

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AITAPE

VOLUME No: 12

ISBN: 9980-911-09-3

ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1961 - 1962

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1945

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

[Contents for Vol. 12]

PATROL REPORT OF: AITAPE WEST SEPIK ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 11 [12] 1961/62 Number of Reports: 11

PERORT No:	FILE NO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
[1] 10x 1961/62	1-27	R.L. O'CONNELL P.O	AITAPE EAST COAST & INLAND CENSUS DIV	MAP	10.7.61 - 25.7.61	
[2] 20x 1961/62	1-14	J.O. HUNTER CPO	SIAU AITAPE	MAP	14.8.61 - 8.9.61	
[3] 30x 1961/62	1-6	R.L. O'CONNELL P.O	(MEMO) PART EAST COAST CD		4.9.61 - 13.9.61	
[4] 40x 1961/62	1-19	J.O. HUNTER CPO	AITAPE WEST COAST INLAND & AITAPE	MAP	15.11.61 - 20.12.61	
[5] 50x 1961/62	1-17	J.O. HUNTER CPO	AITAPE ISLANDS TAX CENSUS DIV	MAP	7.1.62 - 12.1.62	
[6] 60x 1961/62	1-14	R.L. O'CONNELL	AITAPE EAST COAST & INLAND		8.1.62 - 26.1.62	
[7] 70x 1961/62	1-12	J.O. HUNTER CPO	DROME - BARIDA & SECTION OF EAST COAST		23.1.62 - 3.2.62	
[8] 80x 1961/62	1-13	J.O. HUNTER CPO	SIAU N.L.G.C AREA	MAP	7.2.62 - 26.2.62	
[9] 90x 1961/62	1-36	J.O. HUNTER CPO	AITAPE WEST COAST INLAND	MAP	6.3.62 - 17.4.62	
[10] 100x 1961/62	1-14	G.J. McINTYRE P.O	VILLAGES IN AITAPE CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	15.5.62 - 22.5.62	
[11] 110x 1961/62	1-13	G.J. McINTYRE P.O	SOME VILLAGES OF THE EAST COAST & INLAND	MAP	5.6.62 - 26.6.62	
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						
[]						

PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 19 6I/62.

AITAPE SUB DISTRICT

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
AITAPE I 6I/62	R.L. O'Connell P.O.	Aitape East Coast & Inland C.D.
AITAPE 2 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Siau Aitape.
AITAPE 3 6I/62	R.L. O'Connell P.O.	MEMO (no report).
AITAPE 4 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Aitape West Coast Inland & Aitape West Coast.
AITAPE 5 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Aitape Islands Tax C.D.
AITAPE 6 6I/62	R.L. O'Connell	Aitape East Coast & Inland.
AITAPE 7 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Droms-Barida & section of East Coast & Inland.
AITAPE 8 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Siau N.L.G.C. area.
AITAPE 9 6I/62	J.O. Hunter C.P.O.	Aitape West Coast Inland
AITAPE 10 6I/62	G.J. McIntyre P.O.	Villages in Aitape C.D.
AITAPE II 6I/62	G.J. McIntyre P.O.	Some villages of the East Coast & Inland C.D.

DIRECTOR
D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Sevik Report No. Aitape No. 1 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by..... Robert Louis O'Connell Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... One..... (Mr. J. O. Hunter. C.P.O.)

Natives..... Nine.....

Duration—From 10./7./1961 to 25./7./1961..

Number of Days..... 16..... days actual patrolling.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... No......

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19 part February 1961
part October 1960

Medical July-August/1961..

Map Reference..... Army series Journal and District Map.....

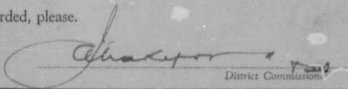
Objects of Patrol..... 1. Tax collection and census revision. 2. Further encourage the planting of coconuts and the drying of copra. 3. Investigation of the alleged "cargo" outbreak in the villages of Balup and Laida. 4. Routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29.1.8 1961.


District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Population R

Year 1961

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS						
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
SWAIN 1.	13/7/61	5	3	1	1												4				14	11
SWAIN 2.	13/7/61	2	1	1	1																1	1
RALUF	14/7/61	2															1	3			3	
MALIN	15/7/61	1											1								2	1
WOMISES	14/7/61	1	2			2	2							1			5	2			1	1
WALINIGA	17/7/61	1	2		1	1	2					1										
ASAPS	17/7/61	1	2			1			1					1								
LARDAIN	18/7/61	4	1	1	2		1					1	1	1				1			5	1
MINET	19/7/61		1														1					
DEIA	14/7/61	1	2																1			
ULAV 2.	15/7/61	4	5	2	1	1						1	1				1	1			1	7
ULAV 1.	17/7/61	1	5										2	3				1	2	1		
YAKMOL 2.	18/7/61	10	2			1	1	1					3	1				2		1	17	12
CHARDK	21/7/61	1															1		1	1	2	
YAKAMUL 1.	22/7/61	2	3			1							1	2							6	1
PAUP	23/7/61	7	7	1	3	1								2							8	3
ARVA	23/7/61	2											1									
LENIETG	24/7/61	4	1				1						1	2			4	6			2	3
CHNAPELL	25/7/61	2	3																2	4	5	
FRD	26/7/61	2															2	3	3	1	1	
VOKAV	26/7/61	2	2																	1	4	1
TOTALS		51	46	5	2	6	3	6	6	3	1	3	11	13	13	3	13	9	15	78	37	

Population Register

Area Patrolled... *East Coast Area*

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females	Pregnant	Percentage of Child Bearing Women	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16				16-45		M	F	M	F	M + F
	4			14	11	9						18	64	23	45	45	2.1	56	54	51	50	245		
			1			9						13	30	8	23	23	2.3	31	26	29	31	127		
1	3			3		2						7	18	5	13	2	14	3.0	15	19	15	68		
				2	1	1						5	17	4	9	10	2.8	10	15	15	13	57		
5	2			1	1	9			2	2		15	64	14	42	4	44	1.9	44	30	55	50	194	
						1						9	24	4	17	18	2.1	17	17	26	21	82		
						2						7	18	7	10	1	13	2.0	12	13	18	17	62	
1				5	1	5				1		26	76	16	61	3	64	1.7	54	50	73	71	260	
1												7	17	12	18	2	18	3.0	19	24	18	20	81	
		1				1				1		8	22	7	16	16	2.1	20	17	22	20	85		
1	1		1	7	3	14				1		19	68	19	54	3	54	2.7	49	58	52	65	250	
	1	2	1			15						18	88	34	61	3	61	2.5	81	89	92	90	366	
	2		1	17	12	34	2			3		28	115	21	72	1	72	2.1	86	82	97	108	440	
1		1	1	2	1	8				3		8	16	3	10	1	10	2.3	22	9	10	16	71	
				6	1	34	4					15	67	11	44	4	46	1.8	47	43	27	56	228	
				8	3	11			2		1	3	26	71	21	70	2	72	2.1	80	75	89	100	366
												2	7	1	7	1	7	2.2	9	8	10	9	36	
4	6		2	3		12	2			1		22	50	20	44	2	46	2.2	48	50	61	63	240	
		2	4	5		9	1			1		18	44	7	38	28	23	44	19	39	35	35	153	
	2	3	3	1	1	4	1					21	17	4	14	2	14	2.6	27	33	20	21	88	
			1	4	1	7						8	40	11	33	3	33	1.7	22	34	42	42	152	
13	3	4	15	78	37	192	10	10		7	5	300	933	252	721	30	728		741	742	866	913	3651	

JMAL:AMH

67-8-2

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWIRAL.

2nd November, 1961.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1961/62

Thank you for this routine report.

2. Mr. O'Connell has exercised care in its composition and it seems that a very useful patrol has been executed.
3. The report calls for no comment other than that the Aitape West Coast is maintaining a satisfactory rate of development.

(J. J. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

rate of development.

67.8.50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1/411



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th August, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORU.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1961/2

Attached please find the Patrol Report Aitape No. 1 written by Mr. O'Connell. Also the diary and observations by Mr. C.P.O. Hunter.

The patrol was well carried out amongst really difficult people.

Word has just been received that the money which had been withdrawn for the Yakumul school has now been re allocated. I sincerely hope that the establishment of one school will create a desire for other schools, as these people have long been neglected in this field.

The copra position is being closely watched and a Mr. Thomas calls in to these places as often as he can.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

*Take up of this routine report.
Mr. O'Connell has examined case on its
composition and it seems that a very
simple patrol has been executed.
The report calls for no comment other than that
the District Officer is maintaining a satisfactory
rate of development.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.3.1.



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

17th August 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.1 1961 - 62.

Two copies of the above report, submitted by Mr. R.O. Connell Patrol Officer, are enclosed, together with a diary and some observations made by Mr. J.C. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

A report on the suspected "cargo cult" activity has been forwarded under separate cover. There have been no further developments. Natives from the area have visited the station since the patrol and appear to be quite settled and amiable.

It is hoped to have copra produced on the East Coast picked up by ship this coming week. This is now our most pressing problem on the East Coast. With the approach of the North West season, we can expect a slackening of interest, but it is hoped that when weather permits, to maintain a shipping service through the season.

From this and other reports as well as from personal contact with the East Coast people, there is an obvious improvement in native attitude towards our suggestions and also in the state of the villages themselves.

Education facilities are another great need in the area. It is hoped that the planned school for YAKAMUL will be in operation in the next year and representations for a second one have been made. This however has to fit in with District Planning. With the completion of two new "Education Houses" in the sub-district, we can expect more demands from people with no facilities.

Poor communications to this area is going to mean some hardship for B course teachers eventually posted there but at the present time there appears no way of overcoming this problem.

Mr.O'Connell has carried out another good patrol. The report is informative and well presented.

Mr.Hunter, C.P.O.who accompanied Mr O'Connell to gain experience has shown definate ability and understandings of the problems involved. He is now solo patrolling on the West Coast.

R. Aisbett
R.AISBETT

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

3rd July, 1961.

Mr. R. O'Connell,
Patrol Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please be prepared to depart on a patrol to the East Coast and inland Census Division.

The objects of the patrol will be:

- (1) Census
- (2) Tax collection 1961. (Note. Tax rate for coast villages is 10/-. For inland villages 5/-)
- (3) Investigate a reported "Cargo" outbreak in the inland village of Malin Balup.
- (4) Investigate and report on any Native rights involved in connections with the following Provisional Orders.
 1. Paup
 2. Parir (Suain)
 3. Ulku.

Papers in connection with these orders are filed on 34/2/1.

Please forward your report on these to this office by runner in order that it may reach Headquarters in time for the hearing of the Final Order on 1/8/61. (See also H.Q. memo 34-1-1 of 9/6/61 for the form in which reports are to be submitted).

- (5) Draw a location map and a sketch showing the boundaries of land known as VULRAPEO at YAKANUL. See file 34-1-1.
- (6) Check N.M.T.A. file for outstanding payments to be made.

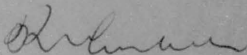
(7) Also check for unclaimed C.S.B. a/c's (see 28-2-5.)

N.B. With reference to instruction (3) please investigate the report submitted by the D.A.S.F. Officer that people of this area refused to co-operate with his patrol.

If there is evidence of an outbreak of cargo activity please use tact in dealing with same. Reiteration of the theme that money and goods result from hard work alone should be used. Court action should only be resorted to as a last resort. Please refer any such actions to this office for hearing.

Mr. Hunter C.P.O. will accompany you and after initial demonstration of census - Tax routine should be able to handle this work on his own.

Make your own arrangements for police and stores etc..



R. AISBETT.
a/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.
Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
Sepik District.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1961/62.
East Coast and Inland Divisions.

Preamble: Report on a patrol to the East Coast and Inland
Census Divisions of the Aitape Sub-District of the
Sepik District.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Tax collection and Census revision.
- (2) Further encourage the planting of coconuts and the drying of copra.
- (3) Investigation of an alleged "cargo" outbreak in villages of BALUP and MALIN.
- (4) Routine administration.

Personnel of Patrol:

Mr. Robert L.O'Connell	Patrol Officer.
Mr. James O. Hunter	Cadet Patrol Officer.
R.P. and M.G.C.:-	
8236 Constable	BARY
4175 Constable	BUNUAW
6093PA Constable	MUYAE
7605 Constable	SIMIWAN
9211 Constable	YONGIMA

Agricultural Workers:-

MASON	Agric. Field Worker Trainee.
SALOU	Farmer Trainee.

Period of Patrol:

10/7/61 to 25/7/61
16 days actual patrolling.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

part	February 1961	(P.O.)
part	October 1960	(A.D.O.)
Coast	November 1960	(D.O.)

Last Medical Patrol:

July - August 1960.

Last Agricultural Patrol:

June 1960.

Results of Patrol:

All objects attained. See herein.

Introduction: The patrol visited the East Coast and Inland census divisions of the Aitape Sub-District for the collection of tax and the revision of census.

Much work had been done on the economic crops of copra and all roads and villages were in good condition.

The patrol was well received and given all assistance but the people of the coastal area are still reluctant to burden themselves with, what they consider, unnecessary work.

Diary:

- Monday 10/7/61. Departed Aitape per Government truck and changed to tractor at the Rainu River. Arrived Leming at 1030 hours and departed at 1100 hours. Arrived PAUP at 1400 hours. Check survey of the mission lease was carried out. Camped night.
- Tuesday 11/7/61. Departed at 0800 hours, passing through YAKAMUL 1. at 1000 hours and YAKAMUL 2. at 1030 hours, arriving ULAU 2. at 1230 hours. A check survey of the mission lease was carried out. Camped night.
- Wednesday 12/7/61. Departed at 0800 hours, passing through DEIA at 0930, arriving SUAIN 1. at 1100 hours. A check survey of the mission lease (Parir) was carried out. Talks with the people. Camped night.
- Thursday 13/7/61. Tax collection and census revision of SUAIN 1, and 2. Inspection of SUAIN 2. and further talks with the people about crops and the mission lease. Camped night.
- Friday 14/7/61. Departed SUAIN at 0800 hours. Mr. Hunter departed for ULAU at the same time. Arrived BALUP 1000 hours. Tax/Census and investigation of alleged "cargo". See "Native Affairs". An inspection of village and coffee gardens showed much effort being done. Camped night.
- Saturday 15/7/61. Departed 0730 hours arriving MALIN 0855 hours. Investigation of alleged "cargo". Tax/Census. Camped night.
- Sunday 16/7/61. Departed 0700 hours arriving WOMISES at 1100 hours after walking along a riverbed. Some difficulty was encountered as this route is easily closed by rain. Tax/Census. Camped night.
- Monday 17/7/61. Departed 0730 arriving the new ASAPAS-WAMBHIGA village night. See "Villages". Inspection of site and Tax/Census. Camped night.
- Tuesday 18/7/61. Departed 0700 passing through WOMISES at 0805 and arriving LABUAIN at 1315 hours. Tax/Census. Plans to alter village setup discussed. See "Villages". Inspection of village reveals a danger of a high flood causing considerable damage. Camped night.
- Wednesday 19/7/61. Departed at 0600 hours arriving NINET at 0730. Inspection of the village and Tax/Census. Talks with the people. Departed 1200 hours and arrived ULAU 2. at 1310 hours. Camped night.
- Thursday 20/7/61. Mr. Hunter arrived ex YAKAMUL with part of patrol gear. Departed for SUAIN at 1200 hours. Mr. Hunter returning to YAKAMUL Arrived SUAIN at 1500 hours. Work commenced on a full survey of the PARIR mission lease. Camped night.
- Friday 21/7/61. Completion of survey and investigation

of native rights in connection with the lease. Departed at 1200 hours passing through DELA at 1320 hours arriving UAUU 2. at 1445 hours. A change of carriers, moving on at 1515 hours passing through YAKAMUL 2. at 1750 hours arriving YAKAMUL 1. at 1815 hours. Camped night.

Saturday 22/7/61. At YAKAMUL 1. this day supervising the cleaning up of the village. Tax/Census in afternoon. Camped night.

Sunday 23/7/61. A survey of the old mission lease of VULEAPEO and an investigation of all connected native rights. See "Land Matters" and Aitape file 34-1-1. Departed at 1200 hours arriving PAUP at 1400 hours. Tax/Census and talks with the people. Camped night.

Monday 24/7/61. Departed at 0800 hours arriving BEMING 1110 hours. Tax/Census. Camped night.

Tuesday 25/7/61. Mr. Hunter departed for CHINAPLEH while the rest of the patrol departed at 0800 hours, passing through PRO at 0900 hours, VOXOU at 0930 hours arriving RAIHU River at 1040 hours. Met by Government track, returned to station.

XXX END OF DIARY XXX

Native Affairs: On reports received on the station this patrol was despatched to investigate the alleged outbreak of "Cargo" in the villages of BALUP and MALIH. The patrol was in the villages ostensibly to collect tax and revise the census so that an investigation could be carried out without attracting too much attention. In the two villages there was no evidence to show that a "cargo" outbreak was or had been occurring. A check with the source of the information showed an elaboration on rumours he had heard and I could not find any grounds to justify his accusations.

The BALUP people had started work on a coffee plot and all though the plot was small an effort had been made. Two Agricultural workers who accompanied the patrol assisted the people to mark out the plot and since the patrol has returned to the station members of this group have been to the station to obtain shade tree seeds. If these people have been involved in an outbreak they have recovered extremely well and seem to have turned to the other extreme in that they are very enthusiastic about growing coffee.

On the other hand the MALIH group are in a small off shoot of the coastal group of MATAPAS. At the present time they are administered from Aitape although the parent group is controlled from Wewak. The group is very small and have very little flat ground suitable for cash cropping.

An investigation here revealed very little to indicate a "cargo" outbreak but the people have done very well to develop an economic crop or even attempted to improve their village. The Agricultural workers eventually found a small area suitable for coffee so it is hoped that when this crop is underway their direction of movement will have some purpose.

As a flash flood prevented the patrol from moving far from the village an effort was made during the day to improve the village itself by marking out a village road and sites for new houses as they are built.

The position in the other villages is fairly good but the YAKAMUL people still manage to squabble among themselves. Since my last patrol to this area a ship has called at the village and collected the copra these people have produced and now petty jealousies have arisen as some of the people have seen others receiving money and complain that they are not receiving any. Efforts to made to explain to the people as a whole that by working and producing their own copra they would receive money but if they persist in their attitude that they can have everything for nothing, they are just not going to be including in the money flow sent into the village.

To brighten the picture, the next village along the coast also received a visit by the ship and the people, seeing the money, have made an effort to be among the money earners have produced 45 bags of copra in the last two months ready for the next ship. This is considerably more than the 18 prepared for the previous ship.

Generally the picture is fairly good and it was pleasing to note the fewer disputes brought to the notice of the patrol. Several cases were referred to the station for further action.

Health and Hygiene:

Again, the overall picture was good but a new aidpost had to be constructed at Baiswai as the present one had fallen into a state of disrepair.

An Aidpost Orderly accompanied the patrol to each village and carried out an examination of all the people. A few were despatched to the nearest Aidpost for treatment and a few to the hospital at Aitape.

The incidence of leprosy still remains high throughout the area and each village has a number of patients installed in the Hansenide Colony at Aitape.

Generally the Aid Post Orderlies received good support from the people but there is still the odd village or two who are reluctant to avail themselves of the facilities available. Efforts were made to encourage these people that it for their own good that they receive treatment when they are sick and that they should report to, to take patients to, the hospital at Aitape, if their Aid Post Orderly recommends it.

Education: All education facilities in the area are provided by the Franciscan Mission and generally the standard is not high.

Plans are underway by the Education Department to establish an "Accelerated Education School" in the YAKAMUL area. It will be interesting to see the results of this move, perhaps the move will be sufficient to show the YAKAMUL people that efforts are being made to help them and that they are not despised as they seem to think.

The present establishments are inadequate to educate the large number of children of school age in the area.

Tax: A tax collection was carried out while the patrol was in the area. A sum of £268 was collected while 108 exemption tickets were issued. No difficulties were experienced in the collecting of the tax.

Census: A revision of the census was carried out while the patrol was in the field and an increase of 51 people (1.4%) over the 1960 figures was recorded. There were fewer adult deaths during the year but quite a few in the 1-8 years bracket. Most of these occurred in the inland villages which had had an outbreak of dysentery earlier in the year.

Village Officials:

Where there is any economic activity the officials are receiving some measure of support but where there is no activity the people are reluctant to assist their officials. In the villages where this situation appeared talks were given and efforts made to enhance their position.

There are several cases where I would recommend changes but these were not suggested as it is the intention of the Local Government Council to expand its' boundaries to include several of the villages where the position is not the best.

In most of the inland villages the situation is quite good although there are the usual rival factions. The officials here appear to be the driving force towards the planting of coffee and the mining of gold.

Native Labour: The arbitrary mark of 30% of the work force is reached in most of the villages visited by the patrol. Most of these absentees are employed on the plantations near Rabaul and on the islands of New Ireland and Bougainville.

Many of these are nearing the end of their contracts and when they return to their villages they should prove invaluable to the people in the setting up of their coconut groves and copra criers.

The YAKAMUL villages are over recruited but there seems little chance of this position being rectified as these people do not return to their village after their contracts but rather stay in the Rabaul area either resigning or working on short term contracts with the people in or near Rabaul.

Land Matters: No dispute over ownership of land were brought to the notice of the patrol although two cases of quarried rights were presented and these were referred to the Assistant District Officer Aitape.

Three check surveys were carried out for the Provisional Orders for the mission leases of PAUP, ULAU and PAHR (SPAIN). The reports are on Aitape file number 34-2-1.

With reference to F.O.845 of 20th February 1961 from the Clerk to Commissioner of Titles and 35-1/1192 of 25th February 1961 from the District Commissioner, a survey of the lease at Yakumul, called VULEAPEO, was carried out and the information as required has been forwarded to the District Commissioner. An investigation of native customary rights was also conducted and the report is contained on Aitape file 34-1-1.

Rest Houses: The rest houses used by the patrol were in good condition but several police houses needed some repairs. The better rest houses were in villages with small labour forces while the larger villages could have maintained better houses particularly toilets and kitchens.

LABUAIN village intends building a new establishment on the hill behind the present site. This move was supported as the present site is in danger of being washed into the nearby river at the first high tide. The new site will entail the construction of new roads but the roads could be well utilized into joining NIHEE village to LABUAIN.

Villages: The coastal villages visited were exceptionally clean and the housing in good condition but this could be expected as there have been six patrols through the area in the last twelve months. The picture away from the coast is much different. Here the villages are small and built along river banks or on the tops of hills.

Materials are harder to gather, consequently the effort required to build good houses regularly is not expended by the people.

Efforts were made to plan out new buildings in the villages and improvements and repairs were instructed in a few cases.

Roads: The coastal villages are connected by a very good road which was constructed by the armed forces during World War II., and which is reasonably well maintained by the people. This road runs from river to river so that vehicular traffic cannot use it so that the main cause of damage to the road are the pigs which wander round the villages.

Roads are nonexistent in the Inland area. The patrol route is merely along the riverbeds which are subject to flash flooding by a small amount of rain in the mountains. Little can be done to improve the position as the terrain is mountainous, the people few and little possibility of economic development through the construction of roads.

The Inland villages are within walking distance of the stations of Maprik and Dreikikir and as the main source of income is the mining of gold the transporting of the product to the centres is a simple matter.

Bridges: Could be considered nonexistent. There are a few small foot bridges across creeks near the YAKAMUL and ULAU villages. If ever the area is opened up to vehicular traffic by the bridging of the Raihu, Nigia 1 and Nigia 2, these small creeks could be easily bridged as they are mere outlets from the nearby swamps and have only a small flow of water, usually after rain.

The Raihu river is the only large river along the east coast which can be forded and then only by a tractor when the river is very low. The Nigia land? complex presents quite a problem and it is going to take enormous amount of money and effort to overcome this barrier.

Airstrips: The two mission strips of Ulau and Susin were seen by the patrol and both appeared to be in good condition and well kept by the people of the area.

At Ulau mission station the resident priest is clearing a part of the lease in the hope of opening up a new strip on the lease itself. The present strip is approximately two miles from the mission station.

Under "land matters" was mentioned the carrying out of a survey of an old mission lease. The southern end of this lease formed a part of the now nonoperating airstrip at the Yakamul mission station. Pigs have reaped havoc with the strip and it would take a lot of hard work to put it back into operating condition.

Native Agriculture and Livestock:

Sago remains the staple diet of the people visited by the patrol although sweet potato and taro gains in importance in the villages in the mountains away from the coast. Tropical fruits and some vegetables supplement the diet of the inland people while on the coast sea foods play a big part in the diet.

Pigs and poultry are raised in all villages but are rarely eaten as the supply of wild life is adequate.

Economic Activity:

All patrols to this area in recent months have been encouraging the people to plant coconuts and produce copra as their economic crop. It was pleasing to note that much work had been done since my last visit to the area. Many coconuts have been planted and there has been a steady increase, although small, in the production of copra.

Many coffee gardens have been prepared along the coast as a secondary crop. Coffee is encouraged only as a secondary crop grown by individual persons or families, but copra still offers these people a better proposition as they are able to commence drying from their present nuts.

The inland villages of Malin and Balup are planting coffee as their economic crop as they are too far from the coast for copra yet close enough to market their product with the Suain group. The remaining inland villages have little or no economic future in the growing of cash crops but many are engaged in the mining of gold. Although the income is small the return is there when the people wish to work.

Members of the Malin group derive a small income from the sale of pigs to the surrounding villages particularly those in the Maprik area.

Any economic development along the coast is up to the people as they have the potential and are ~~raising~~ now realising that if they are willing to work they can receive an income in the villages. From the present nuts much more copra could be produced, so with the new plantings the people would be in a very good economic position.

A big drawback is that ships can only call at the villages during the Southeast season so the people have been advised to produce only smoked copra till the marketing position has been improved. Well smoked copra will store for several months if properly stored and smoked.

Police:

Five members of the local detachment accompanied the patrol and performed their duties well. A separate report on each member has been forwarded to the Commissioner.

Constable BARY acted as the patrol NCO and carried this duty well. This member has passed the NCO's course at Goroka and his promotion is strongly recommended.

Agricultural Field Workers:

Two ~~XXXX~~ workers from the Agricultural station at Aitape accompanied the patrol and gave valuable assistance in instructing the people in the drying of copra and correcting a few of their mistakes. These members instructed the people, by demonstrations, in the correct way to lay out their coffeeplots and coconut groves.

Conclusion:

The patrol was of a routine nature with no untoward incidences occurring. All objects of the patrol were attained.

Mr. Hunter C.P.O. accompanied the patrol to familiarize himself with local patrolling and procedure with particular emphasis on tax collecting and census taking. He carried out his duties exceedingly well.

Robert L. C. Connell
(Robert L. C. Connell)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

The Commissioner,
Kenedobu

Aitape

7/8/61

8236

Const. BANY

7/8/61 16 days Aitape EastConst very
andInland excellent reliable R.L.O'Connell
P.O.

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62

- This member acted as NCO during the patrol and carried out his duties well

Robert L. O'Connell P.O.

APPENDIX A.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
The Commissioner
Honolulu

Aitape

7/8/61

4175

Const. HUNAWA

16 days
7/8/61 ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Aitape EastCoast andInland very good solid type R.L.O'Connell P.O.

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62.

This member performed his duties well.

Robert L. Linnert pd.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner
Konoeha

Aitape

7/8/61

6093PA

Const. MUYAN

7/8/61 16 days Aitape EastCoast
and Inland good good E.L.O'Connell
P.O.

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62

Robert Albane PA

APPENDIX A.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner
Konedobu

7/8/61

Aitape

7605

Const. SIMIWAN

7/8/61 15 days Aitape EastCoast andInland good improving with experience
R.L.O'Connell
P.O.

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62

Robert Lillburne P.O.

APPENDIX A.

Aitape

The Commissioner
Konedobu

7/8/61

9211

Coast. YONGIMA

Clear of the barrier with Pillage's village was observed
while the remaining two days related from the coast. Aitape, coastline
The writer accompanied the patrol to border orientated
with the area. The people and their behavior in general, with emphasis
being laid on unproductive village work

MON:

Monday 7/11/61. Departed Aitape at approximately 0800 hours, travelling on
for an hour to the base camp by Government track which was
maintained by a tractor after foraging the trail.
Proceeded on for an hour to a clearing at 1000 hours. Departed
at 1100 hours arriving at 1200 hours. Camped at 1200 hours. A whole
array of the village's layout and work was seen for the night.

Tuesday 7/12/61. Departed camp at 0800 hours, passing through the
at 0900 hours and arrived at 1000 hours. Camped at 1000 hours.
Camped at 1000 hours. Camped at 1000 hours. Camped at 1000 hours.
and carried out in the area of the camp.

7/8/61 16 days Aitape EastCoast and Inland fair needs R.L.O'Connell supervision P.O.

Survey of the area to be made. Report made
and will be with the people. Report made

Wednesday 7/13/61. Camped at 1000 hours and the village of the
village of the village of the village of the village of the village of the
with good housing. People have good crops and are happy. There is
a village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62

Thursday 7/14/61. Camped at 1000 hours and the village of the
village of the village of the village of the village of the village of the
with good housing. People have good crops and are happy. There is
a village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known

Friday 7/15/61. Camped at 1000 hours and the village of the
village of the village of the village of the village of the village of the
with good housing. People have good crops and are happy. There is
a village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known

Saturday 7/16/61. Camped at 1000 hours and the village of the
village of the village of the village of the village of the village of the
with good housing. People have good crops and are happy. There is
a village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known

Robert L. O'Connell P.O.

Sunday 7/17/61. Camped at 1000 hours and the village of the
village of the village of the village of the village of the village of the
with good housing. People have good crops and are happy. There is
a village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known
village with a well known by name. The village is a well known

EAST COAST & INLAND PATROL- PATROL AITAPE I / 61-62.

DIARY & OBSERVATIONS - MR J.O. HUNTER, CPO.

INTRODUCTION : The route taken by the patrol is indicated on the accompanying map, the area being a Tax-Census Sub-Division which enfolds the Eastern section of the Aitape Sub-District.

Eleven of the thirteen main Villages visited were coastal while the remaining two were inland from the east Aitape coastline.

The writer accompanied the patrol to become orientated with the area, its people and "field duties" in general, with emphasis being laid on census-tax routine work.

DIARY :

Monday 10/7/61. Departed Aitape at approx. 0800 hours, travelling as far as the Raihu River by Government truck which was substituted by a tractor after ferrying the Raihu. Proceeded as far as LEMIENG by tractor arriving at 1030 hours. Departed on foot at 1100 hours arriving at PAUP some three hours later. A check survey of the mission lease was made and camp set up for the night.

Tuesday 11/7/61. Departed Paup at 0800 hours, passing through YAKAMULI at 1000 hours and YAKAMUL 2. at 1030 hours, arriving ULAU 2. at 1230 hours. A check survey of the mission was carried out in the afternoon. Night spent at ULAU 2.

Wednesday 12/7/61. Departed at 0800 hours passing through DEIA at 0930 hours and arriving at SUAIN 1. at 1100 hours. A check survey of the mission lease (Parir) was carried out and ^{talks} were had with the people. Camped night.

Thursday 13/7/61. Census revision and tax collection of the two SUAIN Villages I & 2. Later an inspection of both villages revealed two extremely clean and orderly communities with good housing. People here most co-operative and appear to have a certain pride in their community judging by the appearance and the work apparently done by these people in their villages and their environs. People spoken to on the importance of increased agricultural activity.

Friday 14/7/61. Patrol split, Mr O'Connell setting out inland for BALUP at 0800 and the writer accompanied by Constable SIMIWAH commenced back up the coast toward Aitape. About an hour and a half walk to DEIA where census revision and tax collection were carried out. After completion of this I spent several hours conversing with the people and looking about the village, before proceeding on to ULAU 2., arriving here in mid-afternoon and setting up camp.

Saturday 15/7/61. ULAU 2. censused and taxed, village clean and the people very attentive to patrol's needs and comforts. Discussion with the village officials in the evening.

Sunday 16/7/61. Observed. Conversated with the villagers. Inspected Coconut plantings and area cleared for coffee.

Monday 17/7/61. Departed 0700 hours for ULAU I. about 40 minutes

(2)

away. People censused and taxed. Village condition fair, roads fair only. Visited Mission and Mission School. Talks with the people in the evening. Camped night.

Tuesday 18/7/61. Departed 0730 travelling to YAKAMUL 2., some three hours away, stopping on route at DRIMBOI to inspect the Aid Post found to be in a very poor state indeed. YAKAMUL 2. censused and taxed - women and children well turned out - however Village and hamlets could be made much cleaner - pigs! Village addressed on their responsibilities and need of self-betterment Camped YAKAMUL 2.

Wednesday 19/7/61. All able-bodied males from ULAU I&2 and YAKAMUL I&2 assembled at DRIMBOI and commenced work re-building what was supposed to be an Aid Post. Work also commenced on the construction of a pig fence around YAKAMUL 2.

Thursday 20/7/61. Departed YAKAMUL 2. 0630, arrived ULAU 2. 0900 hours with some patrol gear. Met Mr O'Connell. Departed for YAKAMUL 2 at 1200 hours, Mr O'Connell to SUAIN. Supervision work DRIMBOI and pig-fence YAKAMUL 2., camped the night.

Friday 21/7/61. Departed for CHAROK at 0600 hours, some two hours travelling. Road to coast at YAKAMUL 3 well maintained. Census, tax and conversed with the people, thence to YAKAMUL 1. where camp made at 1400 hours, Mr O'Connell arrived YAKAMUL 1. at 1750 hours.

Saturday 22/7/61. General cleaning of YAKAMUL 1. supervised in the morning and in the afternoon Village censused and taxed-address given people-camped the night.

Sunday 23/7/61. Survey of the old mission lease of VULEAPEO and investigation of all connected native rights. At 1200 hours departed and arrived at PAUP at 1400 hrs. Census/Tax and talks with the people. Camped.

Monday 24/7/61. Departed at 0800 hours for LEMIENG XXXIXINS arriving at 1100 hours. Census revision and tax collection. Camped.

Tuesday 25/7/61. Departed for CHINAPELLI at 0730 hours - Mr O'Connell left for Aitape. Arrived CHINAPELLI at 1200 hours travelling via Tapi's Camp (MAKALDEI). Last section of the road not even fit to be called a pig track. Census and tax collection - "pepa" to the people on their obligations and responsibilities as members of a community-place untidy and overgrown. Camped.

