Asai. In the lower Asai, a type of round house is used. They are mushroom shaped, having thatched kunai roofs, and with walls of pitpit blind, thatched bamboo leaves or pandanus, depending upon the availability of each material on hand. The last type of customary housing can best be described as a "humpy", or a mere shelter. Built of any material, but preferably pandanus, this shelter has a pitched roof and open sides.

Another form of traditional housing is the "haus sing sing". These are merely mammoth duplicates of the first and second types of housing already mentioned. One such construction in the Kaironk area was measured having the dimensions 110ft x 40 ft x 9ft.

Toilet facilities were practically non-existent, but because of a trend now for the people to live in closer village communities, latrines have been constructed.

The only European artefacts being used are steel axes, knives, shovels and occasionally cooking pots. However, most food is still prepared in earthen ovens.

(b) The staple diet of the people is taro and sweet potato. As subsidiary foods, banana, sweet corn, pumpkin, yams, pitpit tubers, sugar cane, cucumbers and to a lesser degree, European tomatoes and potatoes.

(c) Such organisations as scouts, guides or Red Cross are non-existent.

H MISSIONS.

(a) At present, the only operative mission in the area is the Anglican Mission, which was established in 1959. Due to the primitiveness of the people generally, very few can be classed as ardent followers of the Anglican faith. Even in villages where mission schools have been set up, the mission appears to have minimal influence over the people.

MISSIONS cont.

(b) The two main services provided by the Anglicans are schools and aid posts.

(c) Although the native population still adhere to their own customs pertaining to religion and superstition, it is nevertheless felt that the people still want the mission to remain among them.

I. NON-INDIGINESE.

(a) There are no plantations, factories established in the three areas, although Mr. McKinnon has a gold mine in operation at Kumbuf, together with a trade store at Simbai P.P. Mr. Perkins, TAL pilot also has a trade store established at Simbai.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) This section has already been dealt with under Section B(b). However, construction of a large vehicular road from SIMBAI P.P. proceeding through the Kaironk valley to eventually link at Rubi Patrol Post in the Jimi valley, is progressing steadily. This will provide Simbai with a trafficable road to Mt. Hagen. A similar road from Simbai P.P. along the northern wall of the Simbai river is also progressing well. This road will eventually descend into the Ramu valley.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The airstrip at Simbai has a present operational length of 1900 ft and is open to category "C" aircraft. Because of the high altitude of Simbai (5450 ft), backloading from this airstrip is restricted to between 400 and 500 lbs. However, an extension of 600ft has just been completed, including grassing and drainage, and when this section becomes operational soon, then this will enable aircraft to uplift loads up to 750 lbs.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

(a) To date Simbai has not produced any artisans or tradesmen whatsoever.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) As previously stated, all three areas have been subject to Administration influence for a few years only, and there are still many people who are very vague as to the aims of the Administration, and who only know the patrol officer as their government. However, there are quite a number of people, mainly the younger set, who appear to have a basic understanding of the House of Assembly, Local Govt. etc.

M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) There are no economic trees in the area, although coffee was tried and did extremely well, but owing to the unstable market, this cash crop was, with regret, stifled. Passion fruit trees have recently been planted and are also bearing very well.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

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ECONOMY cont.

(d) There is some market gardening carried out, but mostly in the Simbai C/D. Fresh European type vegetables of good quality are bought by the station and mission folk and the estimated annual income from this source is about \$200.

(e) Plantation labour provides the people with an income and it is estimated that about \$3000 annually would come into the areas from this particular source.

The people near the Simbai station are continually being employed on station projects and it is reckoned that about \$3000 was earned by villagers in the last year.

Work on the pre-mentioned roads give the people of the Kaironk and Simbai an income of \$2200 annually.

There are 16 pitsawing teams operating in the Simbai C/D only. Average annual income for each team is estimated at \$70, making a total of \$1100.

The sale of fresh foods by native women to government departments would fetch a further \$200 annually.

People employed in gold mining by Mr. J. C. McKinnon would derive a total income annually of \$1200.

(f) Not applicable.

(g) There is an enterprising young English speaking man from Kaironk village, who has recently started a poultry farm. His name is Kiyas-Kas. From his own pocket, he has erected a large chicken house, complete with wire fences, water troughs etc. He has purchased some 80 pullets and 40 ducklings from D.A.S.F. Madang, and from my last observation of his establishment, the business is thriving.

(h) A Commonwealth Savings Bank agency was commenced at Simbai during September 1965, and to date 301 accounts have been opened by people from the three census divisions. An amount of \$1700 has since been deposited into these accounts.

(i) Not Applicable.

(j) From the fore-going information, it would appear that the total income for the combined three areas would be about \$11000. The annual per capita income would then be approximately 95 cents. This is definitely not a realistic income as the people around Simbai station would derive much higher income than would the people living in the Asai and Korbon areas.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Owing to the rugged terrain of the country, it is difficult to assess the area of arable land available. The soil throughout the area is poor, having only a veneer of black top soil covering and the remainder being reddish/brown clay. There are definitely no large areas of land available for the planting of permanent tree crops.

ECONOMY Cont.

(b) Market gardening is being established as an economic venture. Two months ago, three vegetable nurseries were established, two in the Kaironk area and one at Simbai. More are planned for the Asai and Simbai regions. As communications are being improved in the areas, then this will eventually ensure success for this project.

Similarly, a project for passion fruit is now being undertaken. Seeds are being sown at Simbai for eventual distribution to all villages.

(c) Apart from recruitment of labourers for coastal plantations, the only other avenues for wage labour are employment of men for the major road work and for the numerous projects on the Simbai station itself.

(d) The introduction of cattle to Simbai has already been under way for three years now. Four cattle projects have been established at Gabun, Womuk, Nugunt and Kumbruf villages. These villages now have a combined total of 29 head. The type of cattle used is that of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn breed, which appears to be well suited to local conditions. Several other villages have also shown interest in operating their own cattle projects and more cattle will be purchased as soon as availability permits.

Coffee has proved that it will flourish in these areas, but the market has discouraged any further planting. Similarly other cash crops have failed and also because of the difficulty in transporting produce to market.

(e) It has been found that in the past, the three census areas surveyed have been co-operative in Admin. schemes from which they might benefit. They are most desirous of progressing ~~economically~~ economically, and if opportunities arise whereby they might increase their cash income, then they would not hesitate to grasp this chance.

O. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES & FACILITIES.

(a) Accommodation in the form of native material rest houses, is available at all villages visited. All rest houses were found to be in satisfactory condition.

(b) Medical outstations are to be found at Sanguvak, KAIRONK, Simbai, Kumbruf, Tsungup and Kandum, the latter two being Government aid posts.

P. ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) Throughout the Simbai C/D, a general attitude of obtaining a Local Government Council was expressed. In the Kaironk, with the exception of Fungoi, Kaironk and Arapan villages, a similar view was expressed. Only the elders of the three abstaining villages were in disfavour of a council, the younger men praising the idea, but were too frightened to vent their opinion in the eyes of their big leaders. Throughout the Asai, a desire for a council was expressed, but at the same time they argued that they should first have a sound cash economy.

Ward boundaries have already been submitted to the Director for approval in early 1968.

*see comment
John 19*

P. J. Kraehenbuhl

XXX P. J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI)

(7)

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL.

(a) Local Government.

(1) As previously mentioned in the Area Study, most people in the three census divisions want a Local Government Council.

(b) Local Government Councillors.

(2) Councillors from the Jimi L.G.C. often visit their Simbai neighbours and this also has assisted in educating the people about councils.

(c) House of Assembly.

(3) Most people, particularly the elderly folks are very vague as to the House of Assembly concept. However, the younger set appear to have a basic understanding.

(d) House of Assembly Members.

(4) Those villages who had some idea about the House of Assembly, voiced a feeling of dissatisfaction for their member, Mr. J. C. McKinnon. They reasoned that Mr. McKinnon does not visit them or inform them of what has transpired in the House. They stated that their member is too concerned about his personal business interests to see them. They said that at the next elections, they will vote one of their own leaders into the House. He will be a person who understands their problems and will be able to converse with them in their own language.

(e) Political Education.

(5) Political education lectures on Local Govt. and House of Assembly were delivered to each village visited. As previously mentioned, many people are vague as to these concepts. The elder generation do not appear interested and consider these things as something for their children's interests only. This is quite the case as the younger and middle aged adults did show a great deal of interest in these talks and on several occasions, relevant and intelligent questions were asked me by this group.

It is essential that all future patrols through these census divisions sustain and further the enthusiasm shown, by delivering such lectures.

B. ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development.

(1) The vehicular road presently under construction from Simbai through the Kaironk valley is the major development currently being undertaken in the Simbai area. To date about five miles of this road has been completed. Similarly three miles of vehicular road from Simbai to Kuib has been completed. The people generally realise that this road when eventually linked to Mount Hagen, will open up new economic avenues in their areas.

(b) Activities of Development Departments.

(2) D.A.S.F. is the only such department that has been in all three areas. Most villages have fish ponds, which have been stocked with Golden Carp. This project was introduced to provide the people with a source of protein, and to date has been moderately successful.

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Market gardening projects have been established in the Kaironk and Simbai areas. The vegetables planted are of European type potatoes, peas, beans, onions, tomatoes and passion fruit, all of which are readily marketed in Madang. Similar projects are also planned for the Asai area.

In addition to the nursery at Simbai, the Department of Forests has recently established another at Kaironk. A further nursery is planned for Kandum village in the Asai. Casuarinas, eucalyptus and pine are the main species concentrated upon for distribution to villagers.

Both departmental schemes have been welcomed by the people as a means of eventually increasing their cash income.

(c) Processing and Marketing.

The small supply of fresh vegetables from these areas are marketed only at Simbai. No other cash cropping or marketing is carried out.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education and Health.

(1) There are only five registered schools in the areas patrolled and these are run by the Anglican Mission. They are at Sanguvak, Simbai, Kumbruf, Kandum and Tsungup villages.

(2) Generally the older people do not appear at all interested in education, and have been known on many occasions to have actually stopped their children from attending school and put them to work in gardens etc. However, the younger people are definitely in favour of education.

(3) It was expressed to me by several villages, the desire for an Administration school. One typical village was at Kaironk, where the Mission school there was recently de-registered and as a result, has permanently closed down. The establishment of an Admin. school there would be greatly welcomed by the people.