Wednesday 26/7/61. Departed CHINAPELLI at 0600 passed through ~~xxx~~ and inspected hamlet ALOL. Arrived LEMIENG 0900 hours - thence to PRO at 0945- evidence of some coconut planting but air of lethargy in the place - Census revised and tax collected-address given-left at midday for VOKAU a half-hour away, tax and census, village inspected. Camped.

Thursday 27/7/61. Talk to both PRO and VOKAU on importance of increase -d agricultural and economic activity to help enable their advancement. Departed VOKAU at 1030 hours arriving at the Raihu river 1100 hours and thence to Aitape Station by Government vehicle.

oooOooo FINIS oooOooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS : The native situation was quite favourable . The patrol was well received and the people appeared reasonably attentive to talks given them on their duties and responsibilities .

The desire of the people to raise their standard of living exists throughout , however the drive needed to achieve this is more than oft lacking .

No serious complaints were reported .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : The main source of income is from the sale of labour, most of this plantation and outside the District .

An increasing amount of smoked copra is being produced throughout the area . However since production is yet but in it's embryonic stages the surface has hardly been scratched . A concentrated and continuous effort will be needed in the planting of young coconuts for future utilisation and in the utilisation of present existing , neglected resources .

This is being encouraged with the realisation that the people be given some economic basis upon which to raise their living standards and copra is the easiest way this can be done quickly.

In the S.E. season quantities (medium) of sago are marketed to the Islands and some at Aitape by the ULAU and CHINAPELLI/LEMIENG groups .

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK : Sago is abundant throughout and constitutes the staple foodstuff of the people. Their diet is supplemented by ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ crops such as taro and yam , however these add little to the general diet of the people .

Native tobacco is widely grown and is mainly used for local consumption in the coastal villages with part being given to the Inland and the West Coast Villages in return for favours . From information gathered , tobacco is never sold to realise money .

Livestock sighted , pigs and poultry , appeared healthy and well looked after. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ The pigs are usually of the Berkshire wild pig cross with long snouts and tending to leanness . In ULAU No. 1 and YAKANUL No. 2 large whites were present having been purchased from St. Anna Mission .

MEDICAL AND HEALTH .

Health generally good , however it must be remembered that quite a large number of people from this area are receiving medical attention at the Hansenide colony , Aitape.

Child death mortality rate is unfortunately rather high.

The Aid Post at DRIMBOI had not been maintained since the last patrol was through here and as a result in a poor and dilapidated state. Two wards and a dispensary were built to replace the previously existing ones and the area generally cleaned up by the the YAKANUL and ULAU groups while the patrol was in the area and instructions were left that this Aid Post is to be constantly maintained in future .

Apart

EDUCATION : Apart from a small Mission school at ULAU No. 1 east of LEMBIENG educational facilities are negligible . People seem to be aware that education for their children is a must if they are to progress.

The fact that an Administration School is to be placed at YAKAMUL should assist in helping these people to realise that despite their past record the Government is doing what it can to help them .

The ULAU people have requested that an Administration school be placed in their immediate vicinity . These people are a very helpful crowd and would assist in every way possible in the construction of the necessary buildings if teaching staff could ever be supplied .

ROADS AND BRIDGES : The wartime road along the coast is in good condition and if the necessary finance were available to complete and repair this road it would be a big step forward in assuring the economic development of the East Coast area . Lack of suitable lines of communication will undoubtedly frustrate the marketing of native copra and tend to make natives lose heart in producing copra at all .

Bridges after the RAIHU are non-existent for vehicular traffic and only are few bridges of wooden piles and corroded Marsden matting are in existence. For a start, to link up Aitape with YAKAMUL at least three major bridges will be required over the RAIHUZ , NIGIA I and NIGIA 2 rivers . Some produce is being removed by sea at the present time but this can only be effected during the S.E. season due to lack of sheltered harbours and even then is often very difficult.

Also much work needs to be done on the CHINAPELLI road to bring it up to standard for ~~xxxxxx~~ Land Rover or Truck use . It had in part been very much neglected and not even fit to be classified as a pig track despite the fact that it had once been a good road , however work is at present being done on it under supervision to try and bring it up to scratch . Here again if the RAIHU river was bridged agricultural activity in the vicinity ex-Sgt. Major TAPI'S Camp would become more economically sound .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In this section above it was not mentioned that some work is being carried out in preparation for the planting of coffee .At the CHINAPELLI hamlet of MAKALDEI ex-Sgt Major TAPI has a coffee block prepared and almost ready for planting . The LHMCEANA ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ on this block is growing well and block is being well looked after .Land has been cleared at ULAU No 2 and at CHINAPELLI beach hamlet ALOL in preparation for future coffee plantings .

People anxious to produce copra and plant coffee but need supervision to keep plantations clean and to direct correct planting of new trees and gardens . Agricultural fieldworkers are constantly on patrol from Aitape , giving what assistance they can .

VILLAGES : Generally clean and reasonably tidy with quite good housing .

European rest houses in good condition, Police rest houses generally alright but some were extremely poor , instructions being left for extensive repairs or for new replacements to be built.

VILLAGES : Carriers were always readily obtainable and willing .

The Village Officials in this area varied in calibre throughout and undoubtedly their leadership qualities , were , to a large extent reflected in the condition of their villages and environs .

I feel that there are villagers available more fitted ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ for office than the present Luluai and Tul-Tul who are most inefficient . Two other luluais, those of YAKAMUL No. 2 and of PRO are in their dotage and have little vim or fire . They could be replaced by more vigorous and younger men with a sence of responsibility .

CENSUS : Census revised and tax collected in all Villages visited. There was no apparent opposition to the collection of tax and it was explained that money gathered as tax was utilized so as to benifit the people from whom it is collected .

CONCLUSION : The patrol was of a routine nature with it's objects being attained .

- PATROL REPORT AITAPE No. I OF 1961-62 -

- MAP TO ACCOMPANY -

SCALE = 4 MILES = 1 INCH

LEGEND

→ → → MAIN PATROL ROUTE

→ → → MR. R. L. O'CONNELL'S ROUTE

→ → → MR. T. O. HUNTER'S ROUTE



67-84

Department of Native Affairs,
Koradobu, Papua.

25th October, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WAGAK.

PATROL REPORT No.2/1961-62 - SIAU
AITAPE

All commercial native societies work "in fits and starts". Fortunately or not for themselves, they have not yet attained that elevated standard of Western civilisation that dictates strict adherence to rigid routine. The consensus of Anthropologists seems to agree that over a defined period for any given group of both peoples just as much work is accomplished despite the vociferous opinions of immigrant observers.

Technical opinion differs to a degree as to the pros and cons of indigenous pig farming.

Administrative ambition to improve educational facilities is obvious, but we must confine ourselves to what can be done rather than what should be done. We are fortunate that the Christian Missions are doing the work that they are at so little cost to the tax payer.

The exhaustive information concerning the canoe headpiece has been noted by the anthropologist and the information will be forwarded to the Territorial Museum if this exhibit is accepted.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.8.4 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1/592

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

29th September, 1961

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
The Director...
Department of Native Affairs...
Konedobu...
Patrol Report No. 2/1961-2 - SIAU - AITAPE
Attached please find a report submitted by Mr. Cadet
Patrol Officer Hunter. He has gone through an area, which has
a fair economic potential in copra and has just started in the
Local Government Council field.
These people work in fits and starts. However, with
the staff position now improving, I am hoping that we can keep
them moving steadily forward.
Lack of communications are a drawback in this District
and the cost to put these in would, I fear, far out weigh the
economic potential for many years to come. Our only solution
is to endeavour to try and improve these lack of communications
a little at a time. The main thing is to keep the planting
of coconuts under control, to keep them, if possible, in areas
where it is possible to get the produce out, and not to let them
be planted in areas where complete lack of communications is
going to dishearten them when they can't sell their produce.
I have advised Mr. Hunter to exercise a little more
care in his presentation and spelling.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1961-2 - SIAU - AITAPE

Attached please find a report submitted by Mr. Cadet
Patrol Officer Hunter. He has gone through an area, which has
a fair economic potential in copra and has just started in the
Local Government Council field.

These people work in fits and starts. However, with
the staff position now improving, I am hoping that we can keep
them moving steadily forward.

Lack of communications are a drawback in this District
and the cost to put these in would, I fear, far out weigh the
economic potential for many years to come. Our only solution
is to endeavour to try and improve these lack of communications
a little at a time. The main thing is to keep the planting
of coconuts under control, to keep them, if possible, in areas
where it is possible to get the produce out, and not to let them
be planted in areas where complete lack of communications is
going to dishearten them when they can't sell their produce.

I have advised Mr. Hunter to exercise a little more
care in his presentation and spelling.

J. E. Wakeford
S. WAKEFORD
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office ,
AITAPE ,
Sepik District .
19 th September , 1961 .

The District Officer ,
WEWAK ,
Sepik District .

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1961/62 .

SIAU N.L.G.C. Area .

Preamble: Report of a patrol to the villages of the coastal area. West of Aitape, in the West Coast Census Division and to two villages in the West Coast Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District, these villages being within the boundary of the SIAU N.L.G.C.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Census revision of villages in the area .
- (2) Organisation and initial supervision of construction of new school buildings at YALINGI .
- (3) Foster and encourage economic activity and development .
- (4) Investigate existence of native legal rights in respect of SISSANO GOVERNMENT PLANTATION .
- (5) Routine administration .

Personell of Patrol:

- (1) Officer Conducting Patrol- Mr J.O. Hunter, C.P.O.
- (2) Native Personnell-
R.P.&N.G.C.:-
6093 Constable MUYAE .
Agricultural Workers :-
MASUE - Agric. Field Worker Trainee 3rd Year .
AUGUS - Farmer Trainee
TOPI - " " .
AIYA - 2 " .

Period of Patrol:

From 14/8/61 to 8/9/61 .
Of which Twenty three days actual patrolling .

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

March 1961 .

Last Medical Patrol:

July 1961 .

Map Reference :

Aitape 4 miles to the inch Army series .

WEST COAST PATROL - SIAU N.L.G.C. - PATROL AITAPE 2 / 61-62 .

PATROL REPORT - MR J.O. HUNTER . CPO .

INTRODUCTION: The route taken by the patrol is indicated on the accompanying map , the area patrolled being that within the boundary of the recently formed SIAU Local Government Council .

Five of the eight village groups visited and censused were coastal , while the remaining three were inland from the west Aitape coastline .

The main objects of the patrol were to :-

- (i) carry out a census revision of the villages in the area .
- (ii) advise and assist the MALOL councillors in organising and supervising the initial construction, by the villagers, at YALINGI, of three classrooms and two native teachers houses to enable the movement of the present Primary "T" School from WAIPO to this new site at YALINGI
- (iii) foster and encourage economic activity and development throughout.
- (iv) investigate the existence of any established legal rights previously granted to natives in respect of SISSANO GOVERNMENT PLANTATIO -N .
- (v) carry out "field duties" associated with normal routine patrolling .

DIARY:

Monday 14/8/61 . Departed Aitape 1000 hours , travelling as far as the Waipo creek by Government tractor . Walked to YALINGI, from WAIPO, in allittle over an hour . Checked work which had been commenced in clearing an area for the school site just off the bank of the Aitape side of the YALINGI River . Camped night .

Tuesday 15/8/61 . Censused the MALOL hamlets of TELES and LAMPU in the morning and AINDIN and AIPUKON in the afternoon . Men organised into work groups for YALINGI , cleaning-up programme in villages - maintenance on road .

Wednesday 16/8/61 . The other four MALOL hamlets UIAN , MAINYEU , AMSOR , TAINYAPIN, ~~XXXX~~ censused. Health good throughout . Cleaning-up of villages and environs , road , work YALINGI and work also commenced on the construction of a new Aid post dispensary building as existing one unsatisfactory .

Thursday 17/8/61 . Supervision work YALINGI and coffee gardens AIPUKON . As for three previous nights camped YALINGI .

Friday 18/8/61 . 0700 left YALINGI for AROP arriving some three hours later. A bit over two hours actual travel by pull canoe from mouth of canal at MALOL to the rest house at AROP . Censused AROP 1 and AROP 2 in the afternoon . Villages filthy. Camped AROP .

- Saturday 19/8/61. 0700 hours from AROP to PO, approx. 1/2 hour by pull canoe and an hour on foot. AROP's section of the road in an appalling condition, PO's section is being well maintained and in good condition. Census revision PO, village clean and orderly, flowers and shrubs greatly enhancing it's appearance. Camped AROP.
- Sunday 20/8/61. 0700 hours departed AROP, arriving WARAPU by pull canoe, an hour and a half later thence on foot to the Government Plantation at SISSANO where investigation as to possible existence of any established legal rights previously granted to natives in respect of this plantation were investigated. Arrived back YALINGI in the evening via WARAPU and AROP.
- Monday 21/8/61. Supervision work YALINGI. Mr R. Aisbett, ADO, and Mr P. Williams, AEO, arrived during the morning, in the afternoon a survey of area purchased for school site made.
- Tuesday 22/8/61. Inspection of the eight MALOL hamlets was made and work at YALINGI further supervised.
- Wednesday 23/8/61. 0730 hours departed YALINGI for WARAPU, arriving some four hours later. Census in afternoon. Effort being made to improve place noticeable. Talks with the people in the evening. Camped.
- Thursday 24/8/61. Inspected WARAPU hamlets. WARAPU and SISSANO males to SISSANO Plantation to clean their line of trees. Work proposed WARAPU coffee garden area. Camped.
- Friday 25/8/61. Further work by WARAPU and SISSANO in straightening out their respective plantation areas. SISSANO censused - hamlets dirty and uncut. Camped.
- Saturday 26/8/61. Inspection SISSANO - cleaning up programme of village and environs - further agriculture work carried out in WARAPU - SISSANO area. Camped.
- Sunday 27/8/61. Observed.
- Monday 28/8/61. 0700 hours WARAPU to RAMU, arriving approx some three hours later. Road in good order. Attention not being sought readily enough for the sick - talk given on peoples responsibilities - village tidy, some new building in progress.
- Tuesday 29/8/61. 0800 hours departed RAMU for SUMO. Road well maintained but room for improvement where drainage poor. Two groves of LEUCENIA well established and awaiting the planting of coffee. Census in afternoon - place quite tidy. Camped SUMO.
- Wednesday 30/8/61. 0730 hours departed SUMO for SERAI arriving approx some four hours later. Road reasonable, but much scope for improvement. SERAI, RAINUK, PUINDU inspected and found reasonably tidy, but in need of a bit of a face lift. Camped the night.
- Thursday 31/8/61. To VANIMO by canoe to utilise existing facilities to prepare two A.S.O.P.A. assignments. Remained VANIMO the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September.
- Monday 4/9/61. Departed VANIMO 0500 hours, arrived SERAI in the afternoon and inspected work done - proceeded WARAPU and camped.

(3)

Tuesday 5/9/61 . Supervised further work carried by WARAPU and SISSANO in the villages , gardens , plantation , and on the x roads - effort made since previous visit - WARAPU people most industrious , SISSANO people the opposite .

Wednesday 6/9/61 . To AROP and to FO to see what has been recently acheived - increased building activity underway in AROP but place still pretty dirty not due only to environment but mainly to ~~WARAPU~~ people's lack of concern-effort being made to yard the numerous pigs which mess up the place . Good work being done in FO .

Thursday 7/9/61 . Inspection further of work WARAPU-SISSANO area and work on Anthropology assignment . Camped WARAPU .

Friday 8/9/61 . 0630 hours departed WARAPU by pull canoe . Arrived AROP and checked further on work done . To YALINGI in afternoon where observation was made on building new school . Very pleasing , two native materials completed and work being commenced on a third one . One native teacher's house is ready for occupation and work about to be commenced on a second one on a site made ready for it . Arrived Aitape in the late afternoon .

oooOooo END of DIARY oooOooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS : Throughout , the patrol was well received and the people generally appeared attentive to advice and talks given them on their duties and responsibilities . While the patrol was in any particular area the people worked well and diligently , but , this was obviously amongst a great many of the people done to appease the patrol . No doubt it did this to an extent , however , as was pointed out to the people , they and their children live in the villages and environs and therefore anything constructive done in this direction will be of benefit to no one but themselves .

The desire of the people to raise their standard of living , naturally enough , exists throughout . However , the drive needed to achieve this is more than oft lacking . More cheerfully though , there are , scattered throughout the whole , individuals and groups who are striving hard for self-betterment . It is they who are to be encouraged as it will be the example of these people and the results which they obtain that their neighbours will no doubt try and emulate .

A strong well-advised ^{Council} could do a lot to help the people help themselves in the future .

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :

The main source of income is from the sale of labour , most of this plantation and outside the district .

An increasing amount of smoked copra is being produced throughout the area; by the MALOLS, who have possibly the largest potential for economic development; by the WARAPU group, an industrious , united and go-ahead crowd, and even by the leaderless and unimpressive SISSANO group. The AROPS are lotus-eaters. They have good land to the south of the village across the SISSANO lagoon but prefer to sit on their bottoms. Under the guidance of previous ^{tribes} work has been carried out in establishing groves of young trees. Perhaps with some further paternal guidance these ^{may} work up a little enthusiasm towards cultivating coconuts and decide to "get stuck into it", for a change.

Copra production is as yet in the embryonic stages and as such the surface has hardly been scratched . A concentrated and continuous effort will be needed in the planting of young coconuts for future utilisation and in the utilisation of present existing , neglected resources .

Increased copra production is being encouraged with the realization that the people be given some economic basis upon which to raise their living standards and copra is the easiest way this can be done quickly.

At TELES , AIPUKON , PO , RAMO and SUMO groves of LEUCEANIA , previously planted , is growing well and being well looked after. These coffee blocks are now ready to receive young coffee. Nurseries have been established and when the young coffee itself is ready it will be planted out . At OVA in the garden run by SIBITU of SIERA , coffee was planted out amongst the established shade crop while the patrol was in the area . Business venture based on the sale of sweet potatoes , tobacco and taro is also being attempted under this man's leadership .

The manufacture of curios for sale, now big business in the Sepik and Maprik areas is being encouraged here . There remain some older men who still retain some of the "know how" , though these are now very few. The WARAPU group in particular still contains men capable of turning out marketable curios . These include replicas of implements previously used, hand-drums, figures of animals, canoe heads, model canoes and pull oars , and also bows, arrows and spears still used to-day for hunting and fishing .

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

The vehicular road from Aitape to YALINGI is in good order, however, full utilisation is prevented by the unbridged Waipo Creek. This creek can only sometimes be crossed at beach level depending on the season and/or the mood of the creek.

The bridging of the Waipo would constitute an important step in linking this area with Aitape and will make the transport of produce to market at Aitape easier and cheaper for many of the area's producers.

The waterway between MALOL and AROP is open and is in very good order. The road into PO from AROP land is for the most part very poorly drained and in a pretty bad state. The road from WARAPU land into RAMU is in very good condition, and ~~that~~ that from RAMU to SUMO is reasonably good, quite a bit of work having recently been done on it. The road from SUMO to SIERA can be improved a lot, but considering the small numbers to maintain it, it's length and the fact much of it is subject to local inundations, it's condition is quite good. Between SIERA and WARAPU the road is in quite good order.

Lack of bridges throughout is preventing the extension of through roads for vehicular traffic.

VILLAGES :

Generally speaking villages reasonably clean and tidy with quite good housing. A lot of new houses are being constructed, and it is pleasing to note, the trend seems to be toward building ~~and~~ better designed and more spacious type dwelling house. Councillors should also ensure that houses are built in the villages with some thought to a general overall plan, rather than have them built haphazardly all over the place with little or no semblance of order. The planting of flowers and shrubs has done a lot to enhance the appearance of some of the places.

Overall both European and police rest houses were in good condition. A new European rest house and a new police rest house to be constructed at SISSANO which at present is without the same.

M.A.C. 1/1/57

The councillors vary in calibre throughout and without doubt their leadership qualities, are, to a large extent reflected in the condition of the villages and environs. The people told that it is up to them to remove from office any drones in the next election, and replace them suitably. The AROP and SISSANO people will undoubtedly be doing themselves a good turn if they take heed of this next election, that is, if any better raw material exists. These two groups as types are way behind the others.

Carriers were always readily obtainable and willing.

CENSUS :

The census of all villages within the SIAU N.L.C.C. has revised. Head tax was recently collected by the Council being £1 each for eligible male members.

CONCLUSION : The patrol was of a routine nature and it is believed that it's objects were obtained.

INFORMATION GATHERED CONCERNING SPECIMEN COLLECTED AITAPE PATROL NO. 2
OF 1961/62 . FOR FORWARDING ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE TERRITORIAL MUSEUM
AFTER PRIOR EXHIBITION IN THE WEWAK SHOW . OCTOBER , 1961 .

The information herewith , which concerns the specimen collected during this patrol , has been obtained from members of the WARAPU Village group which is situated on the West Aitape coastline , some twenty miles or so "as the crow flies" from Aitape , as is indicated by the accompanying map .

The object itself was found in MAINDRON , hamlet of the SISSANO Village group , in a state of neglect , outside a derelict dwelling house . Initially , on sighting and observing this "canoe headpiece" the writer assumed that being what appeared to be something of a relic , it was most likely somewhat treasured by the people , and consequently did not ask the people whether or not they wished to part with it . Returning later , to observe further and enquire as to it's history , it was suggested to it's owner that if he or the people of the village wished to preserve it , then the patrol could take it back to Aitape and have it sprayed with insecticide , thus ensuring a longer life for it , and then send it back to the village . Thus , on making inquiries , it was found that the object had no sentimental value whatsoever to these people and was not connected directly with their past history and culture , but with that of the neighbouring WARAPU people . The owner intended , the same , and after having shown an interest in it , this piece of "rubbish" was pressed upon the writer , by the owner and observers , obviously amused that anyone would want something , which to them had no material or other value .

To be kept in the museum

When the piece was displayed before the WARAPU people , they were as a whole quite interested in it , as something of their ancestors and their past culture . However , it was only through some of the older men of the village , that information , regarding an interpretation as to the real or supposed meanings of the piece's markings , could be gleaned . To some , whose youth had been spent when the group had as many as seven Haus Tamberans (last of these reported to have been pulled down as a result of mission influence , sometime in the thirties , prior to the commencement of the Second World War) the meanings behind the piece's markings and function are undoubtedly still held to be realistic . The younger men , in the main , appeared to have little idea of the meaning or story behind the markings , and even those older men , whose knowledge imparted , proceeds , were vague and needed much prompting and cajolement . Tobacco proved invaluable as incentive for them to dig deep into their memory or else the realms of a fertile imagination !

The ancestors of the WARAPU group are said to have been settlers who came down the coast from the HOLLANDIA area , and strong ties still exist to-day the WARAPU group and the people from the HOLLANDIA area . There is a distinct and marked similarity in what exists of the of these two groups , which to-day , consists mainly in the painting and carving of designs on their canoes and pull-cars . It appears that the specimen under consideration , which found it's way into SISSANO village , was either manufactured in the HOLLANDIA area or else was made by the WARAPU people . However , whether it originated from one group or the other , it is common to that produced by both groups . There is at WARAPU another "canoe headpiece" , smaller and simpler than this piece , but with similar markings to part of it . It appears quite old and it's owner is keen to keep it in the village , passing it on to his offsprings for preservation by future generations . He has been encouraged to do just this . The same man is at present attempting to reproduce a replica of the collected specimen , to be used as prototype , for possible reproduction of curies .

*The selection of this specimen during the
canoe head piece has been noted by the Museum project
and the specimen will be preserved in the Territorial
Museum if the cabinet is completed.*

The WARANDRO, as this specimen is called, is attached to the prow of the canoe or WAA, which it decorates, by a piece of kunda rope, passed through the hole at the bottom end of the piece, and fastened. Here it remains while the canoe is in use, the average life of a strong and well built canoe being about three years. This type of canoe which was used for coastal sailing and fishing was made mobile by the use of both sail (previously before the introduction of canvas or cotton was made from the large leaves of the KARICA tree being sewn together to form a crude type of sail) and pull-oar. The useful life of the canoe having ended the WARANDRO is taken down from it and kept in the house of the man who has charge of it. Here it remains, until a new canoe, to which it can in turn be attached, is available. A new canoe having been completed and made ready for sailing, the WARANDRO is taken from inside the house and attached to the new canoe. So the process is carried on until the WARANDRO itself is worn out. Then a new one, which is a replica of the old one handed down, is carved, in turn replacing the old one.

On the bottom of the specimen can be seen where a man and a crocodile were previously carved, but have, unfortunately been broken off. The VIAM or man depicted is acting as a "watch" for the safety of the canoe and it's occupants. He has no weapon, but is sitting with his hands on his hips calling to the crocodile (not known whether male or female) to come to him, "NUCAMEIE" (as said to the female) or "NACAME" (to the Male). The crocodile comes up out of the water at the man's bidding, and seeing the crocodile at close range for the first time the man does not like what he sees, ~~he~~ realising, that this creature cannot assist him in his task of catching fish as he had hoped he could and that it is in fact something very dangerous and evil. The man must be master of this force of evil, which is not to be trusted and which will eat the fish he wishes to catch. So he warns the crocodile to stay away from the future and orders him to go, "NEVONORIE" (female) or "NUNORIE" (male). Usually the man represented is given the name of an individual ancestor by the person who works the WARANDRO, but in this case the name has been lost.

On each side of main base of object are two circles, or INAE, which are representative of the eyes of the Tambaran, looking out over the waters. All eyes represented on the WARANDRO are known as INAE and there appears to be a relationship between the large INAE of the Tambaran and the INAE of the individual fish depicted. This pair of large eyes are centered in the middle of a large type of flying fish or "BARFUPU", whose head is represented at the front end, above the man, with the marks behind it possibly representative of it's movement over the surface of the water. The INAE are watch out that the canoe moves with like ease of the BARFUPU, over the waters, and that these fish can be sought out and caught, for they are excellent eating.

Above the head of the BARFUPU is depicted the head of a shark, and inside the shark or BUEI's mouth, and running up into the head of a porpoise or ERYUI, is a piece known as PORTEI, depicting a pair of eyes, which are those of the ERYUI. The mother shark and porpoise boss all the fish in the seas, and the INAE are to look out and to ensure that there are plenty of good fish about for those in the canoe to catch, thus ensuring that the people and their families will have plenty to eat and will therefore not go hungry.

(9)

The head of a NAYPIE, a type of stonefish, not eaten by these people, is seen at bottom of the base, facing the opposite direction to the head of the shark, which is looking in a forward direction, the head of this type of stone fish also appears above the figure of the man. The NAYPIE appearing on top is, together with the BARPUPU and the rulers of the fish of the sea or all BAR, the BUEI (shark) and the ERYUI (porpoise), subject to ever watchful INAE of the Tamberan. A watch should be kept on this fish because as it is harmful to eat, it is futile and a waste of time to catch it.

The other NAYPIE, at the back of the man, and looking straight down into the water is probably looking down into the depths for anything such as a reef, which may damage or harm the canoe in any way. The NAYPIE, is extremely well equipped for such a job as "watch", living as it does on the bed of the ocean.

The three holes appearing on the object (two round and one triangular) are not original markings but are disfigurements. They are called OUWUKARMON and were previously carved to depict the genital organs of a woman. However, it appears that somewhere along the line, as a result of strong mission influence these holes have been made so as to cover up the original working and so detract mission attention from it. It appears that these genital organs are symbolic of something from which all things spring, in this case all fish and hence productivity itself.

On the very top of the WARANDRO is a large lizard or OROROAKA who as "a man from the bush", he, looking out and keeping a watch on the shore which he knows and understands, it being his home. The OROROAKA is sitting on top of a large bird, the Kokomo or MARKARPOREI who is keeping watch over from the skies, his domain, together with the Lizard who surveys the immediate or distant landscape. There are two Kokomoh heads represented and the round object separating the two is known as POKKO are his vocal organs. Without these he would be useless as a lookout for the canoe, as he would be unable to talk as to what he could see or to give warning of pending dangers to the crew.

Thus, is the WARANDRO a "lucky charm", to be pitted against the elements, in man's efforts to overcome the supernatural.

Aitape

The Commissioner of Police ,
Konedobu .

15 / 9

61

6093PA

Conatable MUYAE .

23 days

Aitape

West
Coast .

good

good

able J.O. Hunter
worker

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No.2 of 61/62.

James O. Hunter
James O. Hunter C.P.O.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY
 ALTAPÉ PATROL REPORT No. 2
 of 1961/62.

SCALE = 1 INCH = 4 MILES.

PATROL
 CONDUCTED BY: MR. T. O. HUNTER
 C. P. O.

LEGEND

→ INITIAL ROUTES
 → RETURN ROUTES
 → ROUTES OF UNKNOWN LENGTH





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 3 of 1961/62
 Patrol Conducted by Robert Louis O'Connell Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled Part East Coast Census Division.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
 Natives One
 Duration—From 4/ 9/19. 61 to 13 9/19. 61
 Number of Days 10 days actual patrolling
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany no
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July 19 61
 Medical July 19 60
 Map Reference District Map
 Objects of Patrol 1. Encouragement of planting new coconut groves.

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
 Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

la
BOR
P

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
Sepik District.

31st. January, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

Aitape Patrol Report No. 3 of 1961/62.
Part East Coast Census Division.

Preamble:

A report on a patrol to Vokma, Pro and Lemieng villages of the East Coast Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District.

Object of Patrol:

To try and encourage the planting of new coconut groves in the three villages.

Personel of patrol:

Mr. Robert L.O'Connell Patrol Officer.

R.P. & N.G.C.:-

5645 Constable First Class SOWAIKERE.

Period of Patrol:

4/9/61 to 13/9/61
9 days actual patrolling.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

July 1961.

Last Agriculture Patrol:

October 1960.

Last Medical Patrol:

July 1960.

Result of Patrol:

Object attained. See herein.

Introduction:

This was only a short intensive patrol to follow up a routine Tax/Census patrol through the villages in July.

The intention was to spend two or three days in each village encouraging the people to plant coconuts for economic development. The idea was well met and all support given.

As the patrol was so soon after the routine patrol, conducted by myself, it is felt that the report would only cover the relevant sections of the report form.

Mary:

Monday, 4th. September, 1961.

Departed station early morning and by a good road to Vokau village where the patrol made camp. Walking time one hour.

The remainder of the day was spent in first, talks and then the clearing of ground in readiness for the planting of coconuts.

Tuesday, 5th. September, 1961.

The day was spent in clearing and the planting of coconuts.

Wednesday, 6th. September, 1961.

Again, the day was spent in planting coconuts. (see 'Economic Development').

Thursday, 7th. September, 1961.

The patrol moved on to Fro village and after talks the people commenced to clear land for a coconut grove. A few of the men continued to dry copra while the patrol was in the village. A team of Agricultural Field Workers accompanied the patrol and spent the day assisting in the drying and gave a few instructions on how to improve the procedure.

Friday, 8th. September, 1961.

The day spent in planting coconuts.

Saturday, 9th. September, 1961.

Again, the day spent in planting coconuts.

Sunday, 10th. January, 1961.

Observed. The patrol returned to Aitape by motor bike.

Monday, 11th. January, 1961.

The patrol moved on to Leasing village where talks were given and work commenced on the clearing of ground. Walking time one hour.

Tuesday, 12th. September, 1961.

The day spent in planting coconuts.

Wednesday, 13th. September, 1961.

The day spent in planting coconuts. The patrol returned to the station late afternoon.

*** end of diary ***

Native Affairs:

There is little to add to Aitape report no. 1 of 1961/62. The position in these villages is very good and the people were very enthusiastic about the cocconut groves.

The impression gained is that the people were all keen on the idea but needed someone to more or less, tell them to get cracking.

Economic Development:

An Agriculture field team accompanied the patrol and supervised the lining out of the cocconuts. In doing so they instructed the people in the correct way of doing this.

It is estimated that over 500 nuts were planted in Vokau, over 300 in Pre and closer to 2,000 in the Leming setup.

I have conducted several patrols of this nature throughout the Sub-District and the response of this group is by far the best I've encountered.

At the present time these people have many nuts planted but in the past they were planted haphazardly around and now it is found that extensive thinning will have to be done to ensure a good supply of nuts.

If pressure can be maintained on these people they will have, in the near future, sufficient groves to allow the thinning to be carried out without creating ill feeling between the people and the Officers concerned.

Field Workers:

A team of one Native from Vanimo and two from Poppendetta accompanied the patrol and did the actual supervising of the work. The team worked extremely well particularly the leader. The two Papuans were products of the local Copra Training School and considering the short training they had had they too did exceedingly well.

Roads:

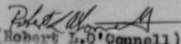
All roads used during the patrol were very clean and well maintained. There is little actual maintenance required as the roads were originally built by the armed forces during the War.

Police:

One member of the local detachment accompanied the patrol and carried out his duties as expected.

Conclusion:

The patrol was a continuation of the patrolling system established mid 1960 and it is pleasing to see the success of this system in the economic development field.


(Robert L. O'Connell)
Patrol Officer.

B
RA

Aitape

The Commissioner
Konodoba

31/1/62

6645 Constable 1/c Sowakere

31/1/62 12days Aitape Part steady
 EastCoast good worker R.L.O'Connell

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 3 of 1961/62

Robert O'Connell

418



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 4 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by Mr J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Aitape West Coast Inland & Aitape West Coast

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M1

Natives 817

Duration—From 15/11/1961 to 20/12/1961

Number of Days Thirty One Days Patrolling

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/5/1961

Medical November/1960

Map Reference Army Series Journal and District Map

Objects of Patrol (1) Census and collection of outstanding tax
(2) Routine administration . (3) Encouragement of economic development

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

la

MORA

fa

E

67-8-27

19th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
SEKAL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-51/62 - ALIAP

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am sure that the frequent visits to these villages of this particular area will cause the people to be reluctant to accept any of the predictions of the busybodies from other areas having any real effect. However, we cannot always be sure what the people's reaction to even the most extravagant claims of a knowledgeable man from nearby areas might be.

The general reaction of the people to the eclipse of the sun must be considered satisfactory because of the preparatory work performed in the area.

It is most gratifying to note that the work force which has returned home is settling down and actively participating in local economic development.

The picture generally appears to be satisfactory.

W. R. D.
(W. R. DIBSON)
Director.

67-8-27 ✓



67-3-1/1391

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

17th February, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1961-62

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Patrol Report.