(4) There are five aid posts in the areas visited. They are at Sanguvak, Kaironk, Simbai, Kandum and Tsungup. The latter two are Admin. aid posts. All aid posts were personally inspected by me and were found to be in satisfactory condition. It was observed that the people are now co-operating more fully with these aid posts, having realised the wonderful services these institutions provide. However, some people from the more remote parts of the C/D's still refuse to promptly bring their sick to the aid post. There are two reasons for this and firstly, some kinds of oral medicines such as "kus marasin" or cough elixir are foul tasting to some people and secondly, many villagers still prefer to administer their own magic to cure illness. Only after the latter has failed, do they bring their ailments to the aid post.

(b) Law and Order.

(1) There were several minor disputes heard and settled during the course of the patrol. These concerned the usual land pig and marital problems.

(2) Most court cases are brought to Simbai from these census divisions. Most other and usually minor problems are attended to by village Luluais and tultuls at the village level.

(3) It is felt that the people have a genuine respect for law and order and this is borne out by the steady reduction in the crime rate over the previous three years.

(5)

C. MISSIONS.

(1) As previously mentioned, the Anglican Mission have been in the areas patrolled for some 8 to 10 years. However, even where the mission has established a church and a school in a village, attendances at both these institutions are very meagre indeed. This can be attributed to the fact that these people still cling strongly to their customs regarding religion and superstition.

D. CULT AND UNREST.

(1) There was no evidence of cult or unrest found in these areas.

E. COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

(1) There are no such schemes in the area patrolled.

F. YOUTH ACTIVITIES.

(1) The only youth activities seen in the area were football matches between pupils at Mission schools.

P. J. Kraehenbuhl
P. J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI).

(4)

PATROL DIARY

- 17-2-69; Departed Simbai per m/cycle at 1130 arriving at Kandum at 1320. Carriers 3 hours later. Talks with village leaders. Made inspection of Admin. aid post there. Spent night at Kandum.
- 18-2-69: Census revision of Kandum 0800-1350. Basic administration, health and political education talks given. Heard two minor complaints- both concerning bride price payments. Slept night at Kandum.
- 19-2-69: Away at 0800 hrs on foot. Arrived at Kurumde 65 minutes later. Track in fair condition. C/R 0945-1420. Rain hindered census taking for a short period. Sharp increase in population due to mass migs in from Gumbendol area. Owing to heavy rain, all the people were assembled in the local church and here were given basic admin. political education lectures, 1500-1700 hrs. Slept night at Kurumde.
- 20-2-69: Departed 0740 hrs arriving 45 minutes later at Yomnigi. C/R 0900-1200 hrs. Basic admin, talks etc given to assembly. Spent night at Yomnigi.
- 21-2-69: Departed Yomnigi at 0730 hrs arriving Muriki 1/2 hr later. Track good. C/R 0900-1100 hrs. Talks given and then onto Kareiven - 1210-~~121~~ 1245. Track good. C/R 1300-1640 hrs. V/O's fair. Talks given. Slept night at Kareiven. Rain most of the night.
- 22-2-69: 07000 hrs departed Kareiven retracing track back to Muriki for about a mile then down a steep kunai ridge to a point where this and the main track to Yabunglin met, thence across the Asai river to Yabunglin 0930 hrs. C/R 1000 -1245 hrs. Basic admin, political education talks given. Settled one minor dispute over pigs. Spent night at Yabunglin.
- 23-2-69: Departed Yabunglin at 0800 and proceeded over a slippery track finally arriving at Gumbendol 1 1/2 hours later. C/R of both Gumbendol and Kuiberau villages (1100-1400), both villages very small and will be merged together later on. Talks given to assembly on basic admin. political education etc. Spent night at Gumbendol.
- 24-2-69: Departed Gumbendol at 0830 hrs, after experiencing some delay in obtaining carriers. Followed a steep slope down to the Asai river, then up the other side to a kunai ridge "Kamint", then followed this ridge down to the the confluence of the Asai and Ye-er rivers, thence up the steep kunai ridge "Dimerek" to Giringiri village (1230). C/R 1330-1630). Talks given to assembly. Spent night at Giringiri.
- 25-2-69 : Away at 0800 hrs arriving at Karap village 40 minutes later. Track fair. C/R of Karap and Mundungoi villages. Mundungoi (pop.16) merged with Karap . Basic admin, political education lecture given to assembly. Onto Galai at 1135 arriving at 1210 hrs. C/R 1300-1500) Talks given to assembly. Spent night at Galai.
- 26-2-69 : Departed 0810 hrs arriving Aigram 55 minutes later. Track slippery. C/R until 1230. Some 60 migs out to Kanainj village. Basic admin. political education talks given to all. Spent night at Aigram.
- 27-2-69 . Away at 0830 hrs arriving at Tinam at 1000 hrs. Track in bad condition. C/R to 1350 hrs, then talks given. Spent night at Tinam.
- 28-2-69 : Departed Tinam at 0800 hrs arriving at Arunk at 0920 hrs. Carriers arrived 50 minutes later. C/R 1110-1350 hrs. Had talks with headmen. Gave political education, basic Admin lecture to assembly. Spent night at Arunk.