Although the eclipse has passed, I suggest you continue to keep a wary eye on the situation at SHAIN for as you well know, these people have a history of association with the KREMENDING and KOIKEM groups and their witness affiliations. ✓

When Mr. Hunter and Mr. Kokedo complete the census of the subdivision, will you ensure that the statistics of both patrols are collated and submitted to cover the whole subdivision. No annual comparison can be made if the entire division is not covered by the Population Register. You will already have received my memorandum requesting that Registers be compiled in the same order as the Village Directory.

In this report the spelling of three village names is at variance with the Directory. In the case of WOLINIBA (WALINIGA) the Directory spelling may be incorrect, likewise SIATU (SIAUTSI) in the West Coast Division. If this is the case please request amendment to the Directory.

The comments on Economic Development have been passed to the District Agricultural Officer. It is pleasing to note the progress being made. I would like to see more detail given to the section.

A Local Government Survey will be carried out in this area in March.

Mr. O'Connell should give a little more attention to spelling - it would enhance his report.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
Sepik District.

30th. January, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 6 of 1961/62.

East Coast and Inland Divisions.

Preamble: Report on a patrol to the East Coast and Inland
Census Divisions of the Aitape Sub-District of
the Sepik District.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Tax collection and census division.
- (2) Investigation of rumours in connection with the
eclipse of the sun.
- (3) Encourage copra production.
- (4) Routine Administration.

Personel of Patrol:

Mr. Robert L. O'Connell Patrol Officer

R.P. & N.G.C:-

6141PA	Senior Constable	RAMOI.
6114	Constable	KALINEE.
8772	Constable	KOTERE.

Period of Patrol:

8/1/62 to 26/1/62
19 days actual patrolling.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

July 1961. (P.O.)

Last Medical Patrol:

July 1960. (Medasst.)

Last Agricultural Patrol:

December 1961. (A.O.)

Results of Patrol:

All objects attained. See herein.

Introduction: The patrol visited the East Coast and Inland area of the Sub-District to collect tax and carry out a census revision.

Overall the picture appears very good, much work has been done in the economic field, housing, roads and general appearances of the villages.

The patrol was well received throughout the area and given all assistance. Although the people are improving in their attitude they still seem reluctant to do any excessive work.

Diary:

Monday 8th, January, 1962.

Departed Aitape per motor bike to Leming then by a good walking road to Yakumul No.1. The patrol camped overnight and discussion with the Village Officials were held. Motor bike 30 minutes. Walking 5 hours.

Tuesday 9th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and proceeded along a good walking road to Suain village, passing through Elau and Deia villages on route. Camped night. Walking 6 hours.

Wednesday 10th, January, 1962.

At Suain village investigating rumours. (see 'Native Affairs'). The villagers were lined and a tax collection and census revision was carried out. A general talk given to explain the workings of the eclipse of the sun, encourage copra production and the preparing of coffee gardens was given. Camped night.

Thursday

~~Wednesday~~ 11th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and walked to Deia where a tax collection and census revision was carried out, then a talk given. The patrol returned to Suain village early afternoon. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Friday 12th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and walked along the beach to Matapau village. Talks were given and an investigation of rumours carried out. The patrol remained in the village although it is not now administered by Aitape, to ensure that the people were conversant with the phenomena. Camped night. Walking 3 hours.

Saturday 13th, January, 1962.

At Matapau this day.

Sunday 14th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Suain where the patrol remained a further day to carry out further explanations. Camped night. Walking 3 hours.

Monday 15th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Balup. The patrol proceeded along a river bed for the greater part of the walk. A Tax/Census check was carried out and talks given. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Tuesday 16th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Malin, again, along a river bed for most of the time. A tax/Census check and talks were given. Camped night. Walking 1½ hours.

Wednesday

Wednesday 17th. January, 1962.

Departed ~~him~~ early morning and walked along a river bed to Asapas/Walihiga village. A most uncomfortable walk as the river was in semi-flood. Atax/Census check was carried out and talks given. Walking 4 hours. Camped night.

Thursday 18th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning along a river bed to Womises village. Heavy rain throughout most of the day so tax collection and census revision carried out in late afternoon. Talks were given on eclipse. Camped night. Walking 1 hour.

Friday 19th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning and proceeded along river beds and an extremely poor walking track to Labuain village. The villagers were set to clean up the village and approaching roads. Camped night. Walking 5 hours.

Saturday 20th. January, 1962.

Lined the people and carried out a Tax/Census check. Talks were given re eclipse and the maintaining of a semblance of a road ~~where~~ possible. Departed at noon for Mihet, once again along a river bed. The Mihet people were lined and talks given after a Tax/Census check. Camped night. Walking 1 hour.

Sunday 21th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning and crossed mountain ~~range~~ by a very good road then along a river bed to Ulau No.2 village. Discussions with the resident priest and talks with the village officials. Camped night. Walking 5 hours.

Monday 22nd. January, 1962.

The villagers were lined and a Tax/Census check was carried out, talks were given re eclipse and the building of an additional classroom at the mission school to take in more of the local children. Camped night.

Tuesday 23th. January, 1962.

The patrol was delayed in Ulau awaiting the arrival of some Charok people who were unaware of the patrols' visit. An inspection of Copra Driers and the new Field Workers House was carried out. The Charok people were lined and the patrol moved on to Yakumul No.2 during mid morning. The Yakumul people were lined a census check and tax collection was carried out. Many minor matters were brought to the notice of the patrol. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Wednesday 24th. January, 1962.

The patrol moved on to Yakumul No.1 village and again was met with many minor disputes. A tax/census check was carried out and talks given. Camped night. Walking 20 minutes.

Thursday 25th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Paup. The people were lined a census revision a tax collection were carried out. Talks were given and it was pleasing to note much work had been going on around the village and consequently fewer disputes were arising. Camped night. Walking time 2 hours.

Friday 26th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Lemiong where the patrol was met by tractor then truck and returned to the station. End of patrol. Walking 3 hours, tractor 1 hour and truck $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Native Affairs:

Once again a patrol was dispatched to this area to carry out an investigation into the situation. The SUAIN group was involved in a type of 'cult' eighteen months ago and the Assistant District Officer patrolled the area. In July of 1961 I patrolled the area after reports of a 'cargo cult' in MALIN-BALIN villages of the SUAIN group and now this patrol was despatched to the area ostensibly to collect tax and revise the census but in fact was in the area to scotch rumours being spread by a Wewak group.

This group were spreading the talk that on the day of the eclipse of the sun the world would end and that the people should prepare for it by destroying their gardens and property and killing their animals.

On arrival in the SUAIN village I and the corporal of police (a Suain native) casually asked around to try and assess the extent of any action taken, but nothing detrimental could be found.

Open discussions were then held and it was disclosed that the village had been visited by four natives from a village inland from Dagua. It appears these people arrived in the village and asked the Suains' what action they were going to take. Apparently the people were not interested and after giving the visitors a meal they sent them on their way.

There is no doubt that the rumours had spread as far as the Suain group, in fact it was noticed in the Yakumul group 20 miles to the West. But it was quite obvious that no action had been taken prior to the visit of the patrol.

This was my third visit to the village in less than twelve months and the improvements are quite noticeable. The village is extremely clean and well maintained, there were numerous dogs and fowls seen around the village and for at least an hours walk from the village the road is very well maintained and lined continually by new plantings of coconuts.

The impression I gained after a week in the area was that the people were a little indignant that we should suspect them of taking part in the incident. It was natural that they would be under suspicion as the same Wewak group caused the Suains to participate in a type of Religion cult eighteen months ago.

Matapau, Malin and Balup, all a part of the Suain group, were visited by the patrol and the situation appeared normal in most respects but the people were a little frightened about the eclipse.

It was found in all villages visited that there was fear of the eclipse but that the people appeared satisfied with the explanation I gave. The inland people had little to say about the matter but the coastal people asked many questions and seemed a lot happier after the talks.

It was fortunate that there was an aged man in the Suain village who had witnessed a partial eclipse approximately 70 years ago. In Ulau there is a resident priest who had been instructing the people and in the Yakumul villages was a police constable on leave who had been instructed in law about the sun's movements. These three factors, I think will combine with the instructions I gave to ensure a fairly normal situation during and after the eclipse.

From appearances it seems that the people were inclined towards the explanation by the police constable and the priest but the explanation of a 'Kiap' lent a lot of force to their arguments and spirits were consequently raised to a degree.

What is name of group?

very good. It is ^{Outside of the eclipse the Native situation appeared} pleasing to note the improved relations after three visits.

The position of the Village Officials has greatly improved and the little faction friction, usually quite noticeable, was not to the fore during the visit. In contradiction of this are the Yakumul people who continue to squabble so much among themselves that the surrounding villages are leaving them behind in the economic development field.

Of course, 10 D.N.A. and AGRIC patrols ^{in twelve months,} to the coastal area must be affecting the position as fewer disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol and only one was referred for possible court action.

Health and Hygiene:

There is little to add to my last report except that two of the Aid Post Orderlies from the area have only just returned from a refresher course in Wewak, resulting in an improvement in the treating of complaints, but how long this improvement will last is something for discussion.

The position with regard to movement of patients to the hospital has been greatly bettered. Leprosy remains high and the number of absentees at the Hansenside Colony has affected the labour potential.

Education:

The facilities are at present provided by the Franciscan Mission but a house has been allocated for the establishment of a school, staffed by an 'E' course teacher, in the Yakumul area. It is hoped that this school will be staffed in July of this year and should greatly help the position.

Census:

A steady increase is noted over the last few years apparently through a drop in the death rate, particularly in 0-4 years bracket.

Taxation:

Tax was collected while the patrol was in the field. A sum of £224-15-0 was collected from 492 receipts, while 161 exemptions were issued.

Native Labour:

V.G. // A large part of the work force is absent and has been since the war but those who are returning seem to be settling down and actively participating in the economic development which is going on in the area.

Land Matters:

No land matters were carried out by the patrol but a few disputes have arisen over ownership and these have been referred for action by a Land Commissioner.

Roads:

On the coast the roads are being well maintained but the inland leaves a lot to be desired. The mountains and the low population contribute to this state, although a lot could be done on approach roads and a fair bit of work was marked out for completion in the near future.

Economic Development:

The picture here improves with each visit. Admittedly the copra production is lagging at the moment, but this could be expected as shipping is impossible during the North West Season. However, in all villages there has been a certain amount of activity, be it, the construction of copra driers, the establishment of coffee gardens, planting of coconuts and the construction of a house for a resident Field Worker at wUlau. ✓

The Agriculture Department decided that to facilitate the loading of copra from the area, they would install a Field Worker in the village about the time of the ship's visit. A request was made for the construction of a house, which was erected in less than a fortnight and is now awaiting occupancy. ✓

In my opinion it would be better to establish an Agriculture Field Worker permanently in the area and between ships he could assist the people in the production of copra and the establishing of new coffee and coconut gardens. Possibly during the North West Season when the work is a little slack, he could be moved to Aitape for a few weeks at a time and undergo further training. ✓

Considering that the production of copra is still in the embryonic state, the people seem happy with the returns and are gradually increasing their production. But there is still a long way to go. ✓

From the Agricultural Department it is found that 6,214 new coconuts have been planted by the East Coast People in the last six months and the coffee gardens have increase from two to six and a few more being planned by individuals. ✓

Police:

Three members of the local detachment accompanied the patrol and performed their duties well. The corporal is from Suain village, x which greatly helped in the investigation of the rumours. ✓

Village Officials:

There is little to add to my last report but it is pleasing to note the improvement in their lot over the last six months. No changes were carried out while the patrol was in the field, however I was sorely tempted to change a few for incompetence but with the possible introduction of a Local Government Council into the area in the near future it was felt inadvisable. ✓

Conclusion:

The patrol was of a routine nature with no untoward incidents occurring. All objects of the patrol were attained. ✓

Robert L. O'Connell
(Robert L.O'Connell)
Patrol Officer.

Aitape

The Commissioner
Konedobu

30/1/62

6114

Constable KAINENE

30/1/62 19days Aitape R/C and Inland very good steady R.L.O'Connell

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

R. L. O'Connell

The Commissioner
Konedobu

Aitape

30/1/62

8772

Constable KOTERE

30/1/62 19 days

Aitape

R/C and

Inland very good

Developing

well R.L.O'CONNELL

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

Phil M... A...

Aitape

The Commissioner
Konedobu.

30/1/62

6141PA S/C RAMOI

19 days R/C and
30/1/62 Aitape Inland very good reliable R.L.O'CONNELL

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

Robert L O'Connell

67-8-23

18th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAR.


PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1961/62 - AITAPE

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is pleasing to note that there has been some development in coffee.

However, I think copra should remain the main product of people along the coastal areas where the transport of their product is not difficult - coffee might be reserved for those areas where transport is difficult. This does not mean, of course, that coconuts should not be grown in areas where they may be required for food for the people and their livestock.

Poor presentation of reports seems to be the rule rather than the exception. However, if the content of the Report is good, I am satisfied.


(W.R. DIXON)
A/Director.

67-8-23



67-3-1/1317

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

2nd February, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
Aitape.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1961/62 - AITAPE

Please thank Mr. Hunter for his interesting patrol report.

I am very glad to see the development in coffee and copra that is taking place, and I suggest that we give this every encouragement.

Watch that movement towards the coast, we want to avoid as much as possible native people settling on land other than their own.

I will ask the District Commissioner to bring the recommendation on the Aid Post to the attention of the District Medical Officer.

Under the heading Village Officials, I fear that Mr. Hunter has taken a little too much for granted. The appointment of a Lalual is made by the Director after a recommendation has been made by you to myself. Please have this done.

I agree with you that Mr. Hunter does get tangled up with his expression, however, I feel sure that with experience he will overcome this failing. Ask him to give a little more care to his presentation. Typing errors and corrections in ink do, I feel, spoil the reading; one tends to look for them and thus lose interest in the report.

If you feel that those two Vanimo villages should be included in the Aitape division, let me know and I will put it forward to Headquarters.

(J.E.WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

5th January, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1961/62.

PREAMBLE : The report on the above specified patrol is hereby submitted, being a report on a patrol to the West Coast Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District and also a follow-up patrol to Aitape Patrol No. 2 of 1961/62, this patrol having covered the Aitape West Coast or SIAU N.L.C.C. area.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- (1) Census and collection of outstanding tax.
- (2) Routine administration.
- (3) To encourage economic development throughout.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL :

Mr James O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

NATIVE PERSONNEL :

R.P.S.N.C.C. Members.

No. 6141 Senior Constable RAMOI.

No. 6553 Constable PANDERA.

No. 6449 Constable AWASE.

D.A.S.F. Members.

SALAU Farmer trainee.

SOI Farmer trainee.

P.N.D. Member.

KARPOW Aid Post Orderly from 30/11/61 to 10/12/61.

PERIOD OF PATROL :

From 15/11/61 to 20/12/61, thirty one days patrolling being carried out during this period.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL :

May 1961, to West Coast Inland.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL :

November 1960, to West Coast Inland.

MAP REFERENCE :

Aitape 4 miles to 1 inch Army Series.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Wednesday, 15/11/61.

Departed Aitape at approx. 0800 hours, travelling as far as the RAINU River by government truck. Left the RAINU at 0845 hours walking to KAPOAN and arriving at 1000 hours. Census and talks to the villagers. Camped.

Thursday, 16/11/61.

0700 departed KAPOAN arriving PAIWA at 0830 hours over a wet road. PAIWA people have completed move to KHEAU, only the Aid Post remaining. Census and departed for KARA-AUSI at 1300 hrs. arriving at approx. 1530 hours. Census, inspection and talks. Slept night.

Friday, 17/11/61.

At 0730 hours from KARA to KARAITE, 2½ hours over a good and well maintained walking road. Camped.

Saturday 18/11/61.

Departed KARAITE for YONGITE-SBIYUN over newly cleared road arriving approximately 2½ hours later at 0930 hours. Place filthy and in need of big clean-up. Camped.

SUNDAY 19/11/61.

AT YONGITE-SBIYUN supervising a working programme. Camped.

Monday 20/11/61.

YONGITE-SBIYUN and environs. Census, talks and place given a further face-lift.

Tuesday 21/11/61.

Departed YONGITE at 0700 hours arriving LUPAI at 0800 hours. Departed LUPAI at 0900 hours arriving at WAUHLIJI after 2 hours walk down the bed of the YALINGO River. Left for STAUPE, ½ hour from WAUHLIJI. Census, talks. Camped.

Wednesday 22/11/61.

0730 hours departed for MARCK about 40 minutes from STAUPE. MARCK, AIMERAP, BES lined and villages inspected. Working programme for cleaning coconut plantings and coffee gardens laid down. Met up with Mr R. Arnison D.A.S.F. Officer, Aitape, proceeding back to Aitape ex Lumi. Slept.

Thursday 23/11/61.

To Pultalul by government truck, about 1½ from MARCK arriving 0930. Village lined and census taken then back to Aitape about 20 minutes away by truck, completing the first section of the West Coast Inland patrol.

Tuesday 28/11/61.

0730 hours departed Aitape by government truck . Left truck at MARGE and proceeded afoot to SLAUTE thence WAUNINGI , leaving WAUNINGI at 1100 hours and arriving NENGLIAN 1240 hours where camp was made .

Wednesday 29/11/61.

Departed NENGLIAN 0700 hours arriving at 0815 hours at ECHIRI . More work needed on this road . Left at 1030 hours for WAIMALI about 15 minutes away . Spent several hours in Village area and adjoining garden area leaving in the early afternoon for DROME-BARIKA some 70 minutes walk away . Camped .

Thursday 30/11/61.

DROME and BARIKA villages censused and talks , inspection . Departed at 1000 hours for RAMU , 1 1/2 walk over a good dry road . Talks with the RAMU villagers , medical inspection . General overall improvement since visit in August . Camped .

Friday 1/12/61.

Departed RAMU 0800 hours arriving SUMO at 0950 hours . All to clear coffee shade area . 1030 hours to MAPOKA 30 minutes over good , dry road . At MAPOKA . Camped .

Saturday 2/12/61.

0630 hours departed MAPOKA arriving at AMSUKU 2 hours later -two main river crossings . Departed AMSUKU after Census etc. arriving at KARABU at 1230 hours , 2 hours later . Camped .

Sunday 3/12/61.

Departed KARABU at 0800 arriving at KAIYE at 0845 hours . KAIYE and KALAU have now merged and the WANTIFI people state that they also intend to join forces with these two groups . Above three groups were waiting the patrol and after census and talks work on new village site proceeded. Discussions at night .

Monday 4/12/61.

Departed KAIYE at 0700 hours arriving AMSUKU some 3 hours later . Left AMSUKU at 1030 hours and proceeded back to MAPOKA arriving 2 hours later . Camped .

Tuesday 5/12/61.

At 0630 hours from MAPOKA to MORI , 1 hour 25 minutes dry flat road . Large number absent at the ^{Aid Post} suspect as result of patrol's presence . Place dirty , talk given . Departed 0900 hours for SAVANUI arriving there 1045 hours , route followed initially on river bed then bush road for most part of the way , well maintained . Excellent reception to first patrol to new village site .

Wednesday 6/12/61.

0715 departed SAVANUI, walked non-stop arriving MUMURU ~~at 1050~~ 1050 hours, carriers 5 hours. Road a little damp from overnight rain, and would be right out if heavy rain in the vicinity, as much of the route is over sections of various small watercourses. Very enthusiastic welcome to the patrol, the first to visit the site for some 7-8 years. Conversated with the people. Made camp.

Thursday 7/12/61.

At MUMURU. Census revision. Work to improve route of the previous day. Talks with people, seem all for a move to join forces with SAVANUI, see herein. Camped.

Friday 8/12/61.

Departed 0700 and return route to SAVANUI in the downhill and this time distance covered in 3 hours flat, carriers 4 hours. Work SAVANUI further straightening up place. Slept.

Saturday 9/12/61.

Departed SAVANUI 0645 hours and arrived NEBIKE at 1145 hours almost the entire route being along the bed of the HIAIBEROM River. Heavy rain in the mountains causing this river and tributaries to flood would make this trek rather difficult and impossible if a big flood. Last patrol here from Vanimo in May 1956. As with MUMURU is closer to Aitape than Vanimo and should be in future included in Aitape West Coast Inland T/Census Division. Talks and camped.

Sunday 10/12/61.

Census revision, talk to people with emphasis on health and hygiene. Plan laid out for re-construction of the Village and work to commence putting this into effect was started this day. Camped.

Monday 11/12/61.

0720 hours departed NEBIKE arriving SAVANUI at 1120 hours. Camped.

Tuesday 12/12/61.

Departed SAVANUI 0700 hours arriving SUMO at approx. 1100 hours. All tracks now well out. Camped SUMO.

Wednesday 13/12/61.

Left SUMO 0730 arriving SERRA at 1230 hours visiting the OVA coffee garden en route. Talk to group working at OVA. Camped SERRA and watched for crocodile which recently took a child here.

Thursday 14/12/61.

At SERRA . Inspection of three hamlets . Got a shot at the old-man croc and wounded ^{him} . Reports received Aitape at the New Year say that he has not re-appeared since being shot at, though, prior to this, since taking the child, he was seen constantly by the villagers , who , naturally enough were scared stiff and had suspended fishing operations in the area . These have again been resumed .

Friday 15/12/61 .

Departed SERRA 0700 hours and arrived WARAFU via SISSANO at 1100 hours . Camped .

Saturday 16/12/61 .

WARAFU and SISSANO assembled . Talk . Males to work at RWAIBEROM Plantation not cleaned since the last patrol here .

Sunday 17/12/61 .

At WARAFU . Observed .

Monday 18/12/61 .

0600 to PO Village . Inspection . Returned WARAFU 1400 hours . 1500 hours to SISSANO and further inspection.

Tuesday 19/12/61 .

0630 hours WARAFU to AROP by canoe arriving 0800 hours . Talk Councillors . Village inspection . 0900 hours to MALOL by road arriving MALOL at 1050 hours . Camped

Wednesday 20/12/61 .

0730 hours departed MALOL arriving WALPO at 0920 hours . Proceeded to Aitape and met at Tepler by government landrover . By midday all patrol gear had arrived Aitape by government tractor and the patrol stood down .

END OF DIARY .

oooooooooooooooooooo

INTRODUCTION:

The route taken by the patrol is indicated on the accompanying map. The patrol journeyed initially to that area which lies south of Aitape, toward and in the foothills of the Torricelli mountains and the Bewani mountains, and is classified as the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division. A census was taken of all the twenty six groups of people in this area and a small amount of outstanding tax was gathered.

Visits to all the eight village groups within the boundary of the recently formed SIAW Local Government Council were incorporated into the patrol's itinerary thus acting as a "follow up" patrol to Aitape Patrol No. 2 of 1961/62 carried out in August and September. Five of these groups are coastal while the remaining three are inland from the west Aitape coastline.

Two villages previously classified as being in the Vanimo area, MUMURU in the IREBO Tax/Census Division and NEBIME in the BEMBI Tax/Census areas ^{were} also visited and census revisions carried out. These villages are more accessible from Aitape than from Vanimo and I feel that henceforth they should be included in the West Coast Inland and patrolled from Aitape.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:(a) Native Situation.

Throughout the position of affairs could only be described as being extremely good. Everywhere the patrol was very well received and the people generally appeared attentive to advice and talks given them on their duties and responsibilities. While the patrol was in any particular area the people worked well and diligently. This was of course amongst a great many of the people done to appease the patrol, however, this in itself must but prove something and as constant patrolling as is possible can only lead to an overall betterment of village living conditions through contact with and guidance of the people.

For a period the SAVANUI people, whose previous village site up until several years ago was another two hours walk up the BEAUMERSON River from the present site, have lined at MORI or HAPOLA, and consequently they haven't for a while been visited on their home ground.

I mention this in attempting to illustrate the people's apparent favourable disposition toward the government. In SAVAMUI for example the existence of a definite pro-government feeling was driven home to the writer not only by the welcome the patrol members received but also despite previous visits to the present site, the presence of a rather palatial rest house built by but a handful of men who have also done an extremely good job in clearing and maintaining a new road to MORI and in maintaining their section of the track to MUMURU. They have also commenced work clearing a relatively large area of bush for future coffee gardens. Officials and villagers of MUMURU and NEBIKE were also very pleased to see the patrol and a quantity of salt distributed amongst them was not exactly unwelcome.

(b) Economic Development.

The main source of income is from the sale of labour, most of this plantation and the majority outside the District.

The economic development of the West Inland area, is, with the exception of the hereinafter mentioned places, which are in transportable range of the Aitape Seaport, virtually non-existent.

These villages are the BES, AITERAP and MAROK groups and SIAUTE and WAUNINGI where an increasing amount of copra is being produced and provides a small but as yet limited cash income for the people of these villages. The WAUNINGI people previously smoked their copra at SIAUTE have now built a copra smoke-drier of their own and operations of the same have commenced.

Large coconut plantings have recently been made and efforts to consolidate these plantings are being strongly encouraged in the above mentioned village and in the KAPOAM area, thus ensuring future copra production in these areas, accessible to the port of Aitape, and hence to market.

The people further inland are up against it and appear to have only about one factor in their favour . An abundance of undeveloped land . However on the debit side their manpower resources are very limited and envisaged transportation of goods to market (initially to the Aitape sea-board) will be , to say the least , exceedingly difficult in an area where the terrain tends to rather undulating and over "roads", much of which are the beds of watercourses, and accessibility in the area being dependant to a large degree upon their whims .

Emphasis has , particularly in recent years , been placed upon economic development in the Aitape Sub-District and the people away from the coast have been encouraged to endeavour to prepare and establish coffee gardens . The people have responded exceedingly well and all groups with the exception of the nomadic YONGITI-SEIYUM group have made a start in endeavouring to establish on their own land what it is hoped will be a start in the endeavour to give these people a form of cash economy . The YONGITI-SEIYUM group have expressed their desire to make a start on coffee gardens and hence "keep up with the Joneses" but they have firstly to improve their village housing and living conditions generally .

The KAPOAM people have a reasonably large area of *Leucaena Glauca* well established and ready for coffee seedlings to be planted out in it's shade . A coffee nursery has been established . The PAIWA people have completed a move to KREAU in the CHINAPELLI area and the near vicinity of ex-Sgt. Major TAPI'S gardening enterprise (ref. Ait. Patrol No. I of 1961-62 .) in which they are lending a hand as well as working an area of their own .

The KARA-AUSI and the KARAITE people are both attempting to re-establish coffee shade trees after failures . The former due to a high water table rotting the roots and the latter being washed out in a flood . New areas have been now marked and should prove to be more suitable .

LUPAI , WAUNINGI , NENGIAN , GONIRI , DROME-BARIWA , AMSUKU and MORI have all made good efforts in getting coffee gardens started . AMSUKU have been less responsive but while this patrol was in their area a start was made in clearing bush for garden areas .

KARANDU village is also preparing an area as the combined three groups of KAIYEI, KALAU and WANTIPI. SAVAMUI people have worked well and have made a good start. The area has been cleared and marked out for prospective coffee dens. After talks with the various groups it's on the cards that MUMURU and NEBIKE will send labour to SAVAMUI to assist with the establishment of future coffee gardens in the area. These groups are related, originally having come from the Senu River area and are apparently quite amicable toward one and another, as against some other groups in the inland, whom it has previously been suggested should merge, but no suitable agreement has been able to be reached. A "help thy neighbour effort" here should do a lot to help this particular area.

The success of coffee crops in the near future would give this West Coast Inland area a much needed lift. The area will never be an El Dorado but it is hoped that a start is being made toward enhancing the Area's economic future. For the moment ~~xxxxxxx~~ a lot of work is needed.

In the SIAU N.L.C.C. increased copra production is being further plugged and with success. Since Aitape Patrol No. 2 of 1961/62 some three months ago it is noted that the production of copra has increased and that more young coconut trees have been planted.

In getting the people to further their efforts thus effecting the realisation that they must be given some economic basis upon which to raise their living standards and that copra on the coast and coffee further inland is the best ^{way} this can be done quickly I feel the answer lies mainly in constant patrolling.

2. NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .

The staple food of the Inland is sago, abundant throughout the area. Fish and small game also form part of the people's main diet. Their diet is supplemented by

KARANDU village is also preparing an area as are the combined three groups of KAIYEI, KALAU and WANTIPI . The SAVAMUI people have worked well and have made a good start. An area has been cleared and marked out for prospective coffee gardens. After talks with the various groups it's on the cards that MUMURU and NEBIKE will send labour to SAVAMUI to assist with the establishment of future coffee gardens in the area . These groups are related, originally having come from the Senu River area and are apparently quite amicable toward one and another, as against some other groups in the inland, whom it has previously been suggested should merge, but no suitable agreement has been able to be reached . A "help thy neighbour effort" here should do a lot to help this particular area .

The success of coffee crops in the near future would give this West Coast Inland area a much needed lift . The area will never be an El Dorado but it is hoped that a start is being made toward enhancing the Area's economic future . For the moment ~~xxxxxxx~~ a lot of work is needed .

In the SIAU N.L.C.C. increased copra production is being further plugged and with success . Since Aitape Patrol No. 2 of 1961/62 some three months ago it is noted that the production of copra has increased and that more young coconut trees have been planted .

In getting the people to further their efforts thus effecting the realisation that they must be given some economic basis upon which to raise their living standards and that copra on the coast and coffee further inland is the best ^{way} this can be done quickly I feel the answer lies mainly in constant patrolling .

2. NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .

The staple food of the Inland is sago , abundant throughout the area . Fish and small game also form part of the people's main diet . Their diet is supplemented by

Farinaceous tuber crops such as taro , yam , yam-mami and sweet potato . Some European vegetables such as beans and maize are grown but plots of these are somewhat limited in area . Bannana , pineapple , wild fruits and berries also form part of their diet .

Native tobacco is grown throughout , being consumed locally or traded to the coast usually for favours .

At KARANDU and near the old SAVAMUI village site some excellent sugar cane was sampled . It was healthy and thriving .

Poultry and pigs the only livestock sighted . Both are only limited in number and form only a minor part of the people's diet . Pigs sighted were usually of the Berkshire wild pig cross characterized by long snouts and tending to leanness. A couple of miles out of BARIDA on the RAMU road a number of fit looking white muscovy ducks were sighted in an area selected for them, and containing a small stream. Their owner is evidently going to attempt to breed them as a business. They should do well under prevailing conditions .

(3) MEDICAL AND HEALTH .

Throughout the area health appeared to be good. However it is to be remembered that a number of people from the area are receiving medical attention at the Hansende colony Aitape and some are hospitalised as T.B. patients .

Most villages were found to be reasonably clean and tidy . Where laxity was shown in this direction instructions were given to rectify the position . In talks given on health emphasis was placed on the necessity of clean villages and environs for the prevention and eradication of sickness .

Aid Posts were being maintained at FAIWA , SONIRI and DROME-BARIDA . The Aid Post at SIAUTE was closed down while the Orderly who maintains it was in Wewak attending a medical school . The A.P.O. from Drome-Barida accompanied the patrol from the 30th November to the 10th of December .

I recommend that the present Aid Post situated at PAIWA be moved to KREAU for the following reasons. Firstly, the entire population of PAIWA has now moved several hours away to a new settlement KREAU, near CHINAPELLI, only the Aid Post remaining. As well as serving these KREAU people the Aid Post also serves the villages of KARA-AUSI and KAPOAM. A road exists and is being improved to KREAU from KARA, and also ^{KAPOAM people are} not going to suffer by such a move, as they are close enough to Aitape to seek medical aid, or, they could go to KREAU anyway if they wished, via a route making it not all that much farther than PAIWA. People from KARAIHE, YONGITE-SEIYUM and LUPAI all travel to SIAUTE or through to Aitape when in need of medical treatment and do not use the PAIWA Aid Post. The Aid Post situated at KREAU could also serve the people in the CHINAPELLI area as well as those it is now looking after. At present the CHINAPELLI people and those from TAPI'S Camp journey further afield to the Aid Post at PAUP to seek medical attention. The people concerned have stated that they would like such a move to be effected.

A "Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes in Health and Allied Matters" was carried out in NENGIAN village and this Survey ~~xxx~~ is being forwarded to the Health Education Council, Port Moresby.

(4) EDUCATION.

Throughout it was pleasing to note that a considerable number of both boys and girls were absent at or do attend school. Most of these are mission schools throughout the area and some are also absent at Government schools.

There seems to be an ~~xxxx~~ awakening throughout that education for the child is a must if they are to progress.

Some of the older younger people, most of whom have missed the bus as far as receiving a formal education goes, are anxious to train with the Aitape D.A.S.F. or to receive training at the Bainyik Coffee School. Efforts are made to assist where possible, members being selected from the various villages, trained, and then sent back to impart ~~that~~ what knowledge they have gained and thus assist on the home front.

(II)

(5) ROADS AND BRIDGES .

Evidence of work in maintaining and improving roads and walking tracks existed throughout . Much work has been carried out on new tracks overland between KARAITE and LUPAI , KARAITE and YONGITE-SEIYUM and YONGITE-SEIYUM and LUPAI cutting out to an extent previous continuous walking over and the crossing of river beds .

Much of the route consisted of walking tracks running along or crossing over the beds of various and numerous watercourses and though there was an occasional fresh in some of these the patrol was not held up . However , this patrol was blessed with almost no rain . Patrolling here in the wet N.W. period , late in arriving this year, would not be over-pleasant as apart from the streams evidence suggests that bush walking tracks and roads would be little more than quagmires .

Where it is possible for bush roads to be cut avoiding the bed of a river this is being effected , thus making the route a more "all weather" one . In this respect improvements have and are being made in the AMSUKU - KARANDU - KAIYE routes and in the MOKI - SAVAMUI route .

A vehicular road exists between Aitape and WAUNINGI . Heavy traffic (3 ton truck) can travel as far as MAROK and light traffic (tractor) as far as SIAUTE, weather permitting . The road is not open as far as WAUNINGI due to the lack of a bridge over the Peli creek , the previously existing bridge having been washed away.

Bridge building is the big obstacle to a road connecting the various inland villages with Aitape . A vehicular road also exists between KAPOAM and the unbridged RAIHU River .

Work on bridging the WAIPO Creek is proceeding under the supervision of Mr F. Cheong but at present it is difficult to anticipate when it is likely to be completed . Over the last few months the TEPIER road to Aitape has been widened further and surfaced with coronas . Work is continuing before the expected wet weather to better this much improved road.

(6) VILLAGES .

(a) General .

There is a general move amongst some of the more outflung and isolated of these groups to move closer toward the coast and the centre of Aitape itself , here casting an eye on possible future economic development and also keeping them in closer touch with the centre of Aitape with it's offering of casual work and it's "bright lights".

Generally the villages were clean and tidy and a better , more spacious type of dwelling house is being constructed .

The YONGITE-SEIYUM village left much to be desired . The place was dirty and the housing sub-standard. Several days were spent to give the place a face-lift and instructions were left for a programme of work, under which all adult male villagers are to build decent type dwelling houses , which are to be lined and tidy.

The WANTIPI people appear to have decided that they wish to join forces with KALAU-KAIYE and not to go over to the Lumi Sub-District. During the time the patrol was in the area these three groups were jointly clearing a new village site , downstream from the present one , and an area for future coffee gardens was also being cleared .

The KARANDU people have moved since the last patrol and are all living in make-shift humpies . They could settle here ~~xxx~~ as they have been making rather extensive gardens . They are to get cracking and build decent housing .

The MUMURU people have expressed their desire to join forces with SAVAMUI and this has been encouraged . The latter group have given assurances that if this move is effected they will not hold the others in their debt (e.g. in the form of payments for using sago stands in the area and for fishing rights etc.) and also they are next door to their own food gathering grounds . Such a move should ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ but enhance their economic future .

In all villages visited the female population was organised into working-bees, and flowers, bush shrubs, young paw-paw and banana trees were gathered and were lined and planted throughout the various villages, in an attempt to brighten them up.

(b) Rest Houses.

These, both European and Police were found to be quite adequate. The only orders issued were that a new Police rest house is to be built at KAPOAM and a new European rest house is to be constructed at SUMO.

(c) Carriers.

Carriers were always readily obtainable and willing and appeared pleased for the opportunity to earn an extra bit of silver.

(d) Village Officials.

On the average a mediocre lot but they did vary in calibre a little, and when there existed an official with good leadership qualities and a degree of responsibility, the conditions of their village and environs most certainly reflected this.

The luluai of BONIRI, a village which in the last couple of years ^{has} moved from further inland onto land given to it by the NENGIAN people, appears to be doing a good job, and much recent good work on this new site is evident. The luluai of SAVAMUI also impressed as one who is carrying out very good work. He and the Tul-tul of NEBIKE are workers and were most helpful to the patrol.

At KARAITHE the old luluai having died a new one was elected unanimously and is to take the throne awaiting confirmation. He is undoubtedly the best man in the place for the job.

MORI'S previous luluai resigned and one gentleman AMASI was elected by popular demand and is to act as luluai awaiting confirmation.

(7) CENSUS .

All groups within the West Coast Inland were censused and the census was revised in the villages of MUMURU and NEBIKE . Unwanted absentees were very few , the area having had ample notice of the patrol . Those absent , particularly from the village of KARANDU , were relatives of Hansende patients , living in the vicinity of this colony . Amongst these are a number of people who are necessarily hanging around the Hansende Colony , living off food meant for patients , and escaping from duties and responsibilities in their villages , already too limited in manpower .

Figures reveal that most villages are near or at their maximum level of recruitment under the system of allowing a third of the village's adult able-bodied male population to be recruited .

(8) FORRESTS .

Just out of interest, a sample of what was previously the sap of a living tree , solidified a crystalline rock-like form , and used by the people of NEBIKE as a medium of "lighting" or illumination , was collected . This substance burns slowly but strongly and brightly with a yellow flame , thick black smoke being given off and a black oily residue being left behind . It emits a pleasant camphoric smell , and provides an excellent light at night .

Enquiries revealed that the tree from which this material originated was found higher in the mountains and some hours walking from NEBIKE . Weather at the time did not permit the collection of any leaf or wood samples from the tree . Villagers expected shortly in Aitape , have said they will bring these with them . In turn these samples will be forwarded to Forrests , Lae for identification , etc.

CONCLUSION

It is felt the patrol went off quite smoothly . It was attempted by contact to establish better relations with the people of the area and the Government , and it is believed that this aim was achieved .

James O. T. Hunter CPO



MAP TO ACCOMPANY

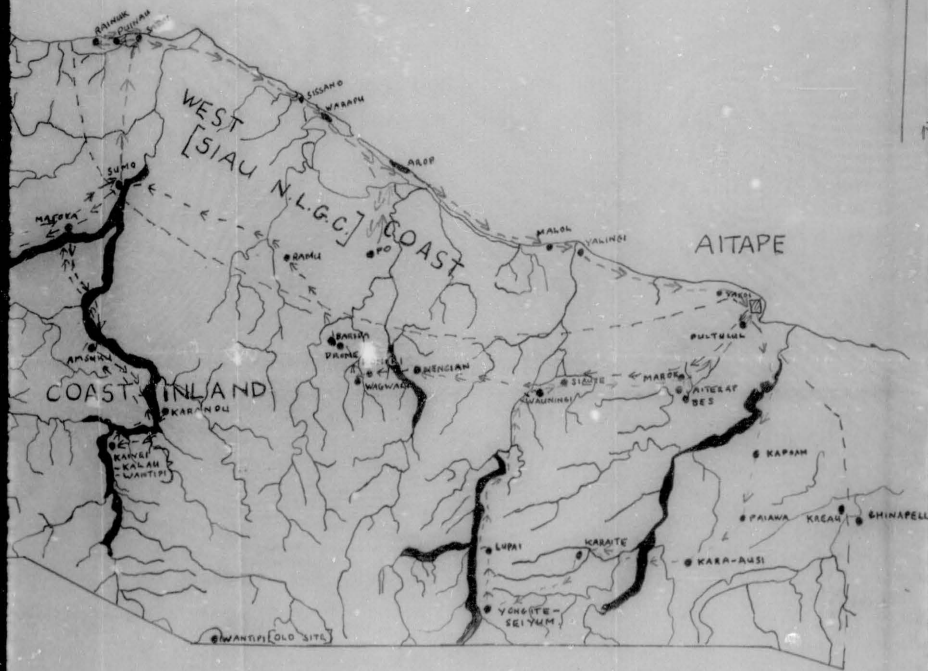
PATROL REPORT

AITAPE No 4 OF 1961-62.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- MR J.O HUNTER, CPO.

SCALE

1 INCH =



LUMI SUB-DISTRICT.

SCALE =

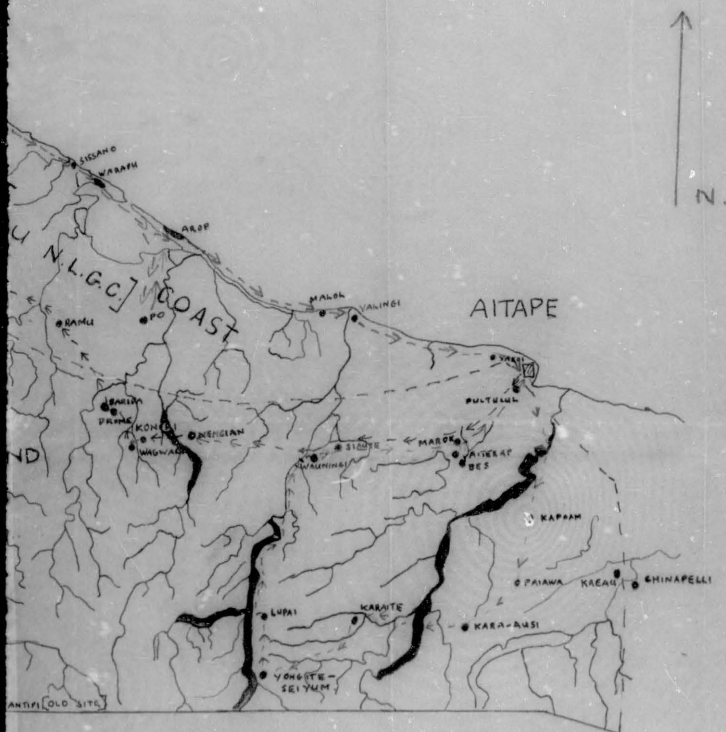
1 INCH = 4 MILES

LEGEND

- >-->--> FIRST SECTION PATH
- >-->--> SECOND SECTION PA
- >-->--> PATROL'S RETURN

od

CPO.



UMI SUB-DISTRICT.

SCALE =

1 INCH = 4 MILES

LEGEND.

- - - - -> FIRST SECTION PATROL
- - - - -> SECOND SECTION PATROL
- - - - -> PATROL'S RETURN ROUTE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 5 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled The Aitape Islands Tax Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives One

Duration—From 7/1/1962 to 12/1/1962

Number of Days Five

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May 1961

Medical November 1961

Map Reference Aitape Army Survey Milliinch Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Census and tax collection
2. Routine Administration
3. Land Investigation, Tumleo Island

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67/8/30 ✓

67-1-2
35-4-3



Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
15th May 1962.

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

YAKOI - RAIHU LAND.

Your minute 67-3-1/1821 of 27/4/62 on H.Q.
67-8-30 of 13/4/62, refers.

The land settled on by the TUMLEO Islanders,
on the mainland in the YAKOI-RAIHU area, was "given" to them
by the Germans. As far as can be ascertained, the land in
question was vacant at the time, although the PULPULUL people
claimed original ownership.

As the islanders have been occupying the ground
for 50 years without opposition, I think an unassailable case
for outright ownership exists.

Documentation of these rights would, I think,
be the work of a Native Lands Commissioner.

67-3-1/2012
District Office, WEMAK
23rd May, 1962

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

MINUTE/The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOHEDORU

Your 67-8-30 of 13th April, 1962, refers.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

19/6
C + D (G)
/

67/8/30 ✓



35-4-3

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
14th May 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

TUMLEO ISLAND LAND

Your 67-3-1/1821 of 27/4/62, minuted to H.Q. 67-8-30 of 13/4/62, refers.

This matter was being discussed in late 1959, just prior to my arrival here. The last memo on the relevant file is one from the District Commissioner, Sepik, (34-1-3(18)/948 of 26/11/59) which states:

"This matter (Tumleo Island) has now been discussed with His Lordship and the District Officer and it is agreed that the matter should be left as it is and not disturbed by any acquisition by the Administration."

The position then was :- The land is freehold from German times, owned by the Roman Catholic Mission. It is 27.H.A. 71.AR. in area.

The Mission delineated an area on which to build a church, house and school and said that they wished to give the remainder back to the Islanders. One stipulation was that a native named TARAU was to be given ownership of coconuts, (approx.60), planted prewar and bearing. There is no argument over the boundaries of the alienated land, or over the fact that it is alienated.

I have previously explained the position to the people concerned and told them to resume occupation of the land, following their own traditional land tenure system, with the exception of the coconuts given to TARAU.

Following the letter, quoted above, from the District Commissioner, I have not made any attempt to acquire the land and would want a definite Administration direction stating willingness to purchase and willingness to hand over to the people for traditional use, before again commencing negotiations with His Lordship, the Bishop.

67-3-1/2013
District Office, WEWAK
23rd May, 1962

R. Aisbett
(R. Aisbett)

MINUTE/The Director,
Department of Native Affairs, Assistant District Officer.
→ KONEDORU.

Your 67-8-30 of 12th April, 1962, refers.

*Noted
6-1-62*

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

67-8-30


13th April, 1962.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 - 1961/62 - AITAPE:

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

2. I think you should get the position concerning the Berlinhafen land clarified at the earliest opportunity. Please let me know the results of your query to the Assistant District Officer. I am pleased to know that a native owned canoe and outboard motor were used as a means of transport for the patrol. It certainly gives the people some incentive to purchase such equipment when they find it can be hired for cash.
3. What is the position of land ownership at Yakoi and Yaihu? Do's the land belong to the island people or are they given permissive occupancy by the owners?
4. I suggest you contact the District Officer, Madang concerning unemployed people from Tumleo and Ali.
5. Canoe construction should be encouraged. It is most desirable that the people retain their skills.
6. As stated earlier you should arrange for attention to be given to land matters at an early date and have them all fully documented.
7. A first class Patrol Report by Mr. Hunter.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8-3 ✓



67-3-1/1464

District Office,
Sepik District,
MEKAM.

28th February, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 5

Mr. Hunter writes an interesting provocative report, but his mapping could be improved.

I was under the impression that the Seleco and Angel people had rights to land adjacent to Leslang. What is the position? Would these people be prepared to take up land in TADJI PALAMA area if it were available?

The "Mission Lease" BERLINSHAFEN - is this leasehold title? How has the Bishop given the ground back to the people? I think that it has been discussed for many years, but if the people have no clear title, a change of feeling or office could easily result in the people being dispossessed.

What is the present attitude of the Islanders to the SIAU Council.

Mr. Hunter's claim for camping allowance is returned herewith. The use of green ink on a Treasury Form is an unforgivable sin in this world and the next.

J. E. Walford
(J. E. WALFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

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

Patrol Report herewith

Territory of Papua and New Guinea .

Sub-District Office ,
AITAPE .
Sepik District .

19th January , 1962 .

The District Officer ,
Sepik District ,
WEWAK .

PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1961/62 .

PREAMBLE : The report of the above specified patrol is hereby submitted , being the report on a patrol to the Aitape Islands Tax / Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District .

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:

1. Census and tax collection .
2. Routine administration .
3. Investigation of native rights to ground known as "BERLINHAFEN" Tumleo Island .

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL :

Mr James O. Hunter , Cadet Patrol Officer .

NATIVE PERSONNEL :

One R.P.&N.G.C. Member .
No. 9068 , Constable KELAGA .
One P.H.D. Member .
MAIWE , Aid Post Orderly , from 8/1/62 to 10/1/62 .

PERIOD OF PATROL :

From the 7/1/62 to 12/1/62 ; Five days .

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL :

May , 1962 .

LAST MEDICAL PATROL :

November , 1962 .

MAP REFERENCE :

Aitape Army Survey Milinch Series .

DIARY OF PATROL .

Monday 7/1/62 .

0800 hours patrol departed Aitape per hired native owned canoe and outboard motor , arriving TUMLEO Island approx . half an hour later . People assembled , census taken and tax collected in the morning and early afternoon . Inspection of the Island in the afternoon . Camped .

Tuesday 8/1/62 .

Walked over and around the land known as "BERLINHAFEN", Area to be cleaned up before a full investigation, to be carried out on return . 1015 departed TUMLEO per canoe and outboard arriving ALI Island at approx. 1100 hours over smooth seas . Full afternoon over census and tax collection . Talks . Camped .

Wednesday 9/1/62 .

At ALI Island . Inspection of all village hamlets . General clean-up of village area and of the Aid Post effected . Conversed with the people . Camped .

Thursday 10/1/62 .

Departed 0650 hours for SELEO Island , arriving about 25 minutes later over smooth seas . Census taken and tax collected . Inspection of the Island . Departed for ANGEL Island at 1030 hours arriving at 1040 hours . Census and tax collection . Talks to and discussions with the people . Departed in the early afternoon returning to ALI Island . Sing-sing held in the evening . Slept .

Friday 11/1/62 .

0730 hours departed ALI for TUMLEO . Land investigation carried out . Camp made .

Saturday 12/1/62 .

Departed TUMLEO at 0655 arriving Aitape at 0740 hours . Further tax collected in the morning from Islanders employed locally . Patrol stood down .

ooooOoooo END OF DIARY . oooooOoooo

INTRODUCTION :

The Aitape Islands Tax/census division consists of four separate islands , Tumleo , Ali , Selec and Angel . As is indicated on the accompanying map , these islands are situated offshore from the township , seaport and administrative centre of Aitape .

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

(a) Native Situation .

The patrol was very well received throughout .

These islands have now had a considerable period of contact with the European . Their past record with the Administration has been a good one and shows them to be a quiet and a well behaved people who have caused little trouble or bother , and who are well disposed toward the Government .

Tumleo Island has over the years been depleted of many previous inhabitants . They have left the island to settle on the mainland , in one of two main settlements , in the vicinity of Aitape . The larger of these is at YAKOI , to the west of Aitape . The other is near the RAIHU River's mouth , to the east of Aitape . Many have left Tumleo permanently . Others , though still regarding the Island as their home , live semi-permanently on the mainland , returning occasionally to Tumleo . Then there are the others , who , though they live for most part of the time on Tumleo , go to YAKOI or RAIHU for short periods to assist others settled here in the production of copra .

These people are becoming more dispersed and less unified , and there exist petty grievances amongst them . Particularly between the YAKOI and RAIHU groups and their adherents on the Island . However , they appear to be quite contented with things in general , and they are a friendly people .

The Ali people , despite the existence of two major internal factions , are a close and unified group . They are a happy and seemingly carefree lot , and a pleasure to move amongst .

The Seleo people as a group are much less impressive than the aforementioned Tumleo and Ali groups, having neither their dignity nor demeanour. Also, they do not appear to have the "go" apparent in the others. A large proportion of them are avoiding home responsibilities. They have been perpetually absent in and around Madang. Apparently, though absent, the majority have no employment there.

J.S.
Madang? //

The Angel people, though more backward than the Ali and Tumleo groups, appear more aggressive, and possibly have a little more "fire" than the Seleo islanders.

Angel Island is rather minute and practically its entire area is taken up by the dwelling houses of its inhabitants. Their income is limited and is mainly constituted by pay received from the performance of stevedoring work at Aitape. Apart from this their sources of income are rather restricted. Of those employed away from home, most work as boatscrew on various coastal small ships. To ensure future economic development these people will have to obtain a decent sized area of workable ground on the mainland.

Action? //

A general complaint was received from the Angel men, which expressed dissatisfaction with the working conditions of, and pay received by stevedoring labour at Aitape. They were told that this matter would be referred to, taken up, and gone into at a higher level.

Action? //

There are a number of boatscrew from small coastal ships who are at present home at Angel on leave. No doubt they have been in the forefront in bringing this matter to a head. The main point made was to the effect that the harbour facilities which exist in Madang and Wewak, are not found at Aitape. Therefore, work involved in the loading and unloading of vessels is more difficult and is made considerably harder. Thus they expect something a bit extra to counteract this.

N.I. //

It was found that the Tumleo and Seleo people (Ali islanders are usually not engaged in this work) are naturally enough right behind the Angel claims, but are less adamant and vocal about it. With regard to such work; it is not difficult to envisage some form of unionism amongst all these islanders, in the not so far distant future.

(b) Economic Development .

A large proportion of the Islander's cash income is received from the sale of labour , both inside and outside the District . Unlike most of the rest of the labour force of the Aitape Sub-District , very few of these people are employed as ordinary labourers . They are in the main employed as tradesmen , teachers , domestics , as boatscrew on coastal ships , and generally in other better type jobs . Quite a number are employed locally in Aitape by the Government , the Mission , and by private enterprise .

Income is also derived by the Tumleo people from the sale of copra , produced at the YAKOI and RAIHU settlements. In proportion to their size and area these people are Aitape's top native copra producers . The Ali people are producing an increasing amount of copra from their mainland ground , which lies between LEMIENG and PAUP .

Three outboard motors are owned by individual Tumleo people . These motors are for hire . Also , a group from Ali have just returned from Wewak with a newly purchased outboard outfitted to one of their canoes .

Canoes are manufactured for sale or trade by the the Tumleo and Ali people , the latter being particularly renown as fine canoe builders . Canoes are sold to natives along the coastline of Aitape and as far as Wewak and the Wewak Islands , or else traded to them , usually in return for sago . They are also sold to private enterprise in Aitape , for use in stevedoring work .

Another source of revenue for the islanders , particularly the Angel and Ali people , is from the sale of Giri-Giri shell . This shell is abundant , and much more could be produced if required . However , only a limited amount is bought up , this , by D.A.S.F. , Aitape . It is used in the Highlands as a form of currency, and will undoubtedly later on lose it's value as this currency is replaced by money .

The Ali people own a reasonably large area of ground between LEMIENG and PAUP , and have been applying themselves steadily and industriously to the task of clearing the bush and planting out young coconuts. This is being done by these people to ensure

a future cash income through the sale of copra .

The Seleo and Angel people have very limited areas of ground on the mainland . But these are much too small to enable any future development . The RAIHU people , three miles to the east of Aitape , with an estimated 300 acres , are getting short of ground . It is estimated that YAKOI ground covers a possible 800 acres . As yet this area is not being fully utilised . However , it will not be enough for the future requirements of a larger and a more industrious population . For the time being the Ali people have enough ground to keep themselves busy developing . But it's foreseeable that they too will require more land in years to come .

Lack of ^{ground} on the mainland makes it hard and rather costly for the islanders to obtain sago , some other foodstuffs and also building materials , as these are not available on the islands .

Much of these necessities have therefore to be bought with money, or obtained by trade with mainland people, and is a further drain on the island people's resources .

Perhaps it is not too early for consideration to be given to a plan for possible future re-settlement and development of areas of the Aitape mainland , by these island groups . To the south of Tadjai and in the Paiwa area , there is plenty of undeveloped ground , and an almost negligible native population . This ground could be bought up , and the development of it commenced .

This will mean that a number of people who need and want ground , will have it . This they can utilise to ensure a more stable future economy . Present lack of land , an expected natural population increase , and an increasing economic need amongst these people , should warrant thought being given to this or to a similar proposition .

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK .

Due to lack of ground there is almost no agriculture of any proportion practised on these islands themselves . Sago , is gained from the mainland . Traditionally

sago has been gained by trade . It still is to an extent , or else bought for money . However , to-day the islanders come to the mainland and prepare much of the sago for themselves , whereas in the past this was evidently all done by the mainland people , with whom they traded . Bannanas , paw-paws , pineapples , taro and sweet potatoes are grown on most of the little ground which is available . The people are now increasingly cultivating these crops on available mainland ground , and transporting the produce back to the islands . Thus , they are relying less on gaining these necessary foods from other groups where possible .

The only livestock sighted were domestic fowls , present in reasonably large numbers , and apparently healthy .

MEDICAL AND HEALTH .

Health throughout appeared to be extremely good . Some people are of course absent at the Hansende Colony , Aitape , or are being treated as T.B. patients in the Aitape Hospital .

An Aid Post exists on Ali Island . This Aid Post serves the area . It is staffed by an Aid Post Orderly who does a good job .

Instructions were left for a medicine dispensing building , supplementary to this Aid Post , to be built at Seleo by the Seleo and Angel people and maintained by them . Previously , as a result of rough seas , medical supplies have been lost or damaged while being transported from the Aid Post at Ali to these islands . A ready supply of stocks will ensure provision being made for such times .

EDUCATION .

School holidays were being undertaken , but it appears that most of the children are now receiving some form of education . This is being gained either from local mission schools , or from the government schools at Aitape and Brandi .

ROADS AND BRIDGES .

What walking roads there are on the islands are all well kept .

Bridges not applicable .

VILLAGES .(a) General .

Overall, the villages were very clean and orderly. The housing on Tumleo and Ali is very good and further improvements are being made . Much new housing , constructed since the last patrol here , is evident on Angel . It is obvious that a good effort has been made here in this direction. Seleco was the "black Sheep" . Here improvements are needed .

(b) Rest Houses .

Rest houses exist on Tumleo and Ali islands . Those on Tumleo are quite adequate and those on Ali extremely good .

(c) Carriers .

All cargo was transported by a hired Tumleo native's canoe and 18 h.p. Evenrude motor . No motor trouble was experienced . This type of motor is at present the most popular and prevalent motor along the coast . It appears to stand up to local conditions very well .

(d) Village Officials .

All seem suitable, and in this area they have very little work to do . The luluai of Ali resigned and the previous tul-tul ,ARIKANO , was appointed luluai by popular demand , and a new tul-tul MANAR was also appointed awaiting confirmation .

CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION .

Census figures are herein submitted .

Head tax of 10/- was collected from those adult males liable . A total of £95 .10 . 0 . was collected . Sixty exemptions were issued , almost all of these being to aged and medically unfit males .

A total of twenty nine men , women and children (with undoubtedly more births over the last couple of Years) are absent in Madang . Evidently very few of these people are

permanently employed and are just "hangers on" around Madang , leading a somewhat aimless existence , and avoiding responsibilities on the home front . Perhaps, if these people had more ground they could do something with , then they may have more incentive to remain at home and assist in local development . The Ali and Tumleo people, in developing areas of mainland ground, have no doubt set a precedent that these others would like to follow . Another arrow in the sling for a possible re-settlement scheme .

LAND .

An investigation of native rights to the mission lease on Tumleo Island , known as BERLINHAFEN , was carried out . The report on this investigation has been submitted . No claims to native rights inside this ground were made .

Regarding this ground , Bishop Doggett states he has given the land , except for a small area required by the mission for a house and church , back to the original owners to divide by native custom . Technically the land is still owned by the mission but they are making no further claim on it . Natives are free to work it by customary rights . There is one exception . The Bishop has given all the old coconuts previously owned by the mission, to TARAU-AROR of Tumleo , as a straight out gift . Therefore he has outright ownership of the said coconuts .

CONCLUSION .

The objects of the patrol were attained .

James O. Hunter
James O. Hunter , C.F.O.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
The Commissioner of Police ,
Konedobu .

S.D.O. Aitape .
19 January , 62 .

9068

KELAGA .

5 days	Aitape	Aitape Islands	Conduct good .	Nil Comments
--------	--------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------

Aitape Patrol No. 5 of 1961/62 .

G.O. Hunter
G.O. Hunter , CPO .

67-8-30/35-10-8

13th July, 1962.

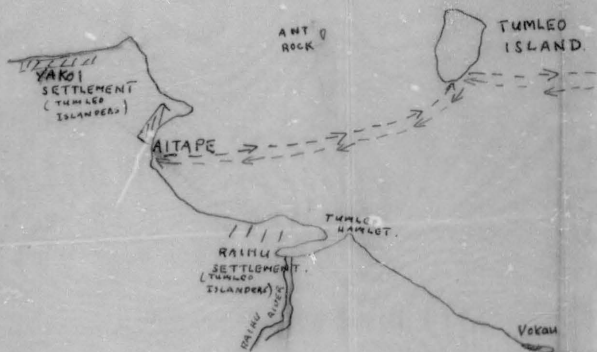
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

YAKOI - RAIHU LAND,
OCCUPATION BY TUMLEO ISLANDERS:

Your minute 67-3-1/2012 of 23rd May, 1962 refers.

2. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Aisbett that the Tumleo Islanders have a good case for outright ownership. I would suggest that you refer the matter to the Chief Native Land Commissioner, and ask that the Madang District Native Land Commissioner be made available to investigate and make a determination in due course.

(W.R. Dishon)
Acting Director.



MAP TO ACCOMPANY

PATROL REPORT

AITAPE No. 5 of 1961-62.

PATROL CONDUCTED

MR. J. O. HUNTER

SCALE = 1 INCH

ANT
ROCK

TUMLEO
ISLAND

ALI ISLAND

SELEO

AITAPE

AITAPE
HARBOUR

ANGEL
ISLAND

RAIMU
SETTLEMENT
(TUMLEO
ISLANDERS)

TUMLEO
HAMLET

VOKAU

PRO

LEMIENG VILLAGES

TAPT AIRFIELD

MIOLO B.P.

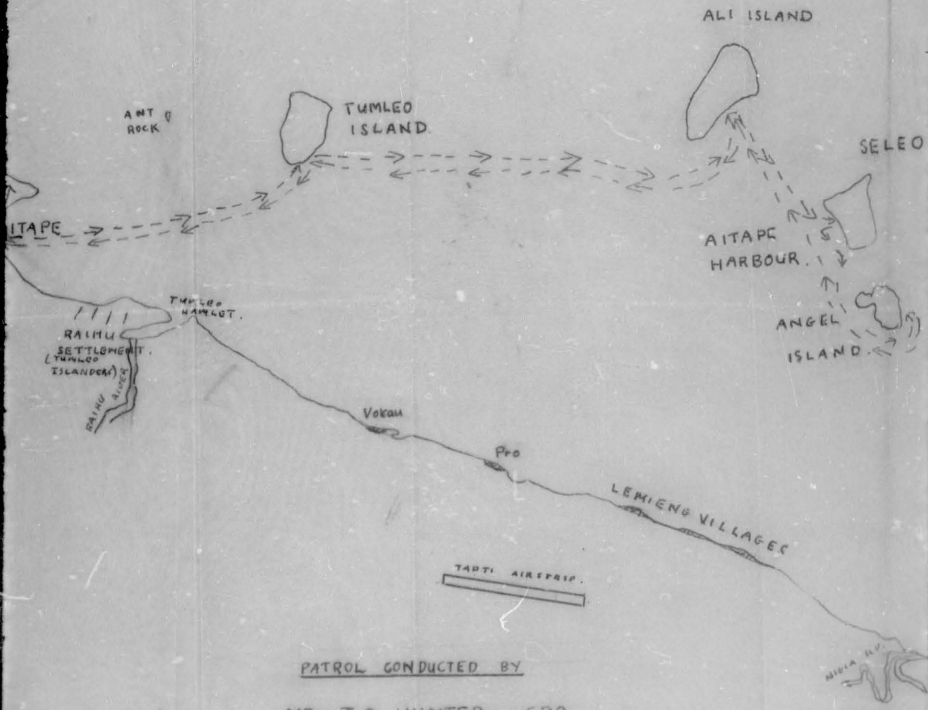
PATROL CONDUCTED BY

MR. J. O. HUNTER, CPO.

LEGEND

SCALE = 1 INCH = 1 MILE.

- - -> INITIAL ROUTE
->- - -> RETURN ROUTE



ALI ISLAND

SELEO ISLAND

AITAPE
HARBOUR.

ANGEL
ISLAND.

LEMIENG VILLAGES

NIGIA R.V.

LEGEND

- - -> INITIAL ROUTE.

- - -> RETURN ROUTE.

APPROX. 8-9 MILES TO
PAUP VILLAGES.

BETWEEN NIGIA & PAUP -
ALI HAS A PLANTATION & ANGEL
& SELEO ISLANDERS HAVE
LIMITED AREAS (THE LATTER
HAVING NO ROOM FOR FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT).

JAMES P. HUNTER

Pro
AIRFIELD
BY
CPO.

1 MILE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **Sepik** Report No. **Aitape no.6 of 1961/62**

Patrol Conducted by..... **Robert Louis O'Connell Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled..... **Aitape East Coast and Inland**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **nil**.....

Natives..... **four**.....

Duration—From..... **8/1/1962** to **26/1/1962**

Number of Days..... **19 days actual patrolling**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... **no.**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **July/1961**.....

Medical **July/1960**.....

Map Reference..... **District Map.**.....

Objects of Patrol..... **1. Tax/Census revision. 2. Investigation of rumours in connection with the eclipse of the sun? Encourage copra production. 4. Routine Administration.**

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/1.2/1962.

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Popula

Year 1962

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGR.			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Female Births	In		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Suain 1.	10/1	1	4															2	1
Suain 2.	10/1	2	1															5	5
Deia	11/1							1											
Balup	15/1	1	2			1									1	1			
Malin	16/1		1																
Walihiga	17/1					1		1											
Asapas	17/1	1																	
Womises	18/1		6		1										1	1	1	1	
Labusin	20/1	4	5			1	1	1							1	1			
Mihet	20/1	2	1																
Ulau 2.	22/1	3	1																
Ulau 1.	22/1	5	4												2	1	1	3	
Charok	23/1																		
Yakumul 2.	23/1	3	3												1	1	3		
Yakumul 1.	24/1	4					1									1	1	2	
Paup	25/1	2	2														1		
TOTALS		28	30			1	3	2	3							6	8	17	1

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
Aitape,
Sepik District.

30th. January, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 6 of 1961/62.

East Coast and Inland Divisions.

Preamble: Report on a patrol to the East Coast and Inland
Census Divisions of the Aitape Sub-District of
the Sepik District.

Objects of Patrol:

- (1) Tax collection and census revision.
- (2) Investigation of rumours in connection with the
eclipse of the sun.
- (3) Encourage copra production.
- (4) Routine Administration.

Personnel of Patrol:

Mr. Robert L. O'Connell Patrol Officer

R.P. & N.G.C.:-

6141PA	Senior Constable	KAMOI.
6114	Constable	KAINERE.
8772	Constable	KOTERE.

Period of Patrol:

8/1/62 to 26/1/62
19 days actual patrolling.

Last Native Affairs Patrol:

July 1961. (P.O.)

Last Medical Patrol:

July 1960. (Medasst.)

Last Agricultural Patrol:

December 1961. (A.O.)

Results of Patrol:

All objects attained. See herein.

(2)

Introduction: The patrol visited the East Coast and Inland area of the Sub-District to collect tax and carry out a census revision.

Overall the picture appears very good, much work has been done in the economic field, housing, roads and general appearances of the villages.

The patrol was well received throughout the area and given all assistance. Although the people are improving in their attitude they still seem reluctant to do any excessive work.

Diary:

Monday 8th, January, 1962.

Departed Aitape per motor bike to Lemiang then by a good walking road to Yakamal No.1. The patrol camped overnight and discussion with the Village Officials were held. Motor bike 30 minutes. Walking 5 hours.

Tuesday 9th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and proceeded along a good walking road to Susin village, passing through Uluu and Deia villages on route. Camped night. Walking 6 hours.

Wednesday 10th, January, 1962.

At Susin village investigating rumours. (see 'Native Affairs'). The villagers were lined and a tax collection and census revision was carried out. A general talk given to explain the workings of the eclipse of the sun, encourage copra production and the preparing of coffee gardens was given. Camped night.

Thursday

~~Wednesday~~ 11th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and walked to Deia where a tax collection and census revision was carried out, then a talk given. The patrol returned to Susin village early afternoon. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Friday 12th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning and walked along the beach to Matapau village. Talks were given and an investigation of rumours carried out. The patrol remained in the village although it is not now administered by Aitape, to ensure that the people were conversant with the phenomena. Camped night. Walking 3 hours.

Saturday 13th, January, 1962.

At Matapau this day.

Sunday 14th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Susin where the patrol remained a further day to carry out further explanations. Camped night. Walking 3 hours.

Monday 15th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Balup. The patrol proceeded along a river bed for the greater part of the walk. A Tax/Census check was carried out and talks given. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Tuesday 16th, January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Malin, again, along a river bed for most of the time. A tax/Census check and talks were given. Camped night. Walking 1½ hours.

Wednesday

Wednesday 17th. January, 1962.

Departed ~~at~~ early morning and walked along a river bed to Aapax/Walidga village. A most uncomfortable walk as the river was in semi-flood. Atax/Census check was carried out and talks given. Walking 4 hours. Camped night.

Thursday 18th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning along a river bed to Womises village. Heavy rain throughout most of the day so tax collection and census revision carried out in late afternoon. Talks were given on eclipse. Camped night. Walking 1 hour.