.....continued

1-3-69 : Departed Arunk at 0730 hrs arriving at Kandum 1/2 later and here picked up m/cycle and rode to Kampanying, Miami, leaving the machine at the latter and then walking to Gongrau. Carriers went Arunk Gongrau direct over the mountain and arrived 90 mins later. C/R 1300-1600. Basic admin. political education lectures given to all. Spent night at Gongrau.

2-3-69: Departed Gongrau at 0800 arriving Miami at 0910 hrs. Carriers 40 minutes later. C/R 1100-1400 hrs. Talks given to assembly. Spent night at Miami.

3-3-69 : Rode m/cycle to Kampanying 15 minutes. C /R 0900-1100 hrs. Talks including a lecture on road work also given. Thence onto Simbai, arriving at 1220 hrs.

END OF PHASE ONE PATROL

5-3-69 : Proceeded to Kuib per car at 1200hrs. C/R 1300-1500. Basic Admin. talks, political education, road work lectures given to assembly. Returned to station at 1650 hrs.

7-3-69 : C/R of Gabun village all day. Excellent natural increase shown. Talks given to assembly and then returned to station at 1720 hrs.

8-3-69 : Departed per car for Fundum village at 0930 hrs. C/R 1000-1600 hrs. Political education, basic Admin. road lectures given to assembly. Departed for Simbai at 1700 hrs.

10-3-69 : C/R of Nugunt village all day. Gave talks to all and then returned to the station at 1500 hrs.

16-3-69 : Departed Simbai 0900 hrs arriving Babaimp at 1300 hrs. C/R 1400 - 2050 hrs. Balanced figures, finally finishing at 2200 hrs. Slept night at Bacaimp.

17-3-69 : Up at 0630 hrs. Assembled Babaimp people and delivered political education, basic admin and road talks to all. Onto Kumbruf at 0830 hrs, arriving at 1000 hrs. C/R 1015-1650 hrs. Biggest village in all of the C/D's - 608 people. Talks given to all. Spent night at Kumbruf.

18-3-69 : Onto Koki at 0730 hrs arriving at 0900 hrs. C/R 0930 -1300 hrs. Talks given to all. Spent remainder of afternoon talking with village headmen. Slept night at Koki.

19-3-69 : Onto Kakopi at 0730 hrs . C/R 0930-1100 hrs. Talks given to all and then onto Simbai at 1300 hrs.

END PHASE TWO OF PATROL

26-3-69 : Departed Simbai per motorcycle, arriving Salemp 3 1/2 hours later. Slept night at Salemp.

27-3-69 : C/R 0800-1230 hrs. A few new people recorded. Very backward group - no idea of L.G. or H.O.A. Basic admin, political education talks given and then onto Sanguvak arriving 1330. C/R 1340-1750 hours. Talks given to all. Finished balancing figures Salemp and Sanguvak at 2300 hrs. Spent night at Sanguvak.

28-3-69: Arrived Ainonk at 0900 hrs. C/R 0915-1500. Political education basic admin and road talks given to all. Finished work at 1800 hrs.

29-3-69 : Onto Womuk at 0700 hrs. C/R 0830-1450 hrs. Largest village in the Kaironk valley - population 543. Political education, basic admin, road talks given to assembly. Spent night at Womuk.

30-3-69

: Torrential rain last night washed out the bridge over the Kaironk river to Bilum village. Spent 4 hours constructing a makeshift bridge across the still swollen river. Patrol eventually got to Bilum at 1300 hrs. C/R 1400-1800. Political education, basic admin. talks etc given to all. Spent night at Bilum.

31-3-69

: Onto Arenamp at 0630 hrs arriving 1 1/2 hrs later. C/R 0900-1100 hrs. Talks given then a further one hour to Wowo. C/R 1415-1550. Many absentees and untold confusion over names etc. Quite a primitive people indeed. Talks given to all. Spent night at Wowo.

1-4-69

: Wowo-Kaironk 1 1/2 hours per motorcyle. Carriers 3 1/2 hours. C/R 1400-1900 hrs. Political education etc talks given to all. Road lecture given. Spent night at Kaironk.

2-4-69

: Departed Kaironk 0800 arriving Fungoi 0810 hrs. C/R 0830-1130 hrs. Talks er Kaironk road, political education etc talks given to all. Onto Ararpan at 1250. C/R 1330-1730 hrs. Talks given to all. Spent night at Arapan.

3-4-69

: Departed Arapan 0730 hrs arriving Simbai 2 hrs later.

END OF PATROL

P.J. Kraehenbuhl

P.J. Kraehenbuhl
(P.O.I.C. SIMBAI)

SITUATION REPORT.

A. POLITICAL.

(a) Local Government.

(1) As previously mentioned in the Area Study, most people in the three census divisions want a Local Government Council.

(b) Local Government Councillors.

(2) Councillors from the Jimi L.G.C. often visit their Simbai neighbours and this also has assisted in educating the people about councils.

(c) House of Assembly.

(3) Most people, particularly the elderly folks are very vague as to the House of Assembly concept. However, the younger set appear to have a basic understanding.

(d) House of Assembly Members.

(4) Those villages who had some idea about the House of Assembly, voiced a feeling of dissatisfaction for their member, Mr. J. C. McKinnon. They reasoned that Mr. McKinnon does not visit them or inform them of what has transpired in the House. They stated that their member is too concerned about his personal business interests to see them. They said that at the next elections, they will vote one of their own leaders into the House. He will be a person who understands their problems and will be able to converse with them in their own language.

(e) Political Education.

(5) Political education lectures on Local Govt. and House of Assembly were delivered to each village visited. As previously mentioned, many people are vague as to those concepts. The older generation do not appear interested and consider these things as something for their children's interests only. This is quite the case as the younger and middle aged adults did show a great deal of interest in these talks and on several occasions, relevant and intelligent questions were asked me by this group.

It is essential that all future patrols through these census divisions sustain and further the enthusiasm shown, by delivering such lectures.

B. ECONOMIC

(a) General Rural Development.

(1) The vehicular road presently under construction from Simbai through the Kaironk valley is the major development currently being undertaken in the Simbai area. To date about five miles of this road has been completed. Similarly three miles of vehicular road from Simbai to Kuib has been completed. The people generally realize that this road when eventually linked to Mount Hagen, will open up new economic avenues in their areas.

(b) Activities of Development Departments.

(2) D.A.S.F. is the only such department that has been in all three areas. Most villages have fish ponds, which have been stocked with Golden Carp. This project was introduced to provide the people with a source of protein, and to date has been moderately successful.

.....continues

Market gardening projects have been established in the Kaironk and Simbai areas. The vegetables planted are of European type potatoes, peas, beans, onions, tomatoes and passion fruit, all of which are readily marketed in Madang. Similar projects are also planned for the Asai area.

In addition to the nursery at Simbai, the Department of Forests has recently established another at Kaironk. A further nursery is planned for Kandum village in the Asai. Casuarinas, eucalyptus and pine are the main species concentrated upon for distribution to villagers.

Both departmental schemes have been welcomed by the people as a means of eventually increasing their cash income.

(c) Processing and Marketing.

The small supply of fresh vegetables from these areas are marketed only at Simbai. No other cash cropping or marketing is carried out.

SOCIAL.

(a) Education and Health.

(1) There are only five registered schools in the areas patrolled and these are run by the Anglican Mission. They are at Sanguvak, Simbai, Kumbruf, Kandum and Tsungup villages.

(2) Generally the older people do not appear at all interested in education, and have been known on many occasions to have actually stopped their children from attending school and put them to work in gardens etc. However, the younger people are definitely in favour of education.

(3) It was expressed to me by several villages, the desire for an Administration school. One typical village was at Kaironk, where the Mission school there was recently de-registered and as a result, has permanently closed down. The establishment of an Admin. school there would be greatly welcomed by the people.

(4) There are five aid posts in the areas visited. They are at Sanguvak, Kaironk, Simbai, Kandum and Tsungup. The latter two are Admin. aid posts. All aid posts were personally inspected by me and were found to be in satisfactory condition. It was observed that the people are now co-operating more fully with these aid posts, having realised the wonderful services these institutions provide. However, some people from the more remote parts of the C/D's still refuse to promptly bring their sick to the aid post. There are two reasons for this and firstly, some kinds of oral medicines such as "kus marasin" or cough elixir are foul tasting to some people and secondly, many villagers still prefer to administer their own magic to cure illness. Only after the latter has failed, do they bring their ailments to the aid post.

(b) Law and Order.

(1) There were several minor disputes heard and settled during the course of the patrol. These concerned the usual sex pig and marital problems.

(2) Most court cases are brought to Simbai from these census divisions. Most other and usually minor problems are attended to by village Luluais and tuituls at the village level.

(3) It is felt that the people have a genuine respect for law and order and this is borne out by the steady reduction in the crime rate over the previous three years.

C. MISSIONS.

(1) As previously mentioned, the Anglican Mission have been in the areas patrolled for some 8 to 10 years. However, even where the mission has established a church and a school in a village, attendances at both these institutions are very meagre indeed. This can be attributed to the fact that these people still cling strongly to their customs regarding religion and superstition.

D. CULT AND UNREST.

(1) There was no evidence of cult or unrest found in these areas.

E. COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

(1) There are no such schemes in the area patrolled.

F. YOUTH ACTIVITIES.

(1) The only youth activities seen in the area were football matches between pupils at Mission schools.

P. J. Kraehenbuhl
P. J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI).



Karam language is spoken
in all three census divisions.

Korbon language speaking
villages are marked

- ASAI c/d
- KAIRONK c/d
- SIMBAI c/d

Scale: 1" = 1mile

Patrol routes



Karam language is spoken
in all three census divisions.

Korbon language speaking
villages are marked ●

ASAI C/D —

KAIRONK C/D —

SIMBAI C/D —

Scale: 1" = 1mile

Patrol routes - - - -

DER





TSUNGUP
CENSUSED DURING
PREVIOUS patrol
Dec 68.