Friday 19th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning and proceeded along river beds and an extremely poor walking track to Labuain village. The villagers were set to clean up the village and approaching roads. Camped night. Walking 5 hours.

Saturday 20th. January, 1962.

Lined the people and carried out a Tax/Census check. Talks were given re eclipse and the maintaining of a semblance of a road ~~where~~ possible. Departed at noon for Mihet, once again along a river bed. The Mihet people were lined and talks given after a Tax/Census check. Camped night. Walking 1 hour.

Sunday 21th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning and crossed mountain range by a very good road then along a river bed to Uluu No.2 village. Discussions with the resident priest and talks with the village officials. Camped night. Walking 5 hours.

Monday 22nd. January, 1962.

The villagers were lined and a Tax/Census check was carried out, talks were given re eclipse and the building of an additional classroom at the mission school to take in more of the local children. Camped night.

Tuesday 23th. January, 1962.

The patrol was delayed in Uluu awaiting the arrival of some Charok people who were unaware of the patrols' visit. An inspection of Copra Driers and the new Field Workers House was carried out. The Charok people were lined and the patrol moved on to Yakumul No.2 during mid morning. The Yakumul people were lined a census check and tax collection was carried out. Many minor matters were brought to the notice of the patrol. Camped night. Walking 2 hours.

Wednesday 24th. January, 1962.

The patrol moved on to Yakumul No.1 village and again was met with many minor disputes. A tax/census check was carried out and talks given. Camped night. Walking 20 minutes.

Thursday 25th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Faup. The people were lined a census revision a tax collection were carried out. Talks were given and it was pleasing to note much work had been going on around the village and consequently fewer disputes were arising. Camped night. Walking time 2 hours.

Friday 26th. January, 1962.

Departed early morning for Lemien where the patrol was met by tractor then truck and returned to the station. End of patrol. Walking 3 hours, tractor 1 hour and truck 1 hour.

Native Affairs:

Once again a patrol was dispatched to this area to carry out an investigation into the situation. The SUAIN group was involved in a type of 'cult' eighteen months ago and the Assistant District Officer patrolled the area. In July of 1961 I patrolled the area after reports of a 'orange cult' in MALIN-RALIN villages of the SUAIN group and now this patrol was despatched to the area ostensibly to collect tax and revise the census but in fact was in the area to scotch rumours being spread by a Wewak group.

This group were spending the talk that on the day of the eclipse of the sun the world would end and that the people should prepare for it by destroying their gardens and property and killing their animals.

On arrival in the SUAIN village I and the corporal of police (a Suain native) casually asked around to try and assess the extent of any action taken, but nothing detrimental could be found.

Open discussions were then held and it was disclosed that the village had been visited by four natives from a village inland from Dagua. It appears these people arrived in the village and asked the Suains' what action they were going to take. Apparently the people were not interested and after giving the visitors a meal they sent them on their way.

There is no doubt that the rumours had spread as far as the Suain group, in fact it was noticed in the Yakumul group 20 miles to the West. But it was quite obvious that no action had been taken prior to the visit of the patrol.

This was my third visit to the village in less than twelve months and the improvements are quite noticeable. The village is extremely clean and well maintained, there were numerous dogs and fowls seen around the village and for at least an hours walk from the village the road is very well maintained and lined continually by new plantings of coconuts.

The impression I gained after a week in the area was that the people were a little indignant that we would suspect them of taking part in the incident. It was natural that they would be under suspicion as the same Wewak group caused the Suains to participate in a type of religion cult eighteen months ago.

Matapau, Malin and Balup, all a part of the Suain group, were visited by the patrol and the situation appeared normal in most respects but the people were a little frightened about the eclipse.

It was found in all villages visited that there was fear of the eclipse but that the people appeared satisfied with the explanation I gave. The inland people had little to say about the matter but the coastal people asked many questions and seemed a lot happier after the talks.

It was fortunate that there was an aged man in the Suain village who had witnessed a partial eclipse approximately 70 years ago, in Uluu there is a resident priest who had been instructing the people and in the Yakumul villages was a police constable on leave who had been instructed in Lae about the sun's movements. These three factors, I think will combine with the instructions I gave to ensure a fairly normal situation during and after the eclipse.

From appearances it seems that the people were inclined towards the explanation by the police constable and the priest but the explanation of a 'Kiap' lent a lot of force to their arguments and spirits were consequently raised to a degree.

very good. It is ^{Outside of the eclipse the Natives situation appeared} pleasing to note the improved relations after three visits.

The position of the Village Officials has greatly improved and the little faction friction, usually quite noticeable, was not to the fore during the visit. In contradiction of this are the Yakumul people who continue to squabble so much among themselves that the surrounding villages are leaving them behind in the economic development field.

Of course, 10 D.N.A. and AGRIC patrols, ^{in these positions,} to the coastal area must be affecting the position as fewer disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol and only one was referred for possible court action.

Health and Hygiene:

There is little to add to my last report except that two of the Aid Post Orderlies from the area have only just returned from a refresher course in Wewak, resulting in an improvement in the treating of complaints, but how long this improvement will last is something for discussion.

The position with regard to movement of patients to the hospital has been greatly bettered. Leprosy remains high and the number of absentees at the Hansende Colony has affected the labour potential.

Education:

The facilities are at present provided by the Franciscan Mission but a house has been allocated for the establishment of a school, staffed by an 'E' course teacher, in the Yakumul area. It is hoped that this school will be staffed in July of this year and should greatly help the position.

Census:

A steady increase is noted over the last few years apparently through a drop in the death rate, particularly in 0-4 years bracket.

Taxation:

Tax was collected while the patrol was in the field. A sum of £228-15-0 was collected from 492 receipts, while 161 exemptions were issued.

Native Labour:

A large part of the work force is absent and has been since the war but those who are returning seem to be settling down and actively participating in the economic development which is going on in the area.

Land Matters:

No land matters were carried out by the patrol but a few disputes have arisen over ownership and these have been referred for action by a Land Commissioner.

Roads:

On the coast the roads are being well maintained but the inland leaves a lot to be desired. The mountains and the low population contribute to this state, although a lot could be done on approach roads and a fair bit of work was marked out for completion in the near future.

Economic Development:

The picture here improves with each visit. Admittedly the copra production is lagging at the moment, but this could be expected as shipping is impossible during the North West Season. However in all villages there has been a certain amount of activity, be it, the construction of copra driers, the establishment of coffee gardens, planting of coconuts and the construction of a house for a resident Field Worker at Wlau.

The Agriculture Department decided that to facilitate the loading of copra from the area, they would install a Field Worker in the village about the time of the ship's visit. A request was made for the construction of a house, which was erected in less than a fortnight and is now awaiting occupancy.

In my opinion it would be better to establish an Agriculture Field Worker permanently in the area and between ships he could assist the people in the production of copra and the establishing of new coffee and coconut gardens. Possibly during the North West Season when the work is a little slack, he could be moved to Aitape for a few weeks at a time and undergo further training.

Considering that the production of copra is still in the embryonic state, the people seem happy with the returns and are gradually increasing their production. But there is still a long way to go.

From the Agricultural Department it is found that 6,214 new coconuts have been planted by the East Coast People in the last six months and the coffee gardens have increased from two to six and a few more being planned by individuals.

Police:

Three members of the local detachment accompanied the patrol and performed their duties well. The corporal is from Susin village, which greatly helped in the investigation of the rumours.

Village Officials:

There is little to add to my last report but it is pleasing to note the improvement in their lot over the last six months. No changes were carried out while the patrol was in the field, however I was sorely tempted to change a few for incompetence but with the possible introduction of a Local Government Council into the area in the near future it was felt inadvisable.

Conclusion:

The patrol was of a routine nature with no untoward incidents occurring. All objects of the patrol were attained.

Robert L. O'Connell
(Robert L. O'Connell)
Patrol Officer.

Aitape

The Commissioner
Konedobu

30/1/62

6114

Constable KAINENE

30/1/62 19 days Aitape R/G and Inland very good steady R.L.O'Connell

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

R.L.O'Connell

Aitape

30/1/62

The Commissioner
Konedobu

8772

Constable KOTERE

30/1/62 19days

Aitape

R/C and

Inland very good

Developing

well

R.L.O*CONNELL

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

Phil Connell

40
Aitape

The Commissioner
Konedobu.

30/1/62

6141PA S/C RAMOI

19 days E/C and
30/1/62 Aitape Aitape Inland very good reliable R.L.O'CONNELL

Accompanied Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62

Robert L. O'Connell

tion Register

Area Patrolled **ITAPE EAST COAST AND INLAND**

CTIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
		Inside District		Outside District		Govt. STUDENTS		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child of Child Above Age	Average Size of Family		Child			Adults
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					M	F	M	F
		4	2	8	1					21	59	20	51	6	53	2.1	58	58	63	59	253
1	2			7						15	31	12	22	3	25	2.6	36	29	32	33	137
1	1	4	5	1		1				3	26	9	18		19	1.9	17	13	21	14	82
		3		2						7	17	6	12		12	3.3	15	21	13	14	68
	1	1		1						6	17	5	9		9	2.6	10	16	16	13	57
				1						11	23	6	16	2	16	2.0	16	17	25	20	79
				2						8	18	6	12		12	2.4	13	13	18	17	63
		1		9			2	2		14	55	17	43		44	1.9	45	36	55	49	199
		8	2	5				1		27	76	18	74	2	75	1.7	53	56	70	68	263
		2								10	17	11	17	3	18	3.0	22	25	16	20	85
	1	8	3	19		1		2		24	70	25	57	3	58	2.2	52	57	51	65	258
	1	3	3	16						29	89	39	71	4	72	2.3	86	94	86	87	375
		1	1	6		1				15	13	3	12		12	2.0	25	9	12	16	71
	2	24	13	30	2	5				41	105	28	89	5	92	1.8	90	83	93	105	445
		7	3	34	4					19	67	16	47	3	48	1.9	53	42	36	54	233
	1	8	2	14	2	3		3	1	34	72	24	73	5	76	2.1	80	80	79	98	370
9		74	34	155	9	11		10	7	289	755	245	623	36	641		571	649	686	732	3,038



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 7 of 1961/62

Patrol Conducted by Mr J.O. Hunter, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Drome-Barida and section of the East Coast and Inland

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...No

Natives Mr R. Kekedo, Asst. P.O.

One member of R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 23./1./1962 to 3./2./1962

Number of Days Seven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany...No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services December '61 - West Coast Inland
July '61 - East Coast & Inland

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference Aitape Fourmil Army Series

Objects of Patrol (1) Payment of compensation re Drome Mission Airstrip
(2) Completion of 1962 tax collection, East Coast & Inland. (3) Routine administrat.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/2/1962

J. Wakeford
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-8-44

19th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7-51/62 - AITAPE

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that action was taken to advise the people of the true nature of the eclipse.

It is gratifying to note that preparations are being made at CHINAPELLI for the planting out of coffee seedlings. It is remarkable how progressive retired members of the Royal Constabulary have proved themselves. The N.C.O.'s appear to be natural leaders in any case.

The Patrol Report reveals a satisfactory state of affairs in the area.

W.R.D.
(W.R. DIBSON)
A/Inspector.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea .



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 46



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1/2011

District Office,
Sepik District,
MOIAP.

23rd May, 1962

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROBUA.

ALPAE PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1961/62

The above patrol report is submitted for record purposes.

When originally received the report was not up to standard and was returned to the officer for re-typing.

P. Wahiford
(J. E. MAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

ula
MIGRA
In
P

Territory of Papua and New Guinea .

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

22nd March 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

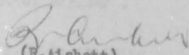
AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.7 of 61-62

Your 67-3-1/1538 of 12/3/62 refers.

The above report and statistics are re-submitted.

The people of AFUA are a small breakaway from the PALEI of the NUKU area. Prior to the patrol setting out, they had all moved into the NUKU area for a local ceremony and had not returned during the duration of the patrol. This is the reason for the absence of census figures and failure to visit the village. The previous years figures have now been included to complete statistics for the census division. I have instructed Mr. Hunter to visit AFUA on Monday, 26th March. This should take two days.

CHANOK village has been regularly visited by all previous patrols and I do not understand why Mr. O'Connell failed to do so on this patrol except that he may have been pressed for time on his departure for A.S.O.P.A.


(R. Aisbett)

Assistant District Officer.

Aitape Fourmil Army Series .

*

Territory of Papua and New Guinea .

Sub-District Office ,
AITAPE ,
Sepik District .

5th February , 1962 .

The District Officer ,
Sepik District ,
WEWAK .

PATROL REPORT : AITAPE PATROL No. 7 of 1961/62 .

PREAMBLE : The report of the above specified patrol is hereby submitted , being the report on a patrol to the villages of Drome and Barira in the Aitape West Coast Inland tax/census division ; to the Ramu , Warapu , Arop and Malol groups in the Siau N.L.G.C. area ; and to the Lemieng , Chinapelli , Pro and Vokau village groups in the East Coast and Inland tax/census division of the Aitape Sub-District of the Sepik District .

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL .

(i) The payment of compensation to various natives of Drome-Barira for the loss of economic trees , removed in the clearing of the present Drome Mission Airstrip site .

(ii) The completion of tax collection for 1962 , for the East Coast & Inland tax/census division , commenced by Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62 .

(iii) General routine administration , with some emphasis throughout on addresses , meant to allay fears arising from rumours regarding the eclipse of the sun .

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL .

Mr J.O. Hunter , Cadet Patrol Officer .

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL .

Mr R. Kekedo , Assistant P.O. in training .

Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

No. 6093 PA , Constable MUYAE , from 23/1/62 to 26/1/62 .

No. 9061 , Constable VENAHA , from 30/1/62 to 3/2/62 .

PERIOD OF PATROL .

Broken - seven days actual patrolling .

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL .

To West Coast Inland - December 1961 .

To East Coast&Inland - July 1961 .

MAP REFERENCE .

Aitape Fourmil Army Series .

DIARY OF PATROL .

Tuesday 23/1/62 .

At 0800 hours the patrol departed Aitape per hired WARAPU canoe and outboard motor, arriving AROP some 2½ hours later . Village assembled and talks held . At 1515 hours departed by motor canoe for AROFORO . At 1630 left AROFORO on foot arriving RAMU at 1730 hours . Talks . Camped .

Wednesday 24/1/62.

Village inspection at RAMU . At 0830 hours left for DROME-BARIDA , arriving at 1025 hours . Road uncut and place untidy. Working programme organised . In the evening talks and compensation paid out .

Thursday 25/1/62 .

0730 hours departed DROME for RAMU . One hour and 45 minutes walking over dry , newly-cut road . Left RAMU at 1000 hours for AROFORO thence by paddle canoe to WARAPU , arriving there a little after midday . People assembled in the late afternoon and addressed . Camped .

Friday 26/1/62 .

Departed 0700 hours , motor canoe from WARAPU across the Sissano Lagoon to AROP . Departed AROP by paddle canoe at 0800 hours arriving MALCOL at 0955 hours . People assembled and an address given at Yalingi at 1145 hours . Walked to Waipo where met by Government truck, arriving back at Aitape at 1450 hours . At Aitape from the 27/1/62 to the 29/1/62 .

Tuesday 30/1/62 .

At 1600 hours left the RAIHU River per hired tractor arriving LEMIENG approx. an hour later , inspecting the the Tadji Airstrip en route . Conversed with the people in the evening . Camped .

Wednesday 31/1/62 .

At LEMIENG . Census and tax collection . Talks to the assembled village in the evening . Camped .

Thursday 1/2/62 .

0700 hours LEMIENG to CHINAPELLI , three hours walk over well maintained road . Census , tax collection , talks.

Friday 2/2/62 .

Departed CHINAPELLI at 0630 hours travelling via TAPI'S Camp and Tadji to Fro and Vokau . Evidence of much roadwork since last patrol. Arrived Vokau 1130 hours. Tax and Census , Talks in the evening to VOKAU and FRO people . Camped night .

(2)

Saturday 3/2/62.

Departed VOKAV on foot at 0715 , arriving at the Raihu crossing at approx. 0800 hours , thence to Aitape by government truck .

ooooOoooo END OF DIARY oooooOoooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

(a) Native Situation .

To the west of Aitape rumours as to the probable adverse effects that the eclipse of the sun would herald had been circulating . The people , though rather apprehensive of the forthcoming phenomena, had not let such rumours disturb them to any degree wherein it affected them in going about their normal and everyday life .

An explanation was given in all groups visited concerning the true nature of the eclipse. It is understood that this did much to put the people more at ease than they had been prior to the patrol's visit .

To help allay any possible fears , addresses were given the people throughout ; in Malol , Arop , Wárapu , Sissano and Ramu villages in the Siau N.L.G.C. area , and to Councillors from the remaining village groups of PO , SUMO and SERRA .

Tax collection and census revision for 1961/62 for the East Coast and Inland tax/census division was completed as far as PAUP, in January, by Mr R. O'Connell in Aitape Patrol No. 6 of 1961/62 . This patrol therefore was to complete the "tail end " of the division , consisting of those villages between PAUP and Aitape, LEMIENG , CHINAPELLI , PRO , VOKAU .

The people here appeared alittle more afraid of the forthcoming eclipse , than did those to the west of Aitape . However , as with the others , they appeared satisfied with the assurances and the explanation given them . Here too , these seemed to put them more at ease .

(b) Economic Development .

The main source of income in the visited section of the East Coast and Inland is from the sale of labour , both inside and outside the District .

(3)

The LEMIENG , PRO and VOKAU groups are all producing an increasing amount of copra . However , with more effort the people here can produce a lot more . Further encouragement was given for a fuller utilisation of existing and neglected resources . It was also pointed out that a more concentrated and continuous effort is needed in the planting of young coconuts for future utilisation. A new innovation in these villages since the last patrol in July in 1961 , is the existence of nurseries for young , sprouting coconut seedlings .

Preparations were being made at the CHINAPELLI hamlet of MAKALDEI for the planting out of coffee seedlings , from their nurseries and into an apparently healthy block of Leuceana . Ex-Sgt Major TAPI is mainly responsible for organising this garden area , where numerous young coconut , bannana and paw-paw trees have also been planted , along with other crops which include pineapples and sweet potatoes .

Land has also been cleared at CHINAPELLI Village and at the CHINAPELLI hamlet of ALOL in preparation for future coffee gardens . Some Leuceana has already been planted out , but only a very small amount . It was stressed here that these people must knuckle down and do some work . They should plant out as many young coconut trees as possible . As yet , despite abundant ground and advice given them over the years they have done next to nothing in this direction .

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK :

Sago is abundant throughout and it together with fish constitute the people's basic foodstuffs . Their diet is supplemented by such foodstuffs as sweet potatoe and bannana together with other edible fruits and vegetables .

Pigs and poultry are kept . All those sighted looked fit and healthy .

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :

Health throughout appeared to be very good . In CHINAPELLI one case was come across where medical attention had not been sought for a small child in need of it . Action has been taken .

EDUCATION :

The majority of younger children of school age are receiving some form of education . They are mainly at school in small village mission schools or at the larger mission school at LEMIENG .

ROADS AND BRIDGES .

A very good overall improvement in the roads since the writer's last visit to this area of the East Coast and Inland in July of last year , was most noticeable . It is evident that a lot has been done on the road between TAPI'S Camp and Tadji Airstrip . It is gradually being brought up to vehicular road standard .

The much cried-for bridge over the Raihu River would be a boon in ensuring that agricultural activity in this area , and in the Eastern area generally , would have a guarantee of becoming more economically sound . It goes without saying that it would do much to open up the area .

VILLAGES :

These were quite clean and tidy with good general dwelling houses . Instructions were left for a number of improvements to be carried out in CHINAPELLI . The standard of housing here was a long way behind that of the coastal people .

All rest houses were in good condition and were quite adequate .

Carriers were always readily obtainable and willing enough .

The coming of the patrol was publicised well in advance , so the village officials had ample time to give the area a face-lift . All places appeared orderly and the officials are doing a reasonable job , but throughout , there is little evidence of them displaying any initiative of their own with regard to the betterment of the area .

AIRSTRIPS :

Compensation amounting to one hundred and ninety six pounds was paid out to various natives for the loss of food or "economic" trees , removed to make way for the present Drome Mils.

(5)

Airstrip site . These trees were coconut , betel-nut , breadfruit and bannana trees . All concerned were apparently decidedly content with the payments which they received .

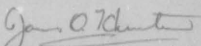
Tadji Airstrip was inspected on the 30/1/62 and on the 2/2/62 , after it had been freshly cut by the joint efforts of LEMIENG , PRO and VOKAU villages who are paid to maintain this strip . It is at present in extremely good condition and is being used at the time of writing by a Norseman to fly building materials to Lumi for the building of a teacher's house under the "Accelerated Education Programme " .

CENSUS :

Census figures are submitted herein . Tax to the value of £57.0.0. was collected . The rate was 70/- per adult male on the coast and 5/- for those inland . There were no defaulters and exemptions were issued only to those who were aged or physically unfit . It was explained that the tax was utilised so as to benefit those from whom it is collected .

CONCLUSION :

The objects of the patrol were achieved . The patrol also served to assist in orientating Mr R. Kekedo , Assistant Patrol Officer , with part of the Aitape area and it's people .


James O. Hunter , C.P.O.

ati

ORATION

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

S.D.O. , Aitape .

5th February 62 .

The Commissioner of Police,
Konedobu .

6093 PA

Const . MUYAE

5/2/62 3 days Aitape West Coast and Inland . Good good and able work

Aitape Special Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62 .

J.O. Hunter
J.O. Hunter C.P.O.

atio

GRATIONS

Out

F M P

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
The Commissioner of Police
Konedobu .

S.D.O. Aitape .

5th February 62.

9061

Constable VEWAN

5/2/62 Aitape East Coast and Inland Good works well
4 days

Aitape Special Patrol No. 1 of 1961/62./

J.O. Hunter
J.O. Hunter, C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Sepik..... Report No. Aitape No. 8 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by.....Mr J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled.....Siau N.L.G.C. area......

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....Five (see herein)......

Duration—From.....7/2/1962.....to.....26/2/1962......

Number of Days.....18 days actual patrolling......

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....January 1962......

Medical.....November/...../1961...... D.A.S.F. - February 1962.

Map Reference.....Aitape Army Fourmil Series......

Objects of Patrol.....(i) To supervise the collection of council tax for 1962.
(ii) Routine administration. (iii) Encourage economic activity......

Director of Native Affairs,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

Blurred Document

ula

MICRO

In

MA' F

67-6-42

12th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWGUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1961/62 - AITAPE


The majority of New Guineans have still very little idea of why they pay tax despite years of explanation. Patience and perseverance will probably have some effect one day. After all, there is not a conception that exists in the original communal way of life. At least the defaulters seem to be making an effort to catch up with their arrears.

Communal cash cropping projects often appear to do far better than individual ones but this normally only applies over a limited period and while the cash crop is not of major importance in the economy. When these conditions cease to exist, such schemes tend to break down and for that reason our main encouragement should be given to an individual or family group cash crop effort though some schemes should not be forbidden.

I certainly agree with Mr Hunter that there is no substitute for constant patrolling.

It is often found that real leaders do not appear on the Council until after the first few elections.

Covering comments by yourself and the Assistant District Officer refer more to associated reports by Mr Kerner than to this report by Mr Hunter. These associated reports were not attached.


(W.R. DIGNON)
A/Director.

Blurred Document

67-8-42 ✓



67-3-1/2014

District Office,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

23rd May, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
ATTAPE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1961/62

Receipt of the above patrol report, resubmitted by Mr. Hunter, is acknowledged.

Native Situation

I would like to see the Council collecting their own tax, without supervision of field staff, as soon as possible.

The Council's confidence in itself and the people's confidence in the Council will be greater as they assume more of their responsibilities.

Education

Please discuss Mr. Kekedo's reports with him.

He appears to be unhappily paraphrasing sections of Mr. Hunter's report. He should strive for more moderation in his comments regarding Missions and education and the crying demands. R.C. is not an acceptable abbreviation in a report.

In general, I would prefer Mr. Kekedo to present his own thoughts without the aid of another officer's report. See if you can assist him with his presentation and develop his ideas on reporting more fully on what the people are thinking.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
14th May 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

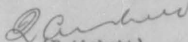
AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.8/61-62

Your 67-3-1/1625 of 28/3/62 refers.

The above patrol report is re-submitted herewith, together with, camping allowance claims for both Mr.Hunter and Mr.Kekedo.

The land matter mentioned by Mr.Kekedo and referred to in your memo, has been investigated. There is no dispute over ownership of the land in question.

The SISSANO owners of the land merely wish to remove some WARAPU squatters. The matter has been settled.


(R.Aisbett)

Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
Sepik District.

26th February, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1961/62.

PREAMBLE: The report on the above specified patrol is hereby submitted. The patrol was to the west of Aitape, to the area within the boundary of the Siau Local Government Council.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:

The aims of the patrol can be summed up as follows:-

- (i) To supervise the collection of Council tax for 1962.
- (ii) Routine administration.
- (iii) To encourage economic development.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:

Mr J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERIOD OF PATROL:

From 7/2/62 to 26/2/62, 18 days actual spent on patrol.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Mr R. Kekedo, Asst. P.O. in training. (7 days).
Sova Ava, Council Clerk.
Member of R.P.&N.G.C.
No. 6449 Constable AWASE.
Two D.A.S.F. members.
SALAU, Farmer trainee.
AIYA, Farmer trainee.
Also, various councillors accompanied the patrol

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL:

January, 1962.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL:

November, 1961.

LAST D.A.S.F. PATROL:

February, 1962.

MAP REFERENCE:

Aitape Fournal Army Series.

DIARY OF PATROL.

Wednesday 7/2/62.

At 1330 hours the writer proceeded to the Talingi River by motor bike. The remainder of the patrol had already there by tractor. At 1430 hours departed on foot for MALOL. Left MALOL by hired, native-owned pinnace at 1535 hours. Travelled by the MALOL-AROP canal, and arrived AROP approx. an hour later. Talks with the people. Camped.

Thursday 8/2/62.

Departed AROP at 0700 hours. Across the Sissano lagoon by both pinnace and paddle canoe. At 0800 hours departed AROPCORC on foot, arriving RAMU an hour later. Tax collection commenced at 1230 hours, and completed in the afternoon. Village inspection. Addresses to all villagers in the evening.

Friday 9/2/62.

Left RAMU at 0730 hours for DROME-BARIRA to check instructions left 2 weeks previously by Aitape Patrol No. 7 of 1961/62. Departed DROME at 1030 hours, arriving back RAMU at 1215 hours. Work underway in village and environs. Area cleared for coconut plantings. People assembled again in the evening and further talks held.

Saturday 10/2/62.

At RAMU. At 1030 hours the SUMO villagers assembled. Tax collection held. Talks given. New rest houses at SUMO not yet completed. Mr R. Arnison, D.A.S.F. Officer, also on patrol, met up with my patrol in the afternoon. Slept RAMU.

Sunday 11/2/62.

Observed at RAMU. D.A.S.F. patrol also at RAMU.

Monday 12/2/62.

Departed RAMU at 0715 hours, travelling to SARAI via SUMO. Arrived RAINYUK rest house after 6½ hours on the road. Inspection of three hamlets, SARAI, RAINYUK, PUINDU. Camp made.

Tuesday 13/2/62.

Supervision of tax collection in the morning. Talks in the evening. Need for work to further economic development here.

Wednesday 14/2/62.

At SARAI. Work to further coconut plantings. Talks.

Thursday 15/2/62.

Left SARAI at 0745 hours, walking to WARAPU in 3½ hours. In the afternoon, an inspection of the WARAPU and SISSANO hamlets was held.

Friday 16/2/62.

Tax collection at WARAPU commenced at 0900 hours, and continued throughout the day until 1800 hours. Slept.

Saturday 17/2/62.

Tax collection from the SISSANO villagers, continued through most of the day, and finished with talks in the late afternoon and evening. R. Kebedo, Asst. P.O. and the Council President, arrived in WARAPU from Aitape in the afternoon.

Sunday 18/2/62.

At 0830 hours, meeting and discussion with the WARAPU villagers for 3-4 hours. Visit to Sissano in afternoon.

Monday 19/2/62.

Departed WANAPU at 0800 hours for AROP, travelling by paddle canoe. Arrived 2 hours later. Asst. P.O. to RAMU-SUMO. Work improving copra smoke-houses. Camped AROP.

Tuesday 20/2/62.

AROP tax collection commenced at 0745 hours and continued till about 1500 hours. Meeting and discussions in the late afternoon and evening. Mr R. Kebedo and President re-joined the patrol in the afternoon. Slept AROP.

Wednesday 21/2/62.

Left AROP at 0730 hours, arriving at PO Village at 0930 hours. Section of road needs improving. Left PO at noon returning to camp at AROP.

Thursday 22/2/62.

Departed AROP at 0705 hours. Walking to MALOL, arrived UAIN rest house at 0840 hours. Tax collection during the day of 5 hamlets AINBIN, AMSOR, MAINYEU, TAINYAPIN, UAIN. Talk in evening. Camped.

Friday 23/2/62.

Tax collection of AIPUKON hamlet commenced at 0700 hours. At 0950 departed main MALOL villages. Arrived TELES at 1115 hours. TELES and LAMPU villagers assembled, tax was collected and talks given. Departed TELES at 1430 hours, arriving Aitape at 1545 hours, travelling from WAIPU Creek crossing by government motor bike.

Saturday 24/2/62 and Sunday 25/2/62. At Aitape Station.

Monday 26/2/62.

At 0900 arrived at YAKOI settlement from Aitape. Tax collection and talks. Returned to Aitape at 1200 hours. Patrol stood down.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol's route is indicated on the accompanying map. The patrol visited all villages in the Siau Local Government Council area.

Of the main village groups visited, six are coastal. From west to east they are the SARAI, SISSANO, WARAPU, AROP, MALOL and YAKOI groups. The remaining three groups visited are inland from the west Aitape coastline, and are the SUMO, RAMU and PO village groups.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(a) Native Situation.

Throughout, the patrol was well received. The supervision of the collection of council tax for this year by the council clerk and councillors, was carried out by the patrol. Through a series of meetings and talks, the patrol endeavoured to educate the people as to why it was necessary that they be taxed. It was stressed that without money such a body as the council cannot function. A general outline of the history and functions of councils in England and Australia was given. This was related to their home council.

The people generally appeared quite attentive to the addresses given them, and well disposed toward the endeavours made to enlighten them. Particular attention was given to explaining to the various assemblies where their tax money was going. During the meetings held, the people were encouraged to ask questions on any matter regarding the council and it's work. Though usually reticent, questions put forward on occasions added interest to some of these meetings. It is felt that the answers given to these questions helped general understanding.

The response to the actual payment of tax was somewhat disappointing. Amongst almost all groups there were quite a considerable number of men who were eligible for tax, but had made little or no effort to obtain the necessary tax money.

However, the majority of these defaulters are at present attempting to make amends and gain the necessary money. This is being done after talks given, and and in the face of proceedings being taken.

With the exception of RAMU, SUMO and SARAI villages, it is relatively easy for people in the Siau council area to obtain at least a small amount of cash, either through the sale of copra, sago or labour. The aforementioned places have to rely mainly on the sale of labour. They have not the copra resources or the accessibility to transport enjoyed by the others.

However, the only village in which there were no initial defaulters, was the small group of PO. The only means they have of obtaining money is through the sale of labour. So, if they are able to pay up with a minimum of procrastination, the other groups can also take the payment of tax in their stride.

The women generally showed a degree of responsibility and an independence of the men. Many paid voluntary tax, despite the fact that they have little cash and only limited opportunities to earn any. There were instances of the wife paying a voluntary tax, but her husband being unable to meet his obligation.

(b) Economic Development.

Recent patrols to this area have been stressing the importance of economic development, and over the last couple of years the area has received more attention than ever before. Rather than go further afield to the Island plantations, the people are being encouraged to stay at home and develop their own land.

Copra is ousting the sale of labour as the area's chief money-earner. An increasing amount of copra is being produced throughout the area by all coastal groups except SARAI.

Production of copra, prior to this patrol, rose sharply in some areas. Over the next few weeks it should also rise quite considerably, as many people will be making an effort to gain their tax money, having not as yet paid that which is due. This seems to indicate that as yet many of the people have no real economic need, and no great incentive or enthusiasm for a concentrated and continuous effort in this sphere.

However, increased copra production is being continuously encouraged with the realization that the people be given some economic basis upon which to raise their living standards. Copra is the easiest way this can be done quickly.

A D.A.S.F. patrol, led by Mr R. Arnison, was in the field at the same time as this one. Specific details of agricultural activity in the area will be found in Aitape D.A.S.F. Patrol Report No. 3 of 1951/52.

An excellent community coffee garden exists at P.O. Shade trees are well established at RAMU and at SUMO. Coffee nurseries have been established at both places. However, pigs recently destroyed the young coffee which was growing at SUMO. Attempts are being made to establish blocks of Leucaena at WARAPU. An area of bush is being cleared at AROF in preparation for future coffee gardens. In this field MALOL well and truly hits the front, with a series of gardens totalling twenty two.

Of all groups, SARAI people are the "black sheep" with regard to economic developmental activities. Abundant good ground exists here. Nothing is produced. Existing coconuts were planted under the German administration some 50 years ago. Since then nothing has been done by these people to utilise their land further. No copra is produced from the existing coconuts.

There is a coffee garden at OVA, organised by an individual named SIBITU. A "business", based on the sale of sweet potatoes, native tobacco and taro is also being attempted under this man's leadership. However, almost all those engaged in this work are "bush" people who come mainly from the FAS, TAMINA, NEBIKE, and MUMURU areas; and not SARAI people themselves.

Inquiries revealed that in recent years only a mere 20 young coconut trees have been planted out. While the patrol was in the area the villagers set about gathering all available coconut seedlings. In an afternoon 2,500 were gathered. Another day was spent in the area and these seedlings were distributed amongst the three hamlets of SARAI, PUINDU and RAINUK. Nurseries are to be established for these, and the clearing of areas for new plantings is to be effected.

Throughout, the people work well when given a lead. The best way, for the time being, to help them help themselves, is through constant patrolling. Thus the necessary guidance can be given them.

Native Situation (cont.)

No serious complaints were received by the patrol

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple foodstuffs of the people are sago and fish, both of which are abundant throughout the area. Their diet is supplemented by ferinaceous tuber crops such as taro, yam and sweet-potatoes. Introduced vegetables, including beans, tomatoes and maize are grown, but with mixed success. Bannanas, paw-paws and coconuts, together with crabs, brawns and oysters, also constitute an important part of the people's diet.