To Ramu Rvr
→



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... SIMBAI No. 4/68-69

Subdistrict..... RAMU

District..... MADANG

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by..... P.J. KRAEHNBUHL P/O

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) } PART WILAMER RIVER VALLEY AND GEBRAU AREA OF THE WESTERN SCHRADERS CENSUS DIVISION NON-COUNCIL AREA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

2 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 23 / 6 / 69 To 26 / 6 / 69

No. of Days..... 4

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : JULY - SEPTEMBER 1968 (SIMBAI No. 1/68-69)

Date 22/7/68 to 26/6/68 Duration 51 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) TO INVESTIGATE RUMOURED KILLING IN THE GEBRAU AREA

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 600 APPROXIMATELY

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner. *

67-7-63

27th August, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Medang District,
MADANG.

PATROL NO. SIMBAI 4/68-69

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report
by Mr. P. J. Kraehenbuhl, P.O., to part of WESTERN SCHPADERS Census
Division.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl acted quite promptly and efficiently
to check out this reported murder. Swift, effective action is
required if we are to bring a proper appreciation of law and order
to these people.

The report adequately covers this short patrol.

Mr. Kraehenbuhl has done well.

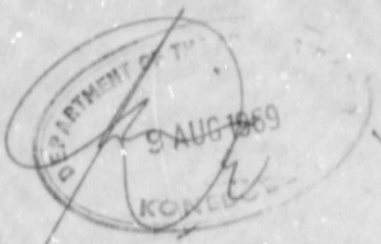
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator.

S.C.
Mr. P. J. Kraehenbuhl,
Patrol Post,
SIMBAI,
Madang District.

Please note that political education must be a con-
tinuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advant-
ages of national unity.



R67-2-3

DCL:JS

MADANG.

23rd July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
Madang District,
MADANG.

PATROL REPORT NO. SIMBAI 4 - 68/69

Three copies of the above Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P. Kraehenbuhl, P.C., together with maps, and claim for Camping Allowance, are forwarded herewith for your information and action, please.

No Patrol instructions were issued to Mr. Kraehenbuhl because of the brief and specific nature of the Patrol.

It would be safe to assume that there is a relatively large number of unreported offences committed in this area (since few are reported to Simbai Patrol Post) and the introduction of law and order is the primary task to be undertaken. Little will be achieved, however, until an initial census has been completed, and it is intended to begin this census towards the end of August this year. Apart from our normal responsibility to investigate reported offences, the main justification for this Patrol at the present time is the area's close proximity to the Simbai Patrol Post area.

As the matter appears to have been settled satisfactorily, I have no further comments to make.

MINUTE:

The Secretary,
Dept. of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

(D.C. LINDSAY)

Assistant District Commissioner
(Ramu)

Att.

The above comments adequately cover the Special Patrol carried out by Mr. Kraehenbuhl. The patrol achieved its limited purpose, and was satisfactorily carried out.

D. Clifton Bassett
(D. Clifton-Bassett)
District Commissioner.
7/8/69

(4)

SIMBAI PATROL REPORT No. 4/6^A-69

INTRODUCTION

The area visited during this special patrol is situated in the newly proclaimed Western Schrader Census Division. The population of this region, although only 2-3 days walk from Simbai, have yet to be censused, and are living under extremely primitive conditions. The terrain is very mountainous with the bulk of the population dwelling in scattered hamlets upon these ridges.

SPECIAL PATROL - REPORT.

In February of this year, Mr. Justice Clarkson presided over six criminal court cases at Simbai. Four of these involved murder cases from the Gebrau and Ainal areas of the Western Schrader region. The defendants, twelve in all, were found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment each to be served at the Corrective Institution Beon in Madang.

A recent memorandum from the O.I.C. Beon requested information on the welfare of the detainees' families residing in this area. On the 18th of June, as a result of this letter, Constable 1/c Mabo 1208 of the Simbai detachment was sent into this area to obtain the information requested. Four days later, the same policeman returned to Simbai and reported to me as follows:

"That one of the two wives of the detainee AMBAUR had told him (Mabo) that she and the other wife had been living at WUNJANGANAP hamlet, and that AMBAUR's two younger brothers were caring for them. The two brothers had become angry with the two women (no reason given for this) and had threatened them and burnt down their house. The wife making the report said she had fled to her kinsfolk's hamlet at MARAMANJ, and that she did not know what had happened to the other wife and presumed that she had been murdered."

On the 23rd of June, acting upon this report, I decided to investigate, and then notified the Assistant District Commissioner (Ramu) of my intentions.

A patrol was mobilised immediately and set out from Simbai the same day. The first night was spent at Salemp village, where Korbon language interpreters and carriers were organised.

At 7 a.m. the following morning, the patrol departed from Salemp village, arriving at Gebrau base camp rest house at 1245 hours. Enquiries were made at YUNGOR and MARAMANJ hamlets en-route to Gebrau, but to no avail.

Upon reaching Gebrau, local headmen from this area were questioned about the alleged trouble, and it was learnt that the woman who had made the report to Constable 1/c Mabo had the previous day left the MARAMANJ hamlet and returned to WUNJANGANAP.

continued---

The local headmen reported that there had been some trouble but no killing had resulted. A policeman and some local leaders were then despatched to fetch the two wives and brothers of AMBAUR.