Livestock sighted were poultry pigs and goats. Poultry are plentiful and appear healthy enough. Pigs in the area are apparently free of disease. A number of goats kept at MALOL seemed healthy enough and appear to thrive.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health generally appeared to be very good throughout. The area's health is well catered for. Aid Posts are situated in MALOL, AROP, WARAPU and PUINDU.

The people of SUMO were given a strong address on their responsibilities as regards to health, and the necessity to seek medical aid without delay. Several cases of neglect to obtain medical aid for children in need of the same, were discovered by the patrol. Action has been taken at Aitape.

The proposed new Aid Post at Yalingi has not yet been built. The Aid Post Orderly needed to maintain it, is already in MALOL. While awaiting construction of this new aid post, he is working at the MALOL Aid Post. Instructions have been left for this aid post to be built as soon as possible. It's site is close to the YALINGI school. Here, it will serve to cater for a large number of youngsters, as well as the more outflung MALOL hamlets of TELES and LAMPU.

EDUCATION.

Schools, both mission village schools and the government school at YALINGI, are very well attended. I feel that the presence with the patrol of the Asst. Patrol Officer, was an excellent example to parents to ensure that their children are sent to school, and those who are brought kept there.

At the Yalingi Primary "T" School, the construction of classrooms and teacher's houses has been completed. Cement floors are now being laid in the classrooms. Work was commenced in the patrol's presence on a store-come-office building.

The school site, with neat buildings and gravelled, shrub-lined pathways, is now quite imposing and is a credit to the area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The vehicular road from Aitape to Waipo has been further widened and surfaced with corans, and is in good condition. Work on bridging the Waipo Creek is continuing. It may possibly be completed over the period of the next few months.

The canal between AROP and MALOL is being well maintained. It is open and in good order.

The walking track into PO from the lagoon needs work done on it. Other walking tracks throughout the area are being well maintained and are in good condition.

VILLAGES.

Good work is being done throughout to keep the villages clean and tidy. After a number of visits to these villages, the writer notes the construction of many new houses. All these new houses are better designed and more spacious than the previous type of dwelling which they have replaced.

Both European and police rest houses were quite adequate. A new European rest house is being constructed at SUMO.

Apart from the president, very few of the councillors appear to be strong leaders, or to have much sway over the people. However, all appear to be undertaking their post conscientiously, and their work has improved considerably since they first took up their positions. These people were told that it was up to them to remove from office any of those who they feel could be replaced more suitably. I think a bit more younger blood amongst them may help put the council on its feet a little more.

Carriers were always readily obtainable and co-operative.

TAXATION.

The council tax rate for eligible males for this year, is 30/- per man. Women over seventeen, who wished and were able to, paid 5/- each.

CONCLUSION.

The objects of the patrol were obtained.

James W. Hunter CPO

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AITAPE

14th March 62

KONEDOHU

6449

Const. AWASE

26/2/62

18 Days

SIAU Council
Area

Good

Willing Worker

James O. Hunter, CPO

PATROL ROUTE MAP

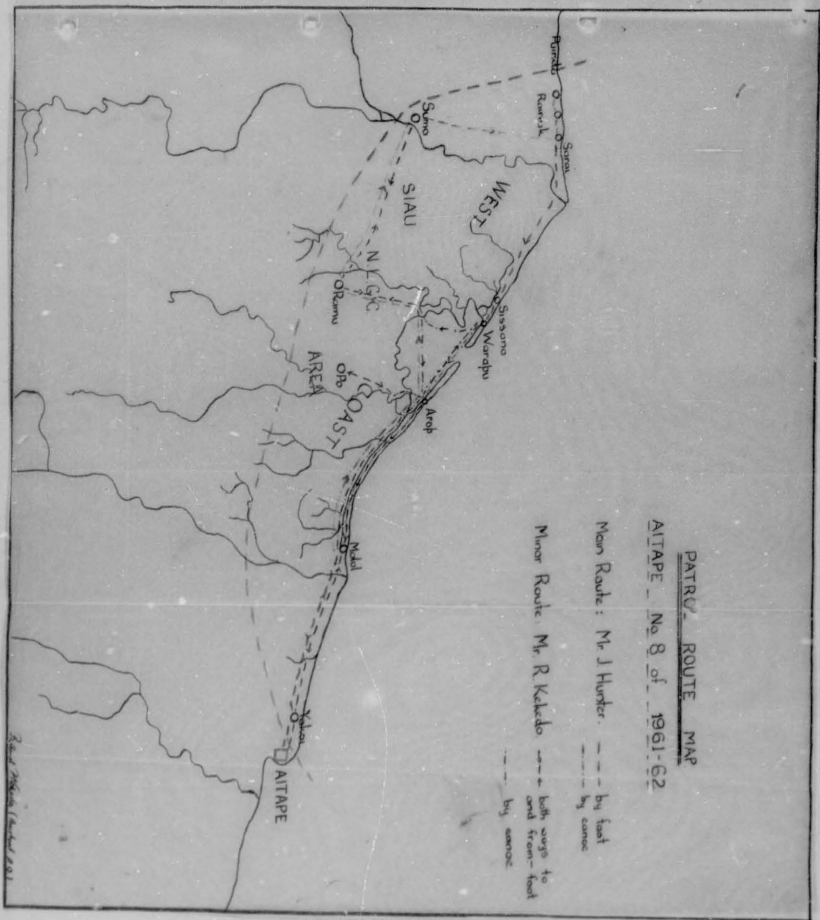
AITAPE - No 8 of 1961-62

Major Route: Mr. J. Hunter.

--- by boat
--- by canoe

Minor Route: Mr. R. Kaledo

--- both ways to
and from boat
--- by canoe



*Duplicate
(see ATMPD)
A-TAPE*

PATROL REPORT

Station: *A-TAPE* Population: _____
 Subdistrict: *ATAPE* Council Area: *Simu*
 District: *SEPIK* House of Assembly Electorate: _____
 Report No: *8/1961/62* Map Reference: _____
 Conducted by: *J. HUNTER* Last Patrol: *Dec, 1961 & Jan, 1962*
 Designation: *C. P. O.* Objects of Patrol: *Economic Development
COUNCIL TAX (COLLECTION)*
 Duration: *17/2/62 - 26/2/62*
 No. of Days: *8 days*
 Census Division: *Sissano (inland)*

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ()
 Patrol Instructions, ()
 The Report and my comments, ()
 Area study, ()
 Updating of area study ()
 Situation Reports Nos 1- ()
 Patrol map, ()

DATE: / /19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()
 Updating of area study, ()
 Situation Reports Nos 1- ()
 ()
 ()

Patrol & Report..... Below average
 District Headquarters assessment of Average
 Above average

DATE: / /19

District Commissioner

8 days.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

The District Officer,
District Office,
W E W A K.

26th February, 1962.

PATROL REPORT: AITAPE No. 8 of 1961/1962.

PREAMBLE: This patrol to the SIAU N.L.G.C., area conducted by Mr.J.Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer was to be accompanied by Mr.R.Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer, throughout. However since I had to go to Wewak on duty I missed most of the patrol. On returning I joined MR. J.Hunter for the last week of the patrol.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:(1) Special instructions from the A.D.O., to visit RAMU and SUMO in order to see how the people would respond to my visit.

- (ii) To meet up with Mr.J.Hunter and collect Council Tax.
- (iii) To encourage economic development.
- (iv) Further the talks on the importance of Local Government Councils and its duties.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: Mr.J.Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

OFFICER ACCOMPANYING: Mr.R.Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Const. No, 6449 AWASE.
Council Clerk. J.SOVA AUEHAVA.
Council President BRERE AWOL.
Councillor NAKOT
2 D.A.S.F., field workers.

PERIOD OF PATROL: Broken, Mr.J.Hunter 6/2/62 to 23/2/62 and 26/2/62.
Mr.R.Kekedo 17/2/62 to 23/2/62 and 26/2/62.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL: December, 1961 and partly in January, 1962.

oooooooooooo000000oooooooooooo

9 pags.

PATROL DIARY.

FEBRUARY, 1962.

- 17th Saturday
Departed Aitape at 0845 hours per Land Rover for WAIPO River. Proceeded by foot to MALOL at 0945 hours, arriving 1200 hours. Left MALOL with Siau N.L.G.C., President on private 'pinnacle' for WARAPU, arriving at 1430 hours. Met C.P.O., J.Hunter. Slept.
- 18th Sunday
At WARAPU with C.P.O., J.Hunter.
- 19th Monday
Left WARAPU at 0820 hours by 'pinnacle' for AROPORO while C.P.O., J.Hunter went on to AROP. Proceeded to RAMO by foot, arriving at 1000 hours, thence left for SUMO at 1030 hours. Arrived at 1235 hours. People assembled at 1330 hours. Talks on L.G.C., duties and its necessity and general discussions. Departed SUMO for RAMO at 1600 hours, arrived at 1805 hours. Slept.
- 20th Tuesday
0830 talks to people on L.G.C., duties and its necessity. Left RAMO at 1115 hours, arrived AROPORO 1215. Proceeded to AROP by 'pinnacle' at 1230 hours arrived at 1245. Met C.P.O., J.Hunter and continued on Council Tax Collection with him for the remainder of the patrol. Camped.
- 21st Wednesday
Left AROP by paddle canoe at 0730 hours, half an hour across the lagoon. Went on to PO at 0800 hours arriving 0900 hours. Walked through very wet and swampy road mainly in the AROP section of the road. Council Tax collected, talks and left at 1200 hours for AROP. Slept.
- 22nd Thursday
Departed AROP at 0705 for MALOL. Arrived 0840 hours. Tax collected from five Hamlets of MALOL (UAIN, AINDIN, MAINYEU, AMSOR and TAINYAPIN). Talks and discussions with the people in the evening. Slept.
- 23rd Friday
AIPUKON (Hamlet of MALOL) tax collected and left at 0950 for TELES and LAMPU these also Hamlets of MALOL. Tax collected. Talks and general discussions with the people and left at 1430 hours for Aitape. Arrived Aitape per motor vehicle from WAIPO at 1550 hours.
- 26th Monday
To YAKOI at 0900 hours. Tax collected. Talks and general discussions with the people and left at 1200 hours for Aitape.

END OF DIARY
ooooo

INTRODUCTION: This patrol was to be a complete one of the SIAU N.L.G.C., area of the West Coast with Mr. J. Hunter, C.P.O., but since I (Rowland.P.Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer) had to go to Wewak on duty I missed out on most of the patrol.

I was instructed by the A.D.O., to visit the villages of RAMU and SUMO. This being mainly an experiment to see and observe the way in which the people would respond being on my own. A report on both villages is also submitted.

Mr. J. Hunter, C.P.O., was met at AROP and we both continued on together collecting Council Tax for the remainder of the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

(a) Native Situation: The people in all the villages visited were all as normal as usual and no serious complaints were heard except for a few minor cases which were settled on the spot by the officer conducting the patrol.

During the tax collection many were found to have no money to pay their tax, without having a good reason. All who did not pay were given two weeks by the Tax Tribunal to do so within that specified time.

This showed the lack co-operation among the people to help the Council in the area, although their's cries from the people asking for various things to be built by the Council.

Further talks were given on the Council to the people throughout the patrol.

One complaint, however was made at WARAFU. This being a dispute over land ownership between the people of SISSANO and WARAFU.

The people concerned were advised and told to wait until a check up was made at the office on files referring to the land which is partly owned by the Mission.

More trouble was reported after the patrol had left and the officer conducting the patrol sent the member of the Police Force accompanying with instructions for those people concerned to report to the A.D.O., at Aitsape. No further reports have been heard after that.

(b) Economic Development: The economic potential in the villages I visited was still very poor. Encouragement into bettering such cash crops as coffee and also copra were made by the D.A.S.F., field workers accompanying.

The villages of RAMU, SUMO, WARAFU and FO, have made an effort to plant young coffee trees. Most of the gardens had shades for the trees.

The village to note is FO. Though the people are fewer in number to those of other villages, they have quite a large area planted with young coffee trees. The trees look promising and it would be a pity if the people lost interest.

People of AROP have probably just woken up and are now making an effort to clear new fields.

(2)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK: People in this area live mainly on sago which is of course the staple food of the area. Gardens are made and other vegetables planted but are not in large quantities to produce any great surplus for the needs of others. There is no great development in agriculture in the villages visited.

Pigs are the only animals feed and cared for in the villages and no step has been taken for bringing in any other livestock as the prospects don't look very promising in this area.

EDUCATION: Schooling in this area is provided mainly by the R.C. Mission and are all of primary level. The teaching is concentrated on 'religion' and so other subjects are not taught properly. The villages all have a school which has a teacher provided by the Mission but since the teacher has no qualifications the teaching is very low.

The Education Department has established a school at Yalingi and it is provided with one of the 'Crash' teachers. This however does not cater for the crying demands for more Administration schools in the area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: Health in the villages I visited were good and no serious cases were reported or seen. The people appeared to be very clean and were in their best during the visit.

Medical ~~work~~ services were provided by the established Aid Posts in the area, and the Orderlies ~~seem~~ to carrying out their jobs as was required.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: Roads were very well kept and cut, except for the road to PO from AROP which was very wet and swampy mainly in the AROP section of the road. This was probably due to the heavy rains before the patrols visit.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS: The villages all were very clean and in good condition. Houses which were instructed to be pulled down and rebuilt were all done and completed in most villages and some were nearing completion.

Sanitation was fair in most villages.

(3)

The Councillors in the villages seem to be carrying out their duties and the people were in most cases under good control. No serious complaints were made by the Councillors.

MAP REFERENCE: See accompanying map.

PERSONAL ACCOMPANYING: Constable AWASE No. 6449.
Council Clerk: J.SOVA AUHAVA.
SALAU APW D.A.S.F.
AIA APW D.A.S.F.

ooooooooooooo00000oooooooooooo

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE VILLAGES OF RAMU AND SUMO:

As was instructed by the A.D.O., I visited the villages of RAMU and SUMO. This being an experiment to see how the people would respond to my visits alone.

On my arrival at RAMU the Councillor was there to meet me as it was at any other time. I told him I was going to SUMO and would be back in the afternoon.

I went on to SUMO and found once again the Councillor waiting for me. On my arrival I was greeted like any other officer. The people responded well to all that I asked for and paid great attention to my talks on Local Government Councils and Education. All assembled at the 'Haus Kiap' as usual where the talks were given. This certainly encouraged a new officer on the job like myself and being no different to the people it was pleasing to see such great co-operation among the people.

Late in the afternoon I left for RAMU where I slept. Leaving no orders for what had to be done I found when I returned that all was set up, such as my bed sleeve put up, fire wood and water brought, and also vegetables were also available.

In the morning the people assembled and similar talks were given to them, and the people once again responded well.

I was pleased and quite satisfied with the people and this showed great encouragement towards the job being established and the people were very pleased about seeing their own fellow country men taking up the position.

No serious complaints were made during my visit. Few minor questions were asked and I settled them on the spot with the people.

oooooooooooo000000oooooooooooo

Rowland Blake
Assistant Patrol Officer
(in charge)

District



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Aitape No. 9 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by Mr. J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Aitape West Coast Inland.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Mr R. Kekedo, Asst. P.O.

Natives Five

Duration—From 6./3./19.62 to 17./4./19.62.

Number of Days 33 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services December 1961.

Medical November 1960.

Map Reference Aitape Army Fournal Series.

Objects of Patrol (i) Census and tax collection (ii) Routine administration.
(iii) Encourage economic development.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....
.....
.....

McL:LBK

67-8-43

30th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WAGAK.

PATROL REPORT No.9/1961-62

Patrols should spend at least one night amongst each group whenever this is reasonably possible.

The Village Directory has been provisionally amended as you suggest and the change will be shown in the reprint. Copal gum in Papua cannot be said to have been a very reliable source of income in the past as the market is particularly volatile. It has varied over many years from worthwhile to nonexistent. There are too many tropical countries who produce a purer product cheaper.

The people patrolled appear to be a particularly co-operative group and their attitude to the Administration seems to be quite friendly.

A good report very well presented.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-43-



67-3-1/2015

District Office,
Sepik District
WAKAK.

23rd May, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
ATAPE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 51/62

Receipt of the above report and your covering comments is acknowledged. The quality of the report is much better than that of the previous two and is the standard expected.

Diary - I note AFUA has now been visited - for forty five minutes after ten and a half hours travel, then the patrol returned a further two hours to Faup.

Population Register - This is not quite what I require. What I want is any corrections or amendments shown on the Population Register sheet as notes - not notes in the body of the Report.

Thus the West Coast sheets PO would be shown in its usual position with a reference to the notes. In the notes at the bottom of the Population Register would appear "PO - duplication, already shown in West Coast Division". "SIATSU - correct spelling SIATAUEI" etc.

This information is to be repeated each census, until the Village Directory is reprinted. It may appear to be wasted time and effort, but it is necessary.

Economic Development - Are we spending enough time in each village on this aspect? Although the villages have been visited much time is spent in travelling, census etc - and there does not seem to have been a great amount of time left for other work.

What is your opinion?

Education - Noted - passed to the District Education Officer.

*Refer to memo of 11/5/62
to the District Officer
re: the village census
and the grant
for the
census of
the village.*

John Wakeford
(J. H. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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

*Director, to
Amurua*

*Books of your
report.*

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
9th Mat 1962.

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

PATROL REPORT AITAPE No.9 of 1961/62

Two copies of a report submitted by Mr. Hunter, C.P.O. are enclosed, together with, patrol map, census figures and camping allowance claims. Mr. Hunter was accompanied on this West Coast Inland Census Division patrol by Mr. Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer, who has also submitted a supplementary report.

My observations of Mr. Hunter's field work is that it has considerably improved with experience. The standard and presentation of this report has also shown a marked improvement on previous ones and Mr. Hunter is to be commended for the extra effort and care displayed.

Generally, the report reveals a satisfactory situation although, in the economic field these people are lagging far behind the remainder of the Sub-District. A small population such as this scattered over a wide area is not conducive to economic growth. In conjunction with the Dept. of Agriculture, coffee planting has been introduced and is being pressed as the basis for a future economy.

The wood sap, mentioned by Mr. Hunter under "Forests", has been discussed with the District Agricultural Officer, who took a sample for testing. If it is marketable, assistance will be given to the people concerned to market through the local Agric. Officer.

The comments re the lack of interest in coffee planting are understandable, as the people have not yet seen a return. However, continuous propaganda from this office and D.A.S.F. should offset this feeling. Reference the substitution of cattle raising for coffee growing, mentioned by Mr. Kekedo, this stems from an idea originated by the Mission to distribute cattle for breeding amongst these inland villages.

The people of MAROK, PES, AITERAP, SIAUTE and WAUNINGI have continuously pressed for an Administration school in their area. I have been informed that in 1962/63 there will be two new schools provided for in the Aitape Sub-District. I intend to press for the location of one of these in this area. The people are more than willing to supply the school buildings, etc and with such keenness I consider they should get the school.

Further inland the villages have always shown a tendency to move about. Where the movement has been towards closer settlement, it has been encouraged, so long as no land tenure problems appear.

(2)

CENSUS AND VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Please have Headquarters remove PO village from the Aitape West Coast Inland, No.8. This village is already included in its' correct Division which is Aitape West Coast No.7.

The spelling SIATU is definitely incorrect and misleading. This should be replaced by the spelling SIAUTE. Two new villages should be added to the division. They are NERIKE and MUMURU. MUMURU has been omitted entirely from the village directory. NERIKE is bracketed with TAMINA No.2 in the Besbi Division, No.4.

The diary of Mr. Hunters patrol contains a reference to a two day visit to AFUA. This visit was in order to complete a previous patrols census. To avoid confusion these figures are not submitted here but will be included in the statistics of the previous report.

R. Aisbett
(R. Aisbett)

Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.
26th March 1962.

Mr. J. Hunter,
Cate & Patrol Officer,
AITAPE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please be prepared to depart of patrol on the 26th, March.

The patrol will be a routine tax-census visit to the West Coast Inland villages, commencing at NENGLIAN. You should visit all villages in the Census division not already visited by you on the first part of the patrol carried out earlier this month. Also, visit the two villages of MUMURU and NEBIKE. NEBIKE village was previously situated in the Bemi area, Vanimo but for a number of years has been situated on the headwaters of the REALMERON river, which is far more accessible from Aitape. MUMURU has been omitted from the census statistics since 1954. Make out new Tax-Census registers for each of these villages and a request will be submitted to have them included in the Aitape West Coast Inland census division.

In the statistics attached to your report, keep these two villages separate from the rest of the division and pending advice from Headquarters they can be incorporated at a later date. As NEBIKE and MUMURU are still officially in the Bemi and Imbio census divisions, they are exempt from tax. Until such time as they are included in the West Coast Inland division they should not be taxed.

Special attention should be paid to health affairs as it is some considerable time since a Medicinal patrol was in the area. There are Aid Posts at GOINIRI and BARIRA. Make use of the orderlies at these posts and take them with you to their respective villages.

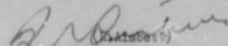
Encourage the cultivation of coffee wherever practicable, especially in the DRONE, BARIRA, RANO, SUMO area. There is a tendency for villages in the KAIYEI, KARANDU, WANTIPI area to move towards the NENGLIAN-WAINALI-SUMO road. Where it is possible, due to large land rights, for them to move onto their own ground, this idea should be encouraged but otherwise no pressure whatsoever should be used.

Check carefully the number of absentee labour and also those at the Hansende Colony, as there are quite a few from this area at the Colony who stay there only to avoid village responsibilities.

Mr. R. Kakedo, Assistant Patrol Officer in training, will accompany you for further field experience. He should submit a report in conjunction with yours.

Exercise caution in the river systems, as much of the walking between villages is by river beds.

The patrol will take approximately three weeks. Make your own arrangements for rations, etc.


Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE;
Sepik District.

3rd May, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1961/62.

PREAMBLE.

The report of the above specified patrol is hereby submitted, being the report on a patrol to the area known as the West Coast Inland Census Division. This area lies inland and to the west of Aitape, towards and in the foothills of the Torrecelli and Bewani mountains.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL.

The instructions issued to the patrol were followed. The main aims of the patrol were:-

- (i) Census and tax collection.
- (ii) Routine administration.
- (iii) To encourage economic development.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

Mr J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERIOD OF PATROL.

Broken, from 6/3/62 to 17/4/62. In all, 33 days actual patrolling.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONNEL.

Mr R. Kekedo, Asst. P.O. in training (31 days).
R.P.&N.G.C. Members.
No. 6645 Constable 1st Class SOWAIKERE. 6/3/62 to 16/3.
No. 6449 Constable AWASE. From 6/3/62 to 16/3/62.
No. 7605 Constable SIMIWAH. " 26/3/62 to 17/4/62,
No. 9061 Constable VENA. " 29/3/62 to 17/4/62.
P.H.D. Member.
ARGUWEI, Native Medical Orderly. 29/3/62 to 17/4/62.
D.A.S.F. Members.
SALAU, Farmer trainee.
YO, Farmer trainee.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL.

December, 1961.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL.

November, 1960.

MAP REFERENCE.

Aitape Army Fournal Series.

DIARY OF PATROL.

- Tuesday 6/3/62: Departed Aitape at 1115 hours by govt. land rover, driving as far as the Raihu River. Departed eastern side of the Raihu near the Hansende Colony at 1145 hours. Headed inland to KOPOAM, arriving there at 1300 hours. The people assembled. Census figures were checked and tax collected. Talks given. Inspections of village and coffee garden area made. Camped.
- Wednesday 7/3/62: Left KOPOAM at 0715 hours, arriving KIREAU after some 3 hours walking. The PAIAWA people are now living at KIREAU. This settlement is on their ancestral ground. Census and tax collection. A good deal of work has been done on roads since last patrol. Camp made.
- Thursday 8/3/62: At 0715 hours the patrol left KIREAU. Arrived KARA-AUSI at 1045 hours. Tax/census and talks with the people. Camp made.
- Friday 9/3/62: The patrol left KARA-AUSI at 0730 hours and arrived KARAITE after 24 hours walking. Evidence of good work on road and KARAITE village environs. Tax collection and census. Camp set up in KARAITE.
- Saturday 10/3/62: At KARAITE. Working programme getting a coffee garden site established. Talks.
- Sunday 11/3/62: Observed at KARAITE.
- Monday 12/3/62: Set out from KARAITE at 0700 hours, arriving YONGITI-SEIYUM at 0925 hours. Track well cut and much improved. Tax/census. Camped.
- Tuesday 13/3/62: At YONGITI-SEIYUM. Instructions re roads and housing being followed.
- Wednesday 14/3/62: Left YONGITI-SEIYUM at 0710 hours; arrived in LUPAL after an hour's walk. Census and tax collection. Departed LUPAL at 0930 hours and proceeded further down the Yalingi river bed, arriving WAUNINGI at 1130 hours. Tax/census and talks. Inspection of coffee garden area, coconut plantings and new copra drier. Slept.
- Thursday 15/3/62: Departed WAUNINGI at 0705 hours, walking to SIATU, some 40 minutes away. Tax/census and talks. Inspection of coffee gardens. Left SIATU at 0930 hours, arriving MAROK at 1015 hours. In the late morning and in the afternoon BES, AITERAF, MAROK villages assembled. Census, tax and talks to all villagers. Camped MAROK.
- Friday 16/3/62: Heavy rain. Road MAROK to Aitape impassable to vehicular traffic. Departed MAROK on foot and arrived in Aitape via PULTALUL at 1010 hours, having left MAROK at 0730 hours. Road well cut.
- Saturday 17/3/62 and Sunday 18/3/62 spent at Aitape Station.

Monday 19/3/62: Left Aitape by land rover for PULTALUL, arriving there at 0830 hours. Tax/census carried out. Talks, thence back to Aitape Station at 0945 hours.

Monday 19/3/62 to Sunday 25/3/62 at Aitape Station.

Monday 26/3/62: The writer, accompanied by Constable SIMWAH, departed Aitape at 0530 hours. Travelled as far as Raihu River by government motor bike. Left Raihu on foot, arriving LEMIENG at 0845 hours. Departed LEMIENG at 0855 hours, arriving PAUP after some 4 hours walking at 1255 hours. Left PAUP at 1400 hours for AFUA, arriving there at approx. 1600 hours. Departed AFUA at 1645 hours after census check, tax collection and talks to the villagers. Arrived back at PAUP at 1850 hours. Slept.

Tuesday 27/3/62: At 0630 hours departed PAUP. Walked to LEMIENG arriving there at 1025 hours. Departed LEMIENG at 1050 hours, arriving back at Aitape Station in the early afternoon.

Wednesday 28/3/62 spent at Aitape Station.

Thursday 29/3/62: Departed Aitape at 1000 hours by land rover, travelling a little past PULTALUL on the SIATU road. At 1030 started out on foot, arriving at MAROK at 1230 hours. Left MAROK at 1400 hours after talks with the village officials. Arrived SIATU at 1445 hours. Talks. Camp made.

Friday 30/3/62. The patrol departed SIATU at 0730 hours. Arrived WAUNINGI at 0800 hours. Left at 0815 hours. 1 hour 40 minutes walking to NENGIAN. Camp made NENGIAN. Tax/census work and talks.

Saturday 31/3/62. Departed NENGIAN at 0700 hours, walking to and arriving at GOINIRI at 0815 hours. Tax collection, census and talks. Left GOINIRI at 1030 hours and proceeded to nearby WALWALI, arriving there at 1050 hours. Tax/census, talks and inspection of village and environs. Camped.

Sunday 1/4/62: During the morning the patrol left WALWALI and after an hour's walking arrived in DROME. WALWALI coffee garden area visited en route. Talks to people and village officials. Camped.

Monday 2/3/62: In the early morning the villages of DROME and BAHIRA assembled. Tax/census. Talks with emphasis on the need for economic development in this area. Departed DROME at 1030 hours, arriving RAMU at 1200 hours. Departed RAMU at 1230 hours. Two hours walk to SUMO. Talks at SUMO and RAMU stressing the importance of economic development in this area. Left SUMO at 1500 hours. Arrived in MAFOKA after a 40 minute walk. Camp made at MAFOKA. All roads travelled on this day showed good maintenance effort.

Tuesday 3/4/62. Tax/census work MAFOKA Village in the early morning. At 0955 hours patrol departed MAFOKA and after a 2 hour walk arrived in AMSUKU. Track being maintained. Three major river crossings and track may be closed after heavy rain. Village clean and tidy. Census and tax collection in the afternoon. Slept AMSUKU.

Wednesday 4/4/62:

Patrol left AMSUKU at 0730 hours, arriving at KARANDU at approx. 0930 hours. Improved bush road shows evidence of some industry. Vast change in KARANDU for the better. Many new houses. Shrubs, fruit-trees etc., planted throughout, have greatly enhanced the place's appearance. In afternoon census and tax collection. Slept.

Thursday 5/4/62:

Departed KARANDU at 0745 hours and arrived in KAIYE at 0835 hours. KAIYE, KALAU and WANTIPI groups have now built houses on a joint village site. Census and tax collection of KAIYE, KALAU and WANTIPI. Conversated with the people during the day and in the evening. Camped.

Friday 6/4/62:

At 0630 hours departed KAIYE. Arrived MAFOKA at 1145 hours after approximately 5 hours walking. Inspected Village environment and coffee garden area. Camp set up in afternoon and night spent at MAFOKA.

Saturday 7/4/62:

Left MAFOKA at 0730 hours, arriving MORI No. 1 some 1 1/2 hours later over good walking track. Rhaimbron River running a banker. However, this MAFOKA-MORI road with exception of one creek crossing, was unaffected. Tax/census MORI No. 1. Camped.

Sunday 8/4/62:

Departed MORI No. 1 at 0830 hours. River still swollen, but had receded enough overnight to enable progress. Arrived SAVAMUI at 1030 hours. Camp set up at SAVAMUI.

Monday 9/4/62:

Census and tax collection SAVAMUI. Also census revision of MUMURU people. However, the patrol is to visit MUMURU and repeat this census revision. MUMURU people all went back to their village to prepare for and to await the patrol. Talks to all with emphasis on health and hygiene.

Tuesday 10/4/62:

At SAVAMUI. Heavy rains. Rhaimbron River in a considerable state of flood, cutting off route to NEBIKE. Conversated with people.

Wednesday 11/4/62:

Spent at SAVAMUI. Rains and flooding. Route to NEBIKE still closed by flooded Rhaimbron, and the track to MUMURU but a quagmire this day.

Thursday 12/4/62:

Flooding in River eased. Departed SAVAMUI at 0650 hours, taking the first opportunity to head off to NEBIKE. Arrived NEBIKE at noon after some 5 hours walking up the bed of the Rhaimbron. Current very strong in places. Census revised, village inspected and health check of population. Large number of migrations to Senu River area, Vanimo. Departed 1400. Approx 4 1/2 hours walk back to SAVAMUI, and to camp.

Friday 13/4/62: Patrol rested at SAVAMUI. After over 9 hours walking on stony river bed yesterday the accompanying members of the patrol had considerably bruised feet. Weather still bad. Preparations for trip to MUMURU and back to-morrow.

Saturday 14/4/62: At 0630 hours set out from SAVAMUI. Arrived 1010 hours. Tax/census. Evidence of recent hurried cleaning of village and walking track. Left midday and arrived back SAVAMUI at 1530 hours. Walking track much improved.

Sunday 15/4/62: At SAVAMUI. Talks to villagers and to village officials from NEBIKE, SAVAMUI and MUMURU.

Monday 16/4/62: Left SAVAMUI at 0630 hours and arrived WARAPU at 1830 hours-travelling via MORI, MAPOKA, SUMO, OVA and SISSANO. Between 10 and 11 hours walking. Departed WARAPU at 1930 hours by paddle canoe and arrived AROP at 2100 hours. Slept AROP.

Tuesday 17/4/62: Departed AROP at 0630 hours. Arrived YALINGI at 1000 hours. Left YALINGI at 1030 hours and proceeded back to Aitape on foot, arriving at the Station at 1400 hours. Patrol stood down.

ooo00ooo END OF DIARY. ooo00ooo

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was carried out in two sections. This is indicated on the accompanying map. Firstly, a circuit of the villages inland from Aitape and east of the Yalingi was made. Another circuit was thence made of the inland villages on the west side of the Yalingi River.

The twenty eight villages of the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division were visited. Census revisions were carried out and census figures for all villages are herein submitted. Tax for this year was collected from all villages except the two Siau Council villages of RAMU and SUMO.

The villages of NEBIKE and MUMURU were also visited and new tax registers were made out for both of these villages. As was mentioned in Aitape Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961/62, these villages could be more suitably administered from Aitape than from Vanimo.

Mr R. Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol. He carried out his duties extremely well.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(a) Native Situation.

Throughout, the situation of the local inhabitants appears to be quite favourable. The patrol was well received, and everywhere the people had made preparations for its arrival. Recently-cut and maintained walking tracks were confronted over the entire area. Also, all villages were much cleaner and tidier than was noted by the writer's last patrol to this area some four months ago.

Word proceeded well in advance of the patrol, and there were no unwarranted absentees. Also, preparations for the collection of tax had been made. This went off very smoothly and there were no defaulters. The people generally appeared attentive to advice and talks given them on their duties and responsibilities by members of the patrol. While the patrol was in any particular area the villagers worked well and diligently.

The results of the good work of previous officers are more than obvious. However, it can be quite safely said, that if the vast majority of these hinterland people did not anticipate another patrol returning to check on previously given advice and instructions, they would lose their motive to perform any "window dressing". As a result, next to nought would be done by them to improve their own lot.

Hinterland villages are small, scattered and relatively isolated. The members of each group therefore are of necessity usually dependant upon one and another. Generally, the people of these communities appear to be living in harmony.

No serious complaints were received by the patrol.

(b) Economic Development.

The main source of income to these inland people is from the sale of labour, most of this being plantation labour, and the majority of it outside the District.

Economic development in the west inland area is virtually non-existent. The hereinafter mentioned places provide an exception, but development here is as yet on a very small scale. These groups are within transportable of the Aitape seaboard. They are the BES, ALTERAP and MAROK groups, and SIATU and WAUNINGI villages. Here an increasing amount of copra is being produced. It provides a good, but as yet, a limited cash income for the people of these villages.

Efforts to consolidate coconut plantings are being strongly encouraged in the above mentioned villages, and in the KOPCAM area, in an attempt to ensure future copra production, which are accessible to Aitape.