The following day, the policeman and villagers returned with the above four people. They were individually questioned and the result of these interviews is as follows:

AMBAUR's brothers had accused the two women of having indirectly sent AMBAUR to prison. This was based on the fact that two of AMBAUR's children had died, and his two wives had attributed their deaths to sorcery. By their continual haranguing AMBAUR of this matter, the two wives eventually pressured him into murdering the alleged sorceress. The two women, however, denied this accusation by the brothers. This made the latter extremely angry and they subsequently threatened the women with their axes. In their wrath, they also set fire to their house. The women then fled in different directions, one of whom reported the matter to Constable Maboi.

Then, deeply ashamed of their actions, the brothers had sought out the two women to settle the trouble. They did this on the day immediately prior to the arrival of the patrol. The women, who are now living in the brothers' house, preferred not to lay charges against them, and so the matter was settled there and then.

The brothers were warned, however, that court action would be taken against them if their recent behaviour was repeated. On that assurance, the wives and brothers of AMBAUR returned to their hamlet at WUNJANGANAP.

For your information, please.

P. J. Kraehenbuhl
P.J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI)

(3)

SITUATION REPORT.

The area visited has had little contact until recently visited by patrols from Simbai. No census has ever been carried out in this area, although it is planned to conduct a long patrol next month to accomplish this.

Therefore the headings for discussion as suggested in the Director's Circular 67-1-0 of 12 21/6/68 have, with the exception of law and order, no application to an area of this kind.

LAW & ORDER.

As previously stated, some⁴ separate murders had occurred in this area within a space of six months. Thus there is a genuine need to impose law and order on a people to whom murder in retaliation for supposed sorcery is accepted as a normal aspect of their lives.

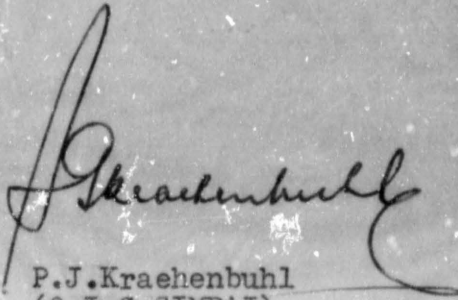
It is of note, that although the rumoured trouble was in part discounted, the showing of a Government patrol in the area for the sole purpose of attending to this trouble, impacted further upon the people that the Government, at this stage, primarily interested in maintaining law and order in their area.

The people from nearby hamlets were assembled at Gebrau and given lectures on the Administration's aims and policies, with heavy stress laid upon the need for law and order. The people were also forewarned of the imminent initial census patrol into their region, and that if they had any courts of disputes in the interim period between now and that time to bring them forward for me to deal with.

GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Roads Since September 1968, construction of a motor cycle road from Salemp to Gebrau, has been progressing very well. The people of the Gebrau area have shown great enthusiasm in this project and to date, have completed about three miles of road. This means, that upon completion of this road in about 12 months time, Simbai will have a direct link with Gebrau by motorcycle. Instead of taking 2 days to walk that distance, it will then be covered in approximately 4 hours. As a result, area administration to this area will be greatly improved.

For your information, please.


P.J. Kraehenbuhl
(O.I.C. SIMBAI)

(2)

PATROL DIARY - P.J.Kraehenbuhl P/C

- 23.6.69: Police parade and labour line. 0715-0810 hrs.
Constable 1/s Maboi reported an alleged murder and arson as having occurred in the Gebrau area three days ago. I decided to investigate, notifying Mr. D.Lindsay (A.D.C. RAMU) of my intentions.
Carriers and police departed Simbai at 0950 hrs.
District Airport Inspector visited Simbai at 1300 hrs.
After his departure, I left the station per motor cycle, arriving at Salemp village at 1600 hrs, just in advance of carriers and police. Carriers and interpreters organised. Spent night at Salemp.
- 24.6.69: Departed Salemp at 0700 hrs, following a newly graded track to the Ambcinel river, thence along a still under-construction motor cycle track to the Wulamer headwaters at 0930. Rested carriers until 1000 hrs.
Followed a bush track from here through to the hamlet of Yungor. New road work completed in sections along this route. Patrol halted at Maramanj hamlet and made enquiries re alleged trouble. Made further enquiries at Anyingarl hamlet then onto Gebrau base camp at 1245 hrs. Excellent work has been done on road from Anyingarl to Gebrau.
People from Gebrau brought in quantities of food - purchased with salt, beads and matches. Leaders from Gebrau interviewed re the alleged trouble. Policeman and leaders despatched to bring back offenders. Spent night at Gebrau.
- 25.6.69 : More food brought in by locals this morning. Policeman and party returned with offenders late this morning. Interviewed each of the offenders in turn, until 1620 hrs. No court action taken, but warnings issued that future behaviour would not be tolerated. All people from nearby hamlets assembled and given talks on Admin. aims, law and order etc. Lecture on road work also given. Spent night at Gebrau.
- 26.6.69: Patrol left Gebrau 0730, proceeding through Anyingarl, Maramanj and Yungor hamlets. Wulamer headwaters reached at 1100hrs. Thence 2 hrs to Salemp. From here to Simbai on motorcycle arriving at 1530 hrs. Carriers arrived at 1850 hrs and paid off.