Those people further inland have been encouraged over recent years to prepare and establish coffee gardens. It has been noted in previous reports that the people had responded very well in endeavouring to establish on their own land, what it has been hoped may be a start in an endeavour to give these people a form of cash economy. Having got off to a good start, there appears of late to be a general waning of enthusiasm to consolidate initial efforts.

Much of the people's initial keenness to establish coffee seems to have left them. As their base economy is at village level in their home village there is a decided lack of incentive amongst them to utilise their own land for other than basic needs. If they were receiving ready cash-in-the-hand for any work done they would have no hesitation in pressing on ahead. As it is, they apparently feel somewhat dubious as to whether coffee will prove a success, and many have failed to consolidate previous small efforts. They have been told to persevere, and have been encouraged to maintain and extend existing gardens.

At BES, AITERAP, MAROK and SIATU some coffee seedlings have been planted out amongst the prepared shade, and nurseries of young coffee are being established for future plantings. The KOPOAM have a reasonably large area of shade trees established. Coffee seedlings in a nursery here will shortly be ready for planting out. The PAIAWA people have recently established a small area of coffee shade trees. The KARAITI people are at present endeavouring to re-establish shade trees after previous failures. Work to further this was done while the patrol was in the area.

With the exception of KARA-AUSI and YONGITI-SHIYUM, all villages in the West Inland now have a plot established in an attempt to "give it a go". The most work done over the period of the last 4-5 months in this direction has been done by the villagers of WALWALI and MAFOKA. Plots of *Leucaena Glauca* have been established here and are doing well on what appears to be very good ground.

Talks were given at DROME-BARIRA stressing the importance of economic development. Coffee shade trees have been established here, but only in limited numbers when related to the comparatively large number of people in this area. Good ground exists here and so does an airstrip. RAMU and SUMO people were also encouraged to further their efforts in their sector of coastal plain to get a reasonable-sized coffee venture underway. Good work has been done here in establishing areas of *Leucaena* at RAMU and SUMO and a nursery at RAMU. However, it was pointed out to the people here that considerable more work is needed to extend present garden areas.

Despite an apparent recent lapse in work, continuous patrolling by Native Affairs and by D.A.S.F. trainees will keep this work moving along.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The staple food of the people of this area is sago. Abundant sago is available throughout the area from natural stands of sago palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*), which occupies large areas of swampy land, and is particularly prevalent on the coastal plain, most of which is low-lying and swampy. This palm is also found in pure stands and also as an understory component in the rainforest existing through the area.

Fish and small game also form part of the people's diet. Their diet is also supplemented by what they grow in their gardens, which are usually in close proximity of the village, and naturally established on the most suitable soils locally available. These gardens produce bananas, taro and sweet potatoes. Introduced crops such as beans, tomatoes and maize are grown, but only to a limited extent. The maize does particularly well.

Native tobacco is grown throughout the inland area. It is consumed locally or else traded to the coastal people, usually for favours. A quantity is sold to the R.C. Mission stations at BES, DROME and SISSANO.

Some tasty sugar cane was sampled by the patrol. Cane sugar was observed at KARA-AUSI, KARANDU, KAIYE, SAVAMUI and at NEBIKE. It was usually growing on alluvial soils in close proximity to various watercourses. Several different varieties were noted, and samples of these were brought back to Aitape for sighting by the D.A.S.F. Officer.

Pigs and poultry were the only domestic livestock sighted. Both are quite limited in numbers and therefore form only a minor part of the people's diet. The pigs sighted were usually of the Berkshire-wild pig cross, characterized by long snouts and tending toward leanness.

Poultry seem to be increasingly sought after and popular. Villagers, in a number of groups, expressed their desire and possible intentions to substantially increase the number of birds in their flocks. They wish to do this with the view of internal consumption in mind, and with eye on trade and sale to other villages, particularly those on the coast. Muscovy ducks, in small numbers, were sighted in several villages. All appeared fit and healthy. The largest number of these were owned by BARIRA villagers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The area's overall standard of health appeared to be good. However, it is to be remembered that quite a number of people from this region are receiving medical at the Hansenide Colony at Aitape. Some are also hospitalised at Aitape as T.B. patients. During the course of the patrol almost twenty abscondeeers from the Hansenide Colony were apprehended and returned to the colony.

Most villages were found to be reasonably tidy and clean. Where laxity was shown in this direction advice and instructions were given to rectify the position. In talks given on health, emphasis was placed on the necessity of clean villages and environs for the prevention and eradication of disease and sickness. The importance of personal hygiene was also stressed.

Aid Posts are being maintained at PAIAWA, DROME and GOINIRI. The Aid Post at SIATU is closed down while the orderly who maintains it is attending a medical school in Wewak. A medical orderly from Aitape, Anguwei, accompanied the patrol. He is submitting a report to the European Medical Officer at Aitape.

The Aid Posts are being well maintained. The various orderlies were instructed to patrol the areas under their jurisdiction more regularly. Cases of neglect to seek necessary medical attention were brought to the patrol's attention. Orderlies have been told that they are to refer any future serious cases of neglect to Aitape.

A "Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes in Health and Allied Matters" was carried out and recorded in NENCIAN Village. This is being forwarded to the Health Education Council, Port Moresby.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Substantial evidence of work done to maintain and improve roads, walking tracks and foot-bridges, existed throughout the entire area.

Much has been done to improve the overlands walking tracks between KARAIITE and LUPAI and between KARAIITE and YONGITI-SELYUM, thereby reducing much of the continuous walking-along and crossing of watercourses, previously necessary. Specific improvement was also noted in the DROME-BARIRA sections of the RAMU and WALWALI road. These people from the DROME-BARIRA, apt to be rather lax, have responded well to attention given them by recent patrols, who have previously found the roads here to be poorly maintained.

A great deal of the route further inland consists of tracks which run along and cross over the beds of various watercourses, scattered over the area. It is conceivable that a patrol in this region could be held up at a number of places while waiting for floodwaters to recede. Despite a good deal of wet weather, this patrol was fortunate enough to have its progress impeded only once. Some days were spent at SAVAMUI village, waiting for flood conditions to ease, before visiting NEBIKE and MUMURU villages.

To reach NEBIKE one must walk along the bed of the Rhaimbrom River and tributaries for five hours or so (depending on the state of the river) after leaving SAVAMUI, as no other track exists. Once the headwaters of the Rhaimbrom are up and are discharging into the main river, the current is generally too strong to allow progress upstream. The route to MUMURU, which follows and is cut by various watercourses, may also be adversely affected by heavy rains and flooding. Quite a lot of work was carried on the walking track between SAVAMUI and MUMURU, while the patrol was in the area. The result is that a comparatively reasonable track now exists.

Where it is possible for bush roads to be cut so as to avoid continual walking through water, this is being effected. Particular improvements have and are being made in the AMSUKU-KARANDU-KAIYE and in the MORI-SAVAMUI routes.

A vehicular road exists between Aitape and WAUNINGI. Heavy traffic (3 ton truck) can travel as far as MAROK, and light traffic as far as SIATU, weather permitting. The road is not open as far as WAUNINGI due to the lack of a bridge over the Peli Creek crossing, between SIATU and WAUNINGI. The previous bridge was washed away.

Bridge building is the big obstacle to a road connecting the various inland villages to Aitape. A vehicular road exists between KOPOAM and the unbridged Raihu River. Timber for the local sawmill is hauled over it.

The PAIAWA people are assisting the Chinapelli hamlets in the construction of a proposed vehicular road from Ex-Sgt. Major TAPI's Camp to Tadij and thence to the Raihu. It is also intended that this road will be extended to the PAIAWA settlement at KIREAU, and then further inland to KARA-AUSI later on.

VILLAGES.

Generally, all villages visited were clean and tidy, having been given a good "face lift" in preparation for viewing by the patrol. A better, more spacious type of dwelling house is being constructed in all villages. Shrubs and fruit trees, planted in neat rows through the various villages, have done much to enhance their appearance.

The joint YONGITI-SEIYUM village area has undergone a considerable change since the previous patrol here. Before, there was not a solitary decent house existing. However, the people have responded well to a communal building programme, and now every family lives in a good house.

The KARANDU people, who moved about a year ago to their present village site, have also recently done much to improve their lot. Some 4-5 months ago they were also living in makeshift humpies. A well laid-out village, with good housing and lined with fruit trees and shrubs, has since sprung up.

The WANTIPI people have now joined forces with KAIYE and KALAU villagers. These three villagers have of their own choice built and settled in a joint village. It is close to the previous KAIYE-KALAU village site. All three groups express their desire to assist one another establish coffee plots. The ground on which the village has been erected is KAIYE ancestral ground. However, the KAIYE people say that this move has been effected at the wish of one and all, and they give their assurances that they have no intentions of holding the others in their debt in any way at all. As it is, though the KALAU and WANTIPI people have constructed and met the patrol at KAIYE, they are next door to their own food gathering grounds, and of course they still utilise them.

The MUMURU people do not wish to join forces with SAVAMUI village. They had previously stated that they did, but it appears now that they wish to remain on their own ground. They met the patrol at SAVAMUI, and it was obvious that they did not want their village visited, not having cleaned it or cut the track leading to it. They went back to their village to await a visit by the patrol. In the meantime they were to get cracking and clean their village and the "road". They were given plenty of grace, and when the patrol arrived some five days later, evidence of much hurried work gave weight to the surmise that they had been letting the jungles take over once again. In talks given them, the necessity of them observing the fundamentals of hygiene were stressed, and it was pointed out that it was high time they discarded the habit of eating and sleeping with their pigs.

The NEEIKI villagers, despite few past visits by patrols, were all very well turned out in a colourful "sunday best" to meet and greet the patrol. They seem a very friendly crowd and appeared pleased to have the patrol visit them. Their contact with outsiders is still rather limited, mainly because of their geographical location. They lead a somewhat nomadic life and spend a good deal of their time in search of food and in moving from place to place, living in the meantime in a make-shift, rudimentary type of dwelling. Since the last patrol here (December, 1961) and the one previous to it (May 1956), it is noted that many of the people who had settled here have moved back to the area from which they originally came,

which is in the vicinity of the Semu River. It is understood that a number have moved to or near Tamina No. 1 (which is known locally as FINE). Vanimo patrol post is being notified for the information of the next Bembu patrol to this area.

Over the last 4-5 months, reasonable sized gardens, have been and are in the process being established at NEBIKE. Also, a number of good-type houses have been established, and the people now resident here have set about to build a model-village. Since having been claimed by Aitape, they state their wish to remain at their present site, and go about improving it as a "permanent" home, to which to return to from their various excursions.

No further movement or expression to move closer toward the coast was noted by the patrol. All appear content to remain on their home ground. They do not wish to be in the position, where, having left their own home ground, they may be placed in the other's debt. It was further encouraged that they develop their own land.

TAXATION AND CENSUS.

Tax collection went off smoothly, and there were no defaulters. Head tax at the gazetted rate of 5/- for fit and able bodied males was collected. Station tax was collected from the men from this area employed permanently in Aitape. A total of £159.0.0. was collected. Exemptions issued totalled 101, these being issued to those who were aged or physically unfit. It was explained that tax is utilised so as to benefit those from whom it is collected.

Census figures for the area are submitted herewith.

REST HOUSES.

Both European and Police were found to be quite satisfactory. Instructions were left for new Police Rest Houses to be built at NENCIAN and at DROME.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were always readily available and co-operative.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The advent of the patrol was well publicised, so officials had ample time to ensure the area was given a necessary "face-lift". All appear to be doing what is expected they should, but show no outstanding leadership qualities. The luluai of SAMUI and the tul-tul of NEBIKE are workers, and were extremely helpful to the patrol.

NATIVE LABOUR.

On the basis of the 30% maximum of able bodied males as the Department's recruitment ratio, there is no over-recruitment in the villages of this area. The tiny village of YONGITI may appear on paper to be slightly over-recruited. However, here there are extenuating circumstances, as some of those marked as absent are in regular contact with their home village.

EDUCATION.

It was noted that a number of children were absent at, or do attend some sort of school. Most of these attend village mission schools, or the larger mission school at BES. Some, but not enough, are absent at the government schools at Aitape and Yalingh. The latter come almost exclusively from PULTALUL (Aitape suburb), or from the BES area.

The mission's village schools however, are staffed by "teachers" who are all virtually illiterate. Perhaps they may teach the pupils a few very elementary things. But that is all. This is not meant as a criticism of these village mission schools; they are making an effort to fill the gap and provide a service. It is however a mere statement of fact. In almost all of the hinterland villages, the children are growing up without receiving any real education.

These inland people are being well and truly left behind by the coastal people. Although well behind the coast in economic advancement, and comparatively few in numbers, they are owners of a large tract of land which eventually must be opened up. At this stage it is too much to expect that all the children have the opportunity to receive a reasonable schooling. However, perhaps provisions could be made for representatives to be selected from various neglected village groups, and sent to a central boarding school which has suitably trained staff. This would pay dividends to the area in the future.

MINING.

At present no mining is being carried out in the area. However, several men from GOINIRI village have been receiving training in alluvial gold mining from Mr W. Babbington, Dept. of Mines, Lumi. These prospective miners are to receive further tuition. Then they intend to try and wash for gold in local streams. Traces have been found in mountain streams in the area of the old GOINIRI village.

FORESTS.

Inquiries are at present being made by D.A.S.F to identify the substance described under this heading in Aitape Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961/62. It is possible that it is copal gum, similar to that which is marketed in Papua, and obtained from the species *Vatica Papuana*. It is used commercially as a base in varnishes.

Local informants say it is found in the NEBIKE area, and in the vicinity of the old SAVAMUI village site. It is abundant in the area. Sap can be tapped from the parent tree as wished. It solidifies into this substance. If it does prove saleable, and the people consider it is worth the trouble of transporting it over a long and arduous route, it may mean a little extra cash in their pockets.

CONCLUSION.

The objects of the patrol were obtained.

James O. Hunter, CPO.

APPENDIX.

In the latest Village Directory, PO Village appears under both the Aitape West Coast Census Division and the Aitape West Coast Inland Census Division headings. As it is in the West Coast Census Division, census figures for PO Village are not included herein.

The spelling of "SIATU" village, which appears in the Village Directory, is not the locally accepted spelling. Over the years this village has evidently been spelt as it has been pronounced, - SIAUTE. It is recommended that the next issue of the Directory changes it's present spelling of this village, and uses the latter mentioned.

oooooooooooo

John O. White CPO

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KONEDOHU.

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE, AITAPE.

28 / 3 / 62.

6449

Constable AWASE

10 days
6/3/62 to 16/3/62 . Aitape West Coast
Inland .

Good A willing
worker .

Aitape Patrol No. 9 of 1961/62 .

J.O. Hunter
J.O. Hunter, C.F.O.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

S.D.02 , AITAPE .

Commissioner of Police ,
KONEDOBU .

6645

Constable 1st Class SOWAIKERE .

10 days
5/3/62 to 16/3/62 . Aitape West Coast Good A willing worker
Inland

Aitape Patrol No. 9 of 1961/62 .

P.O. Hunter
P.O. Hunter , C.P.O.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

S.D.O. , AITAPE.

The Commissioner of Police,
KONEDORU.

18/4 62.

9061

Constable
Venah.

20 days
29/3/62 to 17/4/62. Aitape West Coast Good works well
Inland

Aitape Patrol No. 9 of 1961/62.

J.O. Hunter
J.O. Hunter , C.P.O.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
The Commissioner of Police,
KONEDOBU.

S.D.O. , AITAPE.

18/4/ 62

7605 Constable SIMIWAR

22 days
26/3/62 to 17/4/62. Aitape West Coast very good A sound type
Inland and always a
willing worker.

Aitape Patrol No. 9 of 1961/62.

J.O. Hunter
J.O. Hunter , C.F.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE,
Sepik District.

3rd May, 1962.

The District Officer,
District Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1961/62.

PREAMBLE: The above numbered report is hereby submitted with the report of the officer conducting the patrol. The area patrolled was the West Coast Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:
The instructions issued were carried out. The main aims were;
(i) Census and tax collection.
(ii) Routine Administration.
(iii) To encourage economic development.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:
Mr. J.O. Hunter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERIOD OF PATROL:
Broken, from 6/3/62 to 17/4/62.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONNEL:
Mr. R.R. Kekedo, Assistant P.O. (in-Training) (31 days)

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

No. 6645 Const. 1/C SOWAIKERE, 6/3/62 to 16/3/62.

No. 6449 Const. AWASE, 6/3/62 to 16/3/62.

No. 7605 Const. SIMIWAH, 29/3/62 to 17/4/62.

No. 9061 Const. VEWAH, 29/3/62 to 17/4/62.

P.H.D. Member:

ANGUWEI, Native Medical Orderly, 29/3/62 to 17/4/62.

D.A.S.F. Members:

SALAU, Farmer trainee.

YO, Farmer trainee.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL:
December, 1961.

MAP REFERENCE:
Aitape Army Fournal Series.

ooooooooooooo

PATROL DIARY.

March, 1962.

- 6th Tuesday Departed Aitape 1130 hours per motor vehicle for Raihu. Left Raihu at 1145 hours for KOPGAM, arrived 1300 hours. Tax collected, census revised and people instructed to cut the remaining section of the uncut road. Village inspected. Talks late in the evening. Slept.
- 7th Wednesday Departed KOPGAM 0715 hours for KIREAU (new PAIAWA Village), arrived 1020 hours. Census and tax collected. Talks. Inspected village. Slept.
- 8th Thursday Left KIREAU (new PAIAWA Village) at 0715 hours. Arrived KARA-AUSI 1045 hours. Census, tax collected. Talks. Village inspected. Camped.
- 9th Friday To KARAITTE from KARA-AUSI at 0730 hours, arrived KARAITTE at 0945 hours. Tax, census revised. Talks. Instructed to clear new coffee garden. Village inspected. Slept.
- 10th Saturday People worked on new coffee garden. Former garden on the banks of the Raihu River completely washed out by the floods. New land cleared during the patrols presence. Slept again at KARAITTE.
- 11th Sunday Observed at KARAITTE.
- 12th Monday Proceeded to YONGITI/SEIYUM at 0700 hours, arrived 0925 hours. Tax collected, census revised. Talks. Inspected village. Slept.
- 13th Tuesday Re-instructions of the previous officer carried out. Supervised remainder of the work on a combined YONGITI/SEIYUM Village. Slept again at YONGITI/SEIYUM.
- 14th Wednesday Departed YONGITI/SEIYUM 0710 hours for LUPAI, arrived approximately an hour later. Inspected village. Tax, census revised. Talks. Instructions given for new housing. Proceeded to WAUNINGI at 0930 hours, arrived 1130 hours. Tax/Census done. Talks. Inspected coffee garden, copra drier, and village. Slept.
- 15th Thursday Left WAUNINGI 0705 hours, arrived SIAUTE 0740 hours. Census revised, tax collected. Talks. Inspected coffee garden. Proceeded to MAROK at 0930 hours, arrived 1015 hours. Tax/Census of the villages of MAROK, AITERAP, and BES done respectively. Talks. Slept.
-

PATROL DIARY.(Cont'd)

March/April, 1962.

16th Friday	Departed MAROK 0730 hours for AITAPE, arrived 1010 hours. Met Luluai of PULTALUL Village and was told the day on which the patrol was to visit the village.
17th Saturday	At AITAPE.
18th Sunday	Observed at AITAPE.
19th Monday	Departed AITAPE 0830 hours per motor vehicle for PULTALUL. Tax collected. Census revised. Talks to the people and returned to AITAPE at 0945 hours.
20th to 28th	At AITAPE.
29th Thursday	Departed Aitape 1000 hours per motor vehicle passing through PULTALUL. Road found in very poor condition for vehicle's further movement so carriers were organised and proceeded to MAROK, arrived 1200 hours. Talks with Village Officials. Continued to SIAUTE at 1400 hours, arrived 1445 hours. Made camp.
30th Friday	Departed SIAUTE 0730 hours, arrived WAUNINGI 0800 hours. Organised carriers for onward movement and proceeded to NENGLIAN at 0815 hours, arrived 0955 hours. Tax collected and census revised. Talks to the people. Slept.
31st Saturday	Left NENGLIAN 0700 hours, arrived GOINIRI 0815 hours. GOINIRI tax collected and census revised. Talks. Proceeded to WALWALI at 1030 hours, arrived 1050 hours. Tax/Census done. Talks to people. Village inspected. Slept.
1st Sunday	0830 hours departed WALWALI for DROME/BARIRA, arrived 0930 hours. Met Village Officials. Made camp. Observed.
2nd Monday	Tax/Census done. Talks. Departed DROME/BARIRA 1030 hours, arrived RAMU 1200 hours. Carriers organised, left at 1230 hours, arrived SUMO 1430 hours. Organised carriers, continued to MAFOKA at 1500 hours, arrived 1540 hours. Met Village Officials. Slept.
3rd Tuesday	Census revised and tax collected. Talks. Departed MAFOKA 0955 hours, arrived AMSUKU 1155 hours. Tax/Census done. Talks. Village inspected. Slept.
4th Wednesday	Departed AMSUKU 0730 hours, arrived KABANDU 0930 hours. Census revised and tax collected. Talks. Village inspected. Slept.

PATROL DIARY.(Cont'd)

April, 1962.

- 5th Thursday Departed KARANDU 0745 hours. Arrived KAIYEI (newly established village of combined KAIYEI, KALAU and WANTIPI) 0835 hours. Tax collected and census revised of the villages of WANTIPI, KALAU and KAIYEI respectively. Talks to people and slept.
- 6th Friday Left KAIYEI 0630 hours for MAFOKA via AMSUKU. Arrived AMSUKU approximately three hours later. Proceeded to MAFOKA arrived at 1145 hours after walking for approximately five hours. Slept.
- 7th Saturday Departed MAFOKA 0730 hours, arrived MORI No.1 0900 hours. Tax/Census done. Talks. Village inspected. Slept.
- 8th Sunday Departed MORI No.1 at 0830 hours, arrived SAVAMUI 1030 hours. Met Village Officials. Observed.
- 9th Monday Census revised and tax collected. MUMURU people assembled at SAVAMUI, census revised. Talks to all. Instructions to MUMURU people to return and tidy up the village before the patrols visit, re-A.D.O.'s instructions to visit both villages of NEBIKE and MUMURU. Slept.
- 10th Tuesday At SAVAMUI. Heavy rains caused impenetrable floods so unable to proceed to either MUMURU or NEBIKE. The road to MUMURU being cut by many fast flowing streams and the road to NEBIKE follows the stony river bed of the swift flowing Rhaimbron River. Slept.
- 11th Wednesday Heavy rains the previous night and all day paralysed any further movements. Roads still under water. Conversated with the people and camped again at SAVAMUI.
- 12th Thursday Floods eased so patrol took the opportunity and proceeded to NEBIKE. Departed SAVAMUI 0650 hours, arrived 1200 hours. Census revised, village inspected and health check on population. Talks. Returned to SAVAMUI at 1400 hours, arrived 1815 hours. Patrol did not make camp at NEBIKE as it would be very risky especially during this wet season. Slept at SAVAMUI.
- 13th Friday Patrol rested in preparation for the next day's walk to MUMURU. Members of the patrol (Police and N.M.O.) had bruised feet after yesterday's incredible walk over the stony river bed. At SAVAMUI.
-

PATROL DIARY. (Cont'd)

April, 1962.

- 14th Saturday Departed SAVAMUI 0630 hours, arrived MUMURU 1010 hours. Census revised. Talks. Health check up on population. Village inspected. Returned to SAVAMUI at 1200 hours. Arrived at 1530 hours. Slept.
- 15th Sunday Observed at SAVAMUI.
- 16th Monday Departed SAVAMUI 0630 hours, arrived MORI No.1 0800 hours. Proceeded on to MAFOKA, arrived 1000 hours. Continued on at 1100 hours from SUMO via OVA, arrived Rhaimbrom 1630 hours and went on to WARAPU, arrived 1830 hours. Left WARAPU for AROP at 1930 hours, arrived AROP 2100 hours. Slept.
- 17th Tuesday Departed AROP 0630 hours via MALOL and YALINGI. Arrived YALINGI 1000 hours. Left for Aitape at 1030 hours via TELES and LAMPU, arrived Aitape 1400 hours.

00000000END OF DIARY00000000
ooc

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this patrol conducted by Mr.C.P.O., J.Hunter to the West Coast Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District was to collect the annual head tax, revise census and to carry out normal Administration Routine.

Twenty-six villages were visited and the patrol was well received by the people throughout. The villages of NEBIKE(TAMINA No.2) and MUMURU which were in the Vanimo area were also visited as was instructed by the Assistant District Officer. NEBIKE being in the Bembé Census Division, while MUMURU is theoretically in the Imbio Census Division but has not been listed in this division.

I, the writer(Roland P.Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer in-Training) accompanied Mr.J.Hunter for further field experiences.

Throughout the patrol no difficulty was found in obtaining carriers and all the people responded well.

The route taken is shown on the accompanying patrol map.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

(a) Native Situation:

Throughout the entire patrol the inhabitants of the various villages visited were found to be quite favourable. The patrol was well received and it was noticeable that preparations were actually made weeks before the patrols visit.

This being the first time I (the writer) visited the West Coast Inland and from reading the instructions of previous patrolling Officers and the comments which have also been made in the Village Books, it was quite clearly shown that a lot of effort was put in by the people to carry out these instructions as many new houses have been built and the villages were in very good order.

During the talks the people were very attentive to all that was said by those who were on patrol. The people were found to be doing their work diligently, as the roads were well maintained and all other work carried out.

No serious complaints were received during the patrol except for few minor complaints which were dealt with and settled immediately by the officer conducting the patrol. Some, however had very guilty minds as to not obtaining medical attention for those who needed it and wild rushes were made to Aid Posts prior to the patrols visit. Court action was taken against a man who failed to obtain medical aid for a year old child resulting in the death of the child. The man was dealt with by the A.D.O., at Aitape.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D)(b) Economic Development:

The main source of income in the hinterland of the West Coast Inland Census Division was through the sale of labour. Most of the men capable of working were working on either local plantations or on plantations outside their own district.

Economic development in this area was found to be very poor. Coffee was the main cash crop in the area except for the villages of BES, AITERAP, MAROK, SIAUTE and WAUNINGI which are also engaged in copra making. These villages are nearer to Aitape than the other villages.

Coffee gardens have an average size of about a quarter of an acre throughout the whole area. Most of the gardens seen had the coffee shades planted but no coffee seedlings. However the villages of SIAUTE, PULTALUL and WAUNINGI have quite promising gardens and PULTALUL also produces copra being one of the villages towards the seaboard. The nurseries for the above villages were also promising. Encouragements were given throughout the patrol but it was quite noticeable that the people intend seeing the money actually hit their hands before any further progress could be made.

Some of the villages further inland have heard talks somewhere or rather that coffee would not be worth the efforts and they intend grazing cattle instead. This was heard up at KAYEI and further talks on the coffee industry was given to the people and the necessity of economic development.

There is no other major economic development in this area and it is hard to say at present what the future holds.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Agriculture would go well but the people are not very keen on working the land. They depend mainly on nature's gift, the sago palm. This however is also the main dish throughout the entire area.

The land in general is not as swampy as much trouble. The few gardens seen produced quite good native vegetables such as taro, sweet potatoes and bananas. Other green vegetables such as beans, cabbages and tomatoes also come on well but its just lack of interest of the people.

Maize also grows well in this area and the village to note for this is KARANDU.

Throughout the West Inland the people all planted tobacco in quite large amounts for either their own consumption or is sold to others. It certainly grows well too. The villages towards the hinterland produce large quantities but it is not up to the standard for the requirements of those in other countries. This is used for trade between the villages of the coast and those of the inland.

During the patrol we were confronted with a few species of sugar cane and some of it was brought back to the Agricultural Officer for his notice.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (Cont'd).

Pawpaws, pineapples and bananas (ripe) were also grown in the area but not in large amounts. It could well be seen that all this could come on well if only more work was put into it.

Gardens were made big enough to supply the sole needs of a single family and no thought is made whatsoever to produce a surplus for the consumption of others or to sell to others.

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock of some kind kept in the villages. Fowls seem to be a very popular thing when on patrol. The pigs in the area don't seem to be of a very good specie. The people of MUMURU, NEBIKE, MORI No.1 and SAVAMUI keep quite a lot of pigs and in fact they actually live with the animals.

It was emphasized that all animals to be kept away from the village in a fence somewhere but few were still found to be living with the people.

Both livestock and agriculture in the area is also not of a very good prospect.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The twenty-six villages in the West coast inland census division is served by four ~~villages~~ Aid Posts. They are at DROME/BARIRA, GOINIRI, PALAWA and SIAUTE. Three are actually still in operation while the one at SIAUTE has been closed down.

Aid Posts in the area were staffed by an Aid Post Orderly and all were found to be doing their work as was required of them. All minor cases were dealt with at the Aid Posts and those with serious cases were sent to the hospital at Aitape.

Health in general was fair, however there were quite a lot away from their villages at the Hansende Colony. This seem to be the main disease in the area.

The ~~men~~ people were found in some villages to neglect those who needed medical aid. However it was found that last minute dashes were made when they heard the day of the patrols visit to the villages. Not many were found to be seriously ill.

Court action was taken against a man who failed to make any effort to obtain medical treatment for his one year old child which resulted in the death of the child during the patrols visit.

All who left the Hansende Colony without the Doctor's approval were ordered to return on sight. The Luluai of NEBIKE was found with an infected T.U., and was carried to the Aid Post at SISSANO.

The people throughout the patrol were in fair health and quite clean and tidy during the patrols visit.

EDUCATION:

The main source of Education comes from the Catholic Mission. The school to note is at BES. This school is staffed with a European lay missionary, a priest and some two or three native teachers. It, however does not cope for the demands of the people and some of the children attend the Mission Schools at SISSANO, SELEO ISLAND, MALOL or ST. ANNA (Aitape).

In most of the villages visited had a Catechist which was supplied by the Mission and some sought of teaching is carried out in the villages. Religion is much more concentrated on than any other subject.

This teachers at the villages in fact have no qualifications whatsoever and are just as illiterate as the children themselves. They teach the children how to count and teach them their alphabet plus their religion and that's it.

There are only two Administration schools in the Aitape Sub-District and even this does not cater for the crying demands of the people of the West Coast Inland Census Division. It was surprising to find that quite a lot of the villagers were keen on sending their children to Administration schools but owing to the limited amount taken in by the schools the children have to be sent back to carry on the continued village life of their forefathers.

The shortage of teachers in the territory was explained to them but it certainly would be worth while to take into consideration the whole of this area and to concentrate more on Education for the people than what it is at present.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Throughout the patrol the roads were found to be well maintained. Owing to the heavy rains prior to the patrols visit some sections of the roads to some of the villages were very wet and muddy.

The road from KIREAU (new PALAWA) to KARA-AUSI was mainly walking along the stony banks of the Nigia River which takes about an hour and half. Walking from YONGITI/SEIYUM to WAUNINGI via LUPAI follows the banks of the Yalingi River also.

Towards the Vanimo/Lumi borders of the West coast inland the roads are cut by many fast flowing streams and going out during the wet season all necessary precautions have to be taken and during the dry season would be the appropriate time. The road to SAVAMUI from MORI No.1 takes about three quarters of an hour walking on the banks of Rhaimbrom River, while the road to NEBIKE is entirely on the stony banks of the Rhaimbrom River and to MUMURU there are quite a lot of streams cutting the roads continually.

Walking from MAFOKA to the villages of AMSUKU, KARANDU and combined KALAU/WANTIPI/KAIYEI is straight forward except for a lot of river crossings all necessary precautions have to be taken.

Road from WAINALI to DROME/BARIRA was in perfect condition during the patrol. In general the roads throughout the patrol were found in good order and maintained. It would well be advised that the right time which is the dry season patrols should be carried out.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. (Cont'd)

Bridges in the area were merely a couple of logs placed across the necessary crossing. These were across holes and small creeks.

The road from Aitape to WAUNINGI takes traffic during the dry season and the bridges there are well built and maintained by the people.

VILLAGES:

The general outlook of the villages throughout were quite satisfactory and most have been well kept.

This being my first visit to this area and reading through the previous officer's comments and instructions in the village books it could be seen clearly that quite a lot of work has been put in to improve the villages.

In fact there has been quite a lot of moving around of the people and a few of the villages have now combined to make one complete village. The villages which have combined are: KALAU, WANTIFI, and KAIYEI; DROME and BARIRA; YONGITI and SETYUM. Villages shifted to new sites are: GOINIRI, KARANDU and NENGLAN.

Housing was certainly a great improvement and those villages where there wasn't a decent house before have new houses built, and lined.

The NEBIKE village which is not in the West Coast Inland Census Division was also in good order as for MUMURU village it was quite noticeable that no work has been done since the last patrol's visit.

In general the villages were clean, tidy and sanitation was fair throughout.

As a suggestion, I think it would be worth while taking into consideration the villages of NEBIKE and MUMURU to ~~(include them)~~ be included in the West Coast Inland Census Division of the Aitape Sub-District. It is only three days away from this village (walking) while it takes six days from Vanimo.

The Village Officials throughout the area were found to be carrying out their work and had the people in good order. Though few were lacking in efficiency there were other men in the villages which helped the Officials who were a bit behind at times.

However it could well be said that they were doing their job as was required of them.

(6)

MISSIONS:

The Catholic Mission is the only religious body in the area.

They have established themselves at BES, and DROME where it is staffed by a European Missionary. In the villages throughout the Mission has a Catechist whose job is to teach the people their religion.

At DROME a Priest of the Order of Friars is stationed there with native staff, while at BES there is a Priest, a lay missionary and also some native teachers. This being the only two stations staffed with Europeans.

PATROL MAP:

See accompanying Map of PATROL.

R. P. Valdes
Catechist, P.O. (in Training)

ooooooooooooo000000ooooooooooooo

EAST COAST
VANIMO.

IMBIO.

BEMBI.