END OF PATROL

SCHRADEP

Wunjanap hamlet

Anyingarl Ck

GEBRAU camp

FIARAMANJ

WULAMER

YUNGOR

Wunjanap River

Ridge

AMBOINEK Ck

SANGUVAK

SALEMU

Mindunbru

AINONK

Timbum Ridge Ck

WOMUK

KAIRONK

FUNGOI

KAIRONK RIVER

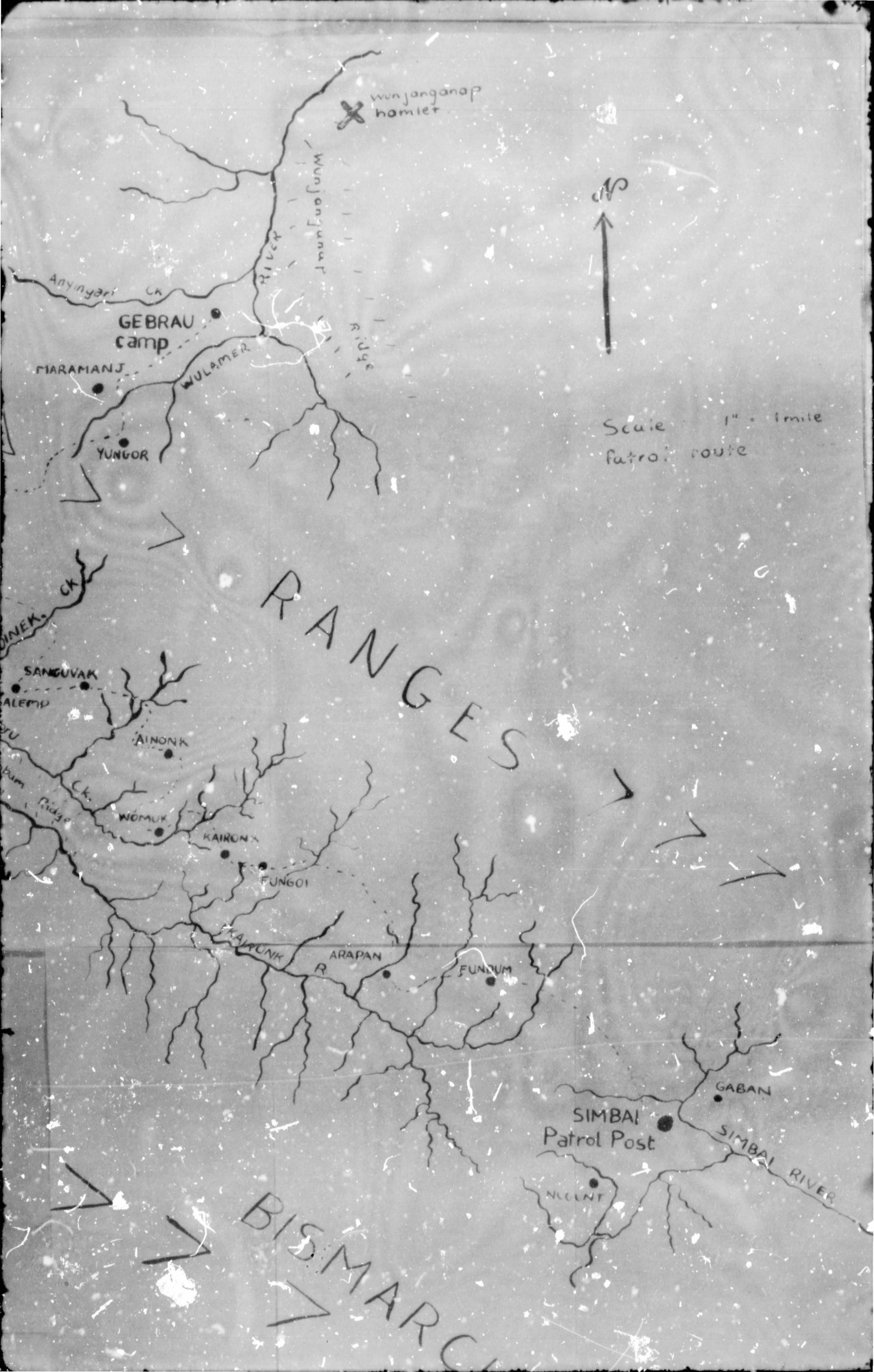
RANGES

KAMPONK R

ARAPAN

FUNDUM

BISMARCK



Wunjunganap hamlet



Scale 1" = 1 mile
patrol route

RANGES

BISMARCK

GEBRAU camp

MARAMANJ

YUNGOR

WULAMER

SANGUVAK

AINONK

WOMUK

KAIROK

FUNGOL

KALPUNK R.

ARAPAN

FUNGUM

SIMBAL Patrol Post

GABAN

SIMBAL RIVER

NLUENT

Anyingar Creek

Wunjunganap River

Ridge

DINEK Creek

Wunjamun Ridge

Wunjamun Ridge

GEBRAU
camp

MAI MANJ

WULAMER

Ridge

YUNGOR

Scale 1" = 1 mile
fat of route

RANGES

SANEUVAK

AINONK

WOMUK

KAIRONK

FUNGOI

KAIRONK
R

ARAPAN

FUNDUM

GABAN

SIMBAI
Patrol Post

SIMBAI RIVER

NULLNT

BISMARCK
RANGE