WEST COAST INLAND

SIAU

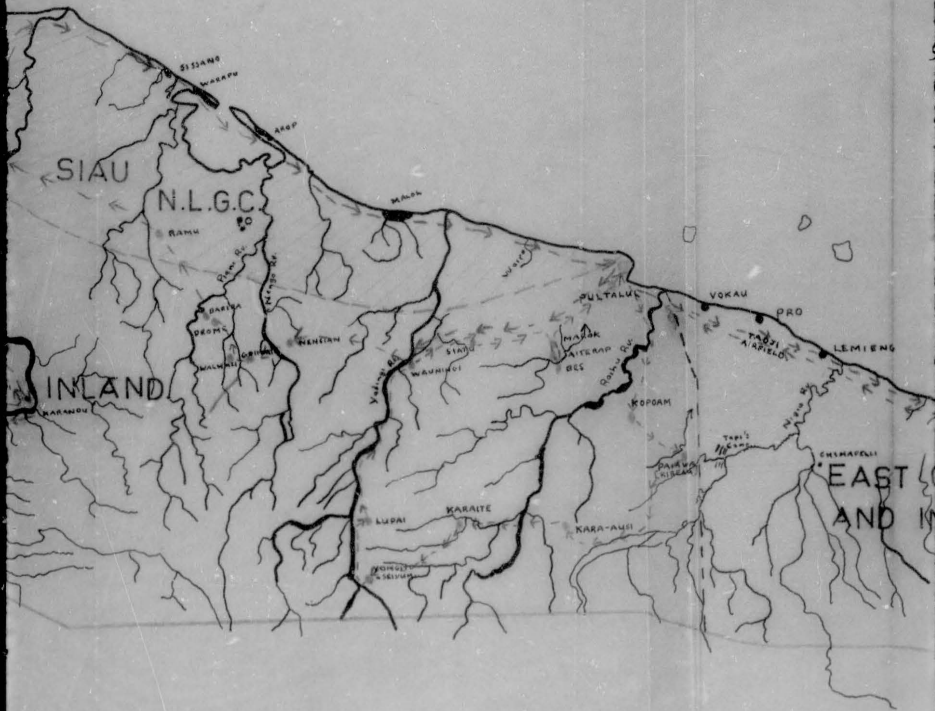
N.L.

RAHU



AITAPE
PATROL No.9

by J.O.Hunter C.P.O.



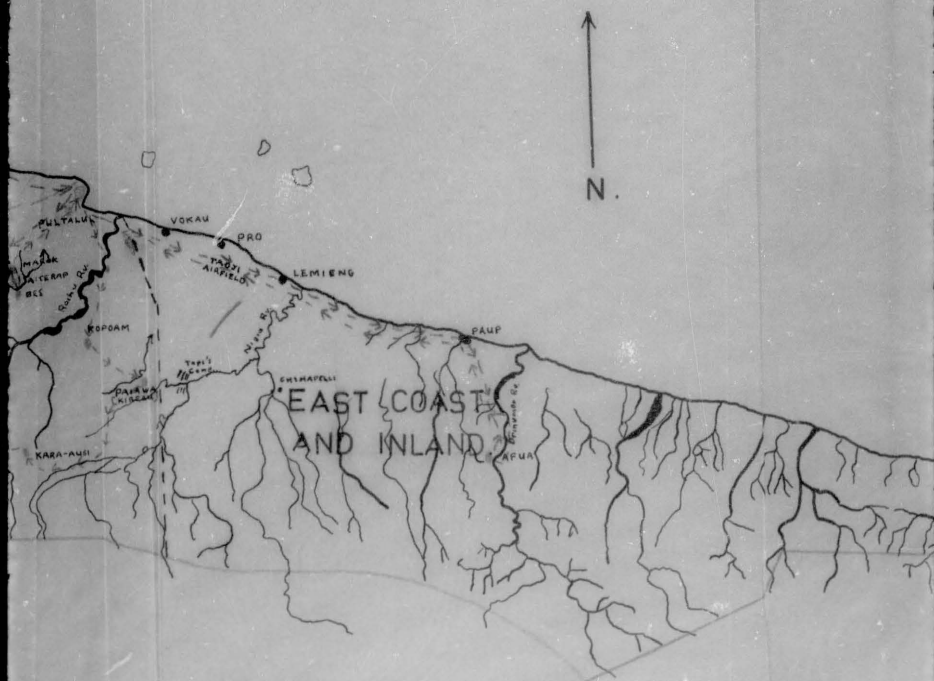
Scale.
1 in:4 mls

Legend.
 ————— Route.
 • Village.
 - - - - - S/D. Bound

AITAPE

PATROL No.9

by J.O.Hunter C.P.O.

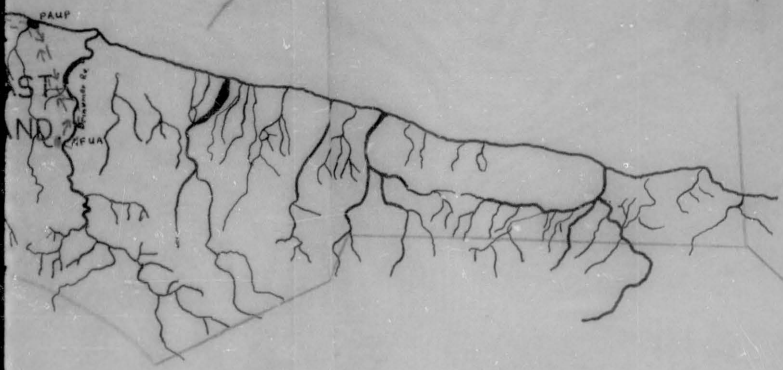
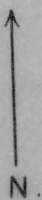


Legend.

— Route.

• Village.

- - - S/D Boundary.



y.

DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (AITAPE S.D.) Report No. 10 of 1961/62 AITAPE

Patrol Conducted by G. J. Melville P.O.

Area Patrolled Villages in AITAPE Census Divisions 8 & 10

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 member of R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 15/5/1962 to 22/5/1962

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1962

Medical /19

Map Reference AITAPE, ARMY SERIES Scale 1 inch : 4 miles

Objects of Patrol a) Routine Administration b) Inspection of local economic projects

c) Investigate possibility of millenarian activity

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2576/1962

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67. 8. 48 ✓



67-3-1/2187

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

21st June, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 1961/62

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

Your comments on Mr. McIntyre's style of reporting have been noted.

CATTLE - While this scheme remains small I cannot see many problems arising and frankly, I cannot see the scheme advancing at all rapidly.

I would however like more detailed information on the scheme.

ROADS AND BRIDGES - I appreciate that the Raihu River bridge is the greatest hindrance to development in this area.

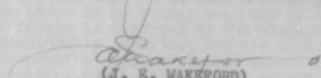
Without it there can be no thought of opening up land in the Chinapelli area, and economic development in the Lemiang and coastal area must also be immeasurably hindered.

One of the grave doubts associated with the establishment of the East Coast Council is the lack of communications.

As a follow up to the patrol report will you now submit a detailed case showing the need for this bridge, covering I should suggest:-

- (1) Possible land availability in the Chinapelli area
- (2) Economic development in the Chinapelli/Kapoam/Lemiang areas.
- (3) Road routes on the other side of the river - Kapoam and Nigia
- (4) Communications to Tadjji airstrip and Tadjji plantation.
- (5) Populations involved.

You should of course provide information on the stream size, etc.


(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

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

57-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

7th June 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAKE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No.10/61-62

Two copies of a report, submitted by Mr. E. J. McIntyre, P.O. together with camping allowance claims, are enclosed.

This is the first report submitted by Mr. McIntyre since his arrival in the Sepik District. His style of reporting varies from that generally accepted. He has been instructed, that in future his reports should give more of a narrative explanation of points under discussion and to eliminate abbreviations in the body of the report.

Mr. McIntyre has brought out a number of pertinent points and has shown keen powers of observation.

Cattle. There are many inherent difficulties involved in the Catholic Mission scheme to start cattle herds in the inland villages behind Aitape. Firstly, as has been noted in a previous report, the people look on it as a big business operation and tend to ignore work on other economic operations. Whereas in fact, the scheme is not envisaged as an economic affair by the Mission but as a domestic concern. Survival of the animals is another question which only expert care and time can resolve. In order to avoid the development of cult thinking the hard facts will have to be continually stressed from this office and this may result in some friction with the Mission. As an experiment however, the scheme deserves our support.

Gold. I intend sending a native from CHINAPELI to receive instruction from the Mines Officer at Lumi. The potential here is an unknown quantity.

Roads and Bridges. The road to the CHINAPELI area is entirely a voluntary work which has the support of this office. Its use is extremely limited because there is no bridge over the RAHNE river. All development east of Aitape is hindered by the absence of this bridge which has been continually submitted for the works programme. Similarly, the development of any settlement scheme in the CHINAPELI area is not practicable, until such time as direct land communication with Aitape is established.


(R. Aisbett)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GJM/GJM

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

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

25th. May. 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL No. 10 of 1961/62

Your 67-1-1 of the 11th. instant refers.

Please find affixed the original and two duplicate copies of the Patrol Report covering Aitape Patrol No. 10 of 1961/62. The report has been made out in accordance with your written instructions.

AREA PATROLLED.	Chinapelli V. (C.L. 10) Paisawa V. (C.D. 8)
DATES of PATROLLING.	16/5/62 - 22/5/62
DURATION " "	7 days.
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.	G.J.McIntyre P.O.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING " .	1 Sen. Const. of R.P.&N.G.C.
MAP REFERENCE.	AITAPE, ARMY SERIES 1 inch : 4 miles

G.J. McIntyre
(G.J.McIntyre) P.O.

1.

AITAPE PATROL No. 10 of 1961/62.PATROL DIARY.

Tue. 15/5/62	Dep. AITAPE 0800hrs. Arr. MALTHAIS Hamlet (CHINAPELLI) 1100hrs. Inspected road en route. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Wed. 16/5/62	Dep. MALTHAIS 0800hrs. Arr. CHINAPELLI Village 1000hrs. Arr. ALOL (beach hamlet of CHINAPELLI) 1200hrs. Arr. LEMIANG 1500hrs. Arr. MALTHAIS 1900hrs. Inspected economic ventures en route. Talks held in the evening.
Thur. 17/5/62	Dep. MALTHAIS 0800hrs. Arr. CHINAPELLI V. 1000hrs. Observing use made of the existing labour potential. Talks held in the evening.
Fri. 18/5/62	Investigating the organisation of the villagers.
Sat. 19/5/62	Dep. CHINAPELLI 0800hrs. 1200hrs arr. at a site where gold was won in the pre-war era. Observed methods of prospecting. 1900hrs. arr. CHINAPELLI.
Sun. 20/5/62	Observed.
Mon. 21/5/62	Dep. CHINAPELLI 0800hrs. Arr. PAIWA (KOREA) 1200hrs. Inspected road en route. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Tue.	Dep. PAIWA 0800hrs. Arr. AITAPE 1400hrs.

END OF DIARY.

AITAPE PATROL No. 10 of 1961/62.PATROL REPORT.Native Affairs.

The patrol was well received by the villagers.

The people are becoming increasingly aware of the need to develop their resources and to further this end they have organized themselves into voluntary working groups under the direction of the more progressive local leaders. The most conspicuous of these leaders is ex. Sgt. Maj. Tapi (MALTHEAIS Hamlet, CHINAPPELLI V.). Their plans include the produce marketing of copra, coffee, and fresh foods, and also the construction of a road network. However, due to the lack of technical knowledge, the results are often out of all proportion to the effort involved.

Unfortunately there is no acute economic need at the moment. There is sufficient money already deposited in C.S.B. Society Accounts to meet their needs (meagre) and the demands of taxation, nor do they appear to be fully aware of the purchasing power of money as yet. However, the villagers consider that they may be incorporated in a Native Local Government Council in the future and, consequently, their thinking is often in terms of N.L.G.C. Taxation.

The advantages of individual C.S.B. Savings Accounts, and individual ownership of cash crops, were pointed out.

Discretion was exercised at all times, in order that millenarian aspirations should not arise out of the propaganda.

Complaints.

It was brought into the notice of the patrol that the Tulul of CHINAPPELLI V. was deliberately acting contrary to the instructions and advice of Administration Officers. The matter has been referred to AITAPE.

There were no other complaints.

Land.

There is ample land available and no evidence of potential disputes.

However, the CHINAPPELLI villagers were curious to learn of the Administration's intentions re. an ex. Servicemen's Settlement Scheme (A piece of land was surveyed, and vetted by the D.A.S.F. for this purpose, on CHINAPPELLI land. The scheme was apparently postponed indefinitely, pending the construction of a bridge across the RAIBU RIVER, at AITAPE.).

Millenarian Activity.

No evidence of cargo cult.

Too much is expected of an eventual V.T. road.

In PALAWA there was some evidence to suggest that the people associate Christianity with agricultural successes and failures. But the only evident result of this belief has been neglect in the field of agriculture.

The general trend of thought appears to be quite natural for a people at their stage of development. Repeated economic failures and successes in the near future will serve to correct their thinking.

Economic Potential.

Copra.

Seedlings being planted too close together and in shallow holes. No 3' x 3' x 3' holes dug before planting. Planting often taking place on unsuitable land (gen. easier to clear).
The writer cannot visualize the inland people carrying copra down to the beach (several hours over wet and greasy tracks). This crop appears to have little potential away from the beach.

Coffee. (Robusta)

A good well-cared for garden veined at MALTHEAIS Hamlet (CHINAPELLI). At PALAWA the nursery had been allowed to deteriorate (My 6-3-2 to D.A.S.F. c.c. affixed refers). No new clearings were veined.

Fresh Foods.

Unlimited potential. However, the people are associating the future produce marketing with the development of a V.T. road.

Cocoa.

No potential at present.
My 6-3-2, c.c. affixed, refers.

Tobacco.

Unlikely that there is any potential. Some samples were forwarded to the D.A.S.F. which wishes to test for disease.

Cattle.

My 6-4-1, c.c. affixed, refers.

There is too much talk and dressing up this matter (the villagers look upon it as a "business enterprise").

Gold.

Prior to World War II, a European prospector, employing a large labour line, successfully won quantities of alluvial gold from river beds in a locality near to CHINAPELLE V. (4 hrs. walking time distant .

A few natives were prospecting. These were ignorant of what gold was and looked like, and did not understand how to build dams and allow the force of the water to strip off the heavy overlay.

The people were advised that, if a sufficient number wished to work as a group (including several who had already worked on gold fields), an Officer could advise on utilising the water power.

The strenuous nature of the work involved was also pointed out.

It appears unlikely that many will wish to go prospecting in the near future.

In propaganda, the merits of copra and coffee production were stressed where appropriate. However, there can be little doubt that the villagers visualise earning the cash to cover future needs from the sale of fresh foods (

1. The work is familiar,
2. They consider this the best return for the least effort,
3. A large share of the work can be done by the women,
4. They expect the road to be completed and transport dispatched to collect the garden produce; no carrying,) and the other projects are as yet vague dreams. Furthermore, the writer considers that to over-emphasize the importance of planting commercial crops could easily lead to "passive resistance" on the part of the villagers.

Roads and Bridges.

The leaders of the different groups have been holding meetings among themselves, and they have made plans to construct a V.T. road network (AITAPE - MALTHAIS - PAIAMA - KARA-AUSI - KARAITH - SEIKYU - YOGIYI - LUPAI - WAUNINGI - SIATU - BES + AITERAP - MAROK - AITAPE), using voluntary labour. For the greater part the road would run through rain forest.

At present gangs are working on the AITAPE - MALTHAIS - PAIAMA - KARA-AUSI section. Much effort is being expended. Unfortunately :-

1. There is no bridge across the RAINU R. at AITAPE.
2. The people are concentrating more on straight lines than on terrain and gradient
3. As they clean the road the debris is pushed to the sides, building these up higher than the centre, hence the road holds water.
4. They are gradually widening the road. This allows the full rainfall to fall on the forest floor, but there is not enough cleared space and light to allow grass to grow, and meanwhile erosion takes place.

Thus, with the exception of the work directly supervised by ex. Sgt. Maj. Tapi, they are doing more harm than good.

A practical and economical road scheme would appear to entail :-

1. Frequent supervisory visits by an Officer.
2. Correction of the before-mentioned faults.
3. A chain-saw in operation.
4. Timber to be cleared to the width of 1 chain to allow grass to grow.
5. After removal of the stumps, the road to be crowned by a tractor and terracer blade.

Bridging, with the exception of the Raihu R., should not present a major problem due to an abundance of wartime scrap metal.

Could a 4 - 5 canoe pontoon serve as a temporary substitute on the Raihu R. ?

The people cannot see any practical limitations; " the Government must help us ". However, they appear willing with regard to their labour.

Conclusion.

In the near future, when their efforts do not turn out as planned, the villagers will be frustrated. However, it would be extremely unwise to attempt to halt any of their schemes, and they will have to learn by trial and error.

Joint, D.N.A. - D.A.S.F., patrols would probably be the most effective.

END OF PATROL REPORT

Signed. G. J. McIntyre
(G.J. McIntyre) P.O.

Date. 25/5/62

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GJH/GJH

In Reply, Please
Quote : No. 6-4-1

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

25th. May. 1962.

The O.I.C.
The Department of Agriculture, Stocks, and Fisheries.
AITAPE.

LIVESTOCK & CATTLE

The people of AITBAP, IES, KARA-AUSI, KARAITI, KOPOAN, IUPAI, HADOK, HURCIAN, PAIAMA, SEIYUN, SIATU, WAINALI, WAININGI, and YOGIYI, have been given the use of a cattle herd (4 animals) by the Franciscan Mission. The Mission is training locals as herdsmen, and, meanwhile the cattle are to be kept, under expert care, at AITAPE or IES and in later years distributed among the villagers.

Should you be aware of any actual environmental restrictions re. such a scheme, would you please advise those concerned so as to avoid frustration in the future.

For your information and interest.

G. J. McIntyre
(G. J. McIntyre) P.O.

for The Assistant District Officer.

c.c. official Petrol Report GJH

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GM/GM

In Reply, Please
Quote : No. 6-3-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

25th. May, 1962.

The C.I.C.
The Department of Agriculture, Stock, and Fisheries,
AITAPE.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT

COCOA:Chinapelli V.

In 1955 the villagers of Chinapelli formed a Society for the purpose of growing and marketing cocon.

Some seedlings were actually planted, but the scheme broke down and the plantings were neglected.

I am now informed that some of the seedlings survived are now beginning to bear. These may be found near ALOI, a beach hamlet of Chinapelli V.

COFFEE:Paimea V.

It was noticed that most of the seedlings in the nursery had variegated leaves.

Could this be due to a nutritional defect or merely to neglect?

There was ample evidence of neglect.
Some samples have been forwarded to your office.

For your information and interest.

G. J. McIntyre
(G. J. McIntyre) P.O.

for The Assistant District Officer.

c.c. *offered* *Patrol* *April* *1962*

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
BOSTON.

Sub-District Office,
ALBANY

25th. May 62

6141 P.A. RABBI

25/5/62 7 days Com. Divisions 6810 Good Good

J. G. K.

ti

PRO
HON
M

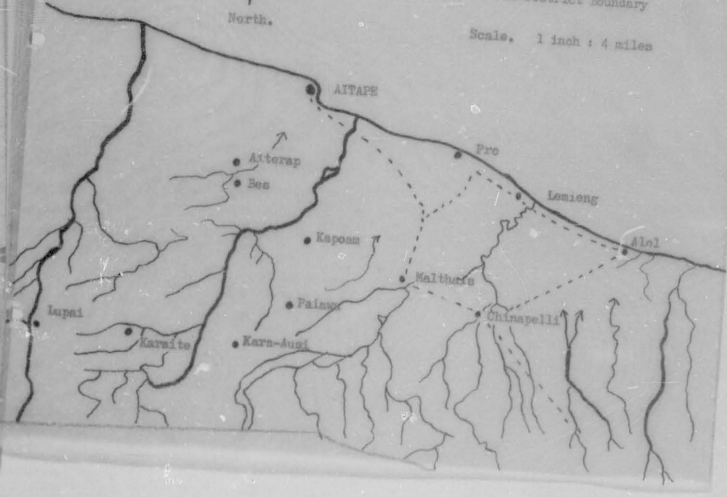
AITAPE PATROL No. 10 of 1961/62

North.
↑

Legend

- Village
- - - Route
- Sub-District Boundary

Scale. 1 inch : 4 miles



67-0-48

16th July, 1962.

The District Officer,
S.M. District,
MIRAJ.

PATROL REPORT NO. 10 - 1961/62 - AITARE

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

The Department of Agriculture is most reluctant to encourage the development of any cattle industry in areas where there are no trained personnel to assist in such projects.

There is provision, however, for the training of village people in some aspects of cattle raising and before people commence raising cattle they should take advantage of such training.

I am pleased to see that a man from CHINAPELLI is to receive instruction from the Minor Officer at Luni.


I am pleased to note that the advantages of individual Savings Accounts and the individual ownership of cash crops were pointed out to the people.

I would like the Officer to expand on his statement that "the people associate Christianity with agricultural successes and failures".

The gold won by the European prospector with a large labour line hardly covered production costs.

I am inclined to agree with Mr McIntyre's conclusions; if we try to stop the people in their schemes for advancement they will claim we are retarding them. They will probably be more receptive to our advice and guidance when their own methods fail.

A very good Patrol Report.


(W.R. BISHOP)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SERIK..... Report No. ALTAP No. 11 of 1961/62.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.J. McINTYRE, P.O.....

Area Patrolled.....Some villages of the East Coast and Inland Census Division (C.D. 10)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....1 Const. 1st. Class of the R.P.M.G.C. 2 Agricultural Fieldworkers.

Duration—From.....5./..6.../1962...to...26./..6.../1962...

Number of Days.....22.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../..9.../1961...

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

Map Reference.....ALTAP, ARMY SERIES.....1 inch : 4 miles.....

Objects of Patrol...a) Routine Administration..... b) To encourage economic development.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/8/1962

G. J. McIntyre
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-8-58

31st August, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report No. 11-1962/63 Aitani

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. I note in your comment that you have given the necessary advice to the Officer concerning community projects in the field of Agriculture.

I suggest you give every support to Mr Thomas so that he can get the necessary licence to direct his small ships to collect copra.

The Department of Education have informed me that providing necessary buildings are available in February, 1963, a European School Teacher will be made available to operate in this village.

I strongly recommend every encouragement be given the Building Contractors in order that the necessary buildings might be available.

The School Teacher could no doubt, being on the spot, give assistance and guidance to the people in the preparation and storage of their product.


The Department of Agriculture should be approached to give assistance in this area - I think the situation demands it.

Please advise me under subject heading of any further detail of Millenarian activity.

How active are the Jehovah's Witnesses in the area? Is their following increasing? Where are they operating other than in this area?

I suggest that efforts should be made to get people from the area to go to a village where the art of canoe making is still retained - perhaps TUMBO or SIGANO. To ~~learn~~

the art


(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67-8-58. ✓



67-3-1

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

10th August, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1961-62

Receipt of the above patrol report is acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - I am not at all sure that community projects are an unpopular and totally foreign concept. Perhaps the clearest example of community effort was pre-contact tribal warfare. ✓

The problems associated with communal ownership of economic crops have been discussed at length with the District Agricultural Officer. He states that this has been a normal transitional problem in all areas. I do not consider this approach in itself sufficient, and you should continue to channel development towards individual family ownership. ✓

COPRA - Mr. L. Thomas has made application for a Limited Coastal Radio Station at Yakamul, so that he can direct his small ships to collect copra, whenever there are sufficient supplies. ✓

6 copies from school to see the file in this.

His complaint is not with the initial processing of the copra, but with storage and lack of care taken while awaiting shipping. He maintains that there would be no losses if the copra was regularly re-dried and exposed to the sun whilst awaiting shipping and not allowed to grow musty and mouldy in the bags.

GENERAL - A well prepared report.

No copy of your patrol instructions was forwarded.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

19th. July.1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

AITAPE PATROL REPORT No. 11 of 1961/62.

Two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. McIntyre P.O. are enclosed together with camping allowance claims.

Economic Development.

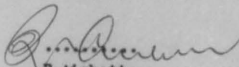
Mr. McIntyre's comments on the effect of communal efforts bring out a difficult position as this is bound by the fragmented land tenure system which precludes most individuals from sufficient bulk land ownership to plant or work an economic unit. This is particularly so at YAKAMUL where the land tenure system is highly fragmented and the people find it impossible to work together. Bickering over land ownership is probably the basis of their inability to work together.

However, the people are being exhorted to plant irrespective of the size of holdings as eventually some action must be taken to divide the land into economic units.

In the meantime everything possible is being done to encourage development of the existing potential, by providing a shipping service when and where possible and also technical advice from the D.A.S.F.

Mr. McIntyre's remarks reference poor quality copra and planting techniques have been brought to the notice of the Agricultural Officer. Action has already been taken to remedy this in some of the villages concerned.

The comments on roads and transport will be dealt with in a submission for a Raihu River bridge which I am now preparing.


R. Aisbett.

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office,
AITAPE.

12th. July. 1962.


The Assistant District Officer,
AITAPE.

AITAPE PATROL No. 11 of 1961/62

Your 67-1-1 of the 1st. June, 1962. refers.

Please find affixed the original and two duplicate copies of the Patrol Report covering Aitape Patrol No. 11 of 1961/62. The report has been made out in accordance with your written instructions.

AREA PATROLLED.	Some villages of the Aitape East Coast and Inland Census Division (C.D. 10).
DATES OF PATROLLING.	5/6/62 - 26/6/62
DURATION " " .	22 days.
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.	G.J.McIntyre P.O.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING " .	1 Const. 1st. Class. of the R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Agricultural Fieldworker Gr.1 1 Village Agricultural Fieldworker.
MAP REFERENCE.	AITAPE. ARMY SERIES 1 inch : 4 miles.


(G.J.McIntyre) P.O.

AITAPE PATROL No. 11 of 1961/62PATROL DIARY.

Tue. 5/6/62	Dep. AITAPE 1300hrs. Arr. VOKAU 1430hrs. Inspected road en route. Talks held in the evening.
Wed. 6/6/62	In VOKAU. Inspected economic ventures. Talks.
Thur. 7/6/62	Dep. VOKAU 0800hrs. Arr. PRO 0830hrs. Inspected road en route. Inspected economic ventures. Talks in evening.
Fri. 8/6/62	Dep. PRO 0900hrs. Arr. LEMIENG 0900hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Sat. 9/6/62	Dep. LEMIENG 0900hrs. Arr. PAUF 1200hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Sun. 10/6/62	Observed.
Mon. 11/6/62	Dep. PAUF for AFUA 0800hrs. Returned 1500. Talks held in the village. The villagers decided to prospect for gold on site of old diggings.
Tue. 12/6/62	Dep. PAUF 0900hrs. Arr. YAKAMUL No.1 1000hrs. Inspected economic ventures, and noted absence of new plantings due to inter-hamlet friction.
Wed. 13/6/62	Dep. YAKAMUL 1 0900hrs. Arr. YAKAMUL 2 0845hrs. Inspected economic ventures, and noted absence of new plantings due to inter-hamlet friction.
Thur. 14/6/62	Dep. YAKAMUL 2 0800hrs. Arr. CHAROK 1000hrs. Talks held. Villagers decided to prospect for gold on site of old diggings, and to commence work on clearing gardens for coffee. Was informed that the bulk of the population was now living in the hamlet of TARAWAK where a new rest-house was being built. TARAWAK is situated 1 hour walking time from the village of ULAU 1.
Fri. 15/6/62	Dep. CHAROK 0800hrs. Arr. ULAU 1, via YAKAMUL 2, 1230hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Sat. 16/6/62	Dep. ULAU 1 0800hrs. Arr. ULAU 2 0900hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Sun. 17/6/62	Observed.
Mon. 18/6/62	Dep. ULAU 2 0800hrs. Arr. DEIA 0930hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.
Tue. 19/6/62	Dep. DEIA 0800hrs. Arr. SUAIN 1030hrs. Inspection of economic enterprises. Talks held in the evening.
Wed. 20/6/62	Dep. SUAIN 0800hrs. Arr. MATAPAU 1030hrs. Talks held. Returned SUAIN 1500hrs.

Thur.
21/6/62 Dep. SUAIN 0800hrs. Arr. BALUP 1100hrs. Inspection of economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.

Fri.
22/6/62 Dep. BALUP 0800hrs. Arr. MALIN 1000hrs. Inspected economic ventures. Talks held in the evening.

Sat.
23/6/62 Self ill. Reports of an epidemic further inland. Dep. MALIN 0800hrs. Arr. SUAIN 1200hrs.

Sun.
24/6/62 Observed.

Mon.
25/6/62 Dep. SUAIN 0800hrs. Arr. ULAU 1700hrs.

Tue.
26/6/62 Self to WEWAK.

Patrol proceeded to AITAFE under the direction of 6645 Constable 1st. Class Sowaikere and arrived there on the 28/6/62.

END OF DIARY.

ALTAPE PATROL No. 11 of 1961/62.PATROL REPORT.Native Affairs.

The patrol was well received by the villagers.

Within the area the old social organisation appears to have broken down under culture contact. These social changes were not accompanied by changes in the economic field, and we are left with a society, the actions of whose members are regulated neither by tradition and customary social obligations nor by a European type organisation with its accompanying complex economic structure. Patrols are welcomed, then, because only in the presence of authority can these villagers discuss business matters in a rational manner. It becomes obvious, therefore, that the effects of such discussions will be short-lived until such time as the official propaganda can lead directly to spot cash, and, that is seldom possible due to the lack of transport.

In many villages the people were labouring under the impression that all economic development was necessarily to take the form of community projects, in this case pseudo Progress Societies, with communal ownership of commercial crops. (This concept did not arise out of advice given by Field Officers, but rather from the diffusion of ideas from other areas; it may also have inadvertently encouraged by the local Mission.) This is an unpopular, and totally foreign, concept, as the basic work unit is the individual family or at the largest the lineage living in an exclusive hamlet. Another factor is that these " Progress Societies " tend to produce charismatic leaders who in the initial stages gain prestige, power, and personal control over the funds, and then cannot later be divested of those powers by the villagers themselves; this was found to be particularly so in the village of Lemieng. In the Yakumul Villages the planting of economic crops was at a standstill due mainly to friction over attempts to form " Progress Societies ".

It was previously determined that the best method of fostering the economic development of the Land would be to exhort the community to clear large areas, and then have individual ownership of the planted crops. The writer supported the concept of individual ownership, and lent some support to the idea of the community clearing the land. However, upon reflection, I think I made an error in my fieldwork;

- a) A high percentage of the latest commercial plantings are taking place on the least suitable land, e.g. coastal knai strips. I failed to realise that such land is probably already communally owned, while the best land, owned by individuals or lineages, is not being brought into production.
- b) The ownership of lines of 5 - 10 coconut trees or coffee bushes here and there is not really a sound economic proposition, nor can it permit efficient production.

The situation appears to call for a patrol which can spend several days in each village, determine the normal working unit in relation to the land and its ownership, and then organise the villagers along these lines. The villages of Fro, Vokm, and Lemieng,

*Patrols
discuss
business*

*Active
Land*

Block

enjoy the advantages of good vehicular roads and transport (supplied by private enterprise) and sell good quality hot air copra at Aitape. This copra is made from nuts owned by individuals and is sold directly by those individuals, yet these villages have had trouble lately with communal plantings and "Progress Societies"; this fact must lend some support to the above-mentioned point.

Discretion was exercised at all times, in order that millenarian aspirations should not arise out of the propaganda delivered.

Complaints.

No formal complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol.

There was no suggestion of complaints with regard to the conduct of the personell accompanying the patrol.

Millenarian Activity.

There was no evidence of cargo cult. However, the Franciscan Father at Uluu said that there had been reports of nefarious ceremonies taking place in cemeteries. But the writer takes the view that these reports have their origins in petty jealousies or else the acts were carried out with malicious intent to defy the Mission. However, there was some evidence to suggest that some villagers (those farthest from Aitape) believe that Europeans acquire cargo by merely dispatching slips of paper. This would be a natural belief for a people who are infrequently contacted, but it should not exist in this area. Correction of this idea will require constant repetition of propaganda. In this case the situation can perhaps be explained by the lack of communications. However, the villagers apparently understand that, at the present time, their wealth can come only from the sale of labour or produce.

In Suain the nativistic religion, embracing elements of Roman Catholicism and the teachings of Jehovah's Witnesses, still holds sway. From a strictly secular viewpoint the movement is useful, producing habits of good industry and lawfulness.

Economic Development.

Agricultural extension is being severely hampered by two factors, the lack of good organization at village level, and the lack of transport. Until these problems are solved the effects of the local copra and coffee training school will be undermined. Also, with the exception of the village of Suain, the rate of new plantings is most disappointing.

Copra.

The villages of Pro, Voksu, and Lemlong, produce good quality hot air copra.

The villages of Paup, Yakumul 1. and 2., and Uluu 1. and 2.,

produce a very inferior grade of smoked copra, and this in the face of constant patrolling by experienced agricultural fieldworkers. This copra is purchased by a trader who makes irregular calls along the coast by boat, and then only during the South-East season. This market may soon be lost due to poor quality, and under the present conditions it is unlikely that the quality will improve.

Throughout the whole area there was a noticeable lack of nursery technique. Many seedlings were being lost due to failure to germinate, lack of selection, phototropic effect, and planting on unsuitable ground.

Coffee.

Some gardens were weeded and, although these were not laid out along economic lines, they will serve as useful guides to future efforts.

Where appropriate the merits of copra and coffee production were stressed.

It would appear as though further incentive can only come from the provision of a road network and transport, and reorganisation at the village level. And without incentive the propaganda and demonstrations cannot be effective.

The villagers appear to have lost all knowledge of seamanship and boatbuilding, hence they cannot alleviate the transport problem themselves.

Health.

All instructions issued under the Regulations have been carried out. The problem now is to educate the people to use the services provided.

The effectiveness of Aid Posts and Staff continues to suffer from local politics.

Education.

Throughout the area visited, educational services are provided by the Franciscan Roman Catholic Mission. Although all the inherent defects of such a system are present, the Mission cannot be criticised in the absence of an alternative service. However, it is unfortunate that there are no facilities to provide for a Grade 4. education, hence the locals are precluded from many jobs. This factor may give rise to some resentment in the near future.

It is to be hoped that the scheduled Department of Education School for Yaksmaal will improve the situation.

Conclusion.

Within the area, the economic situation appears to have stagnated social and political development. Successful change in any field must be dependant on the improvement of the economic situation.

also to
Timber
is. Later
are

Contingent on
Natural Materials
on Coast
1963

E. Com. Teacher
permanent delay

END OF REPORT.

Signed. *G. J. McIntyre*
(G. J. McIntyre) P.O.

Date. 15/1/62.

Sub-District Office,

ATAPE.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The Commissioner of Police,
KONKORDU.

21st July

62

6645

SOWAKERS-KINS

13/7/62

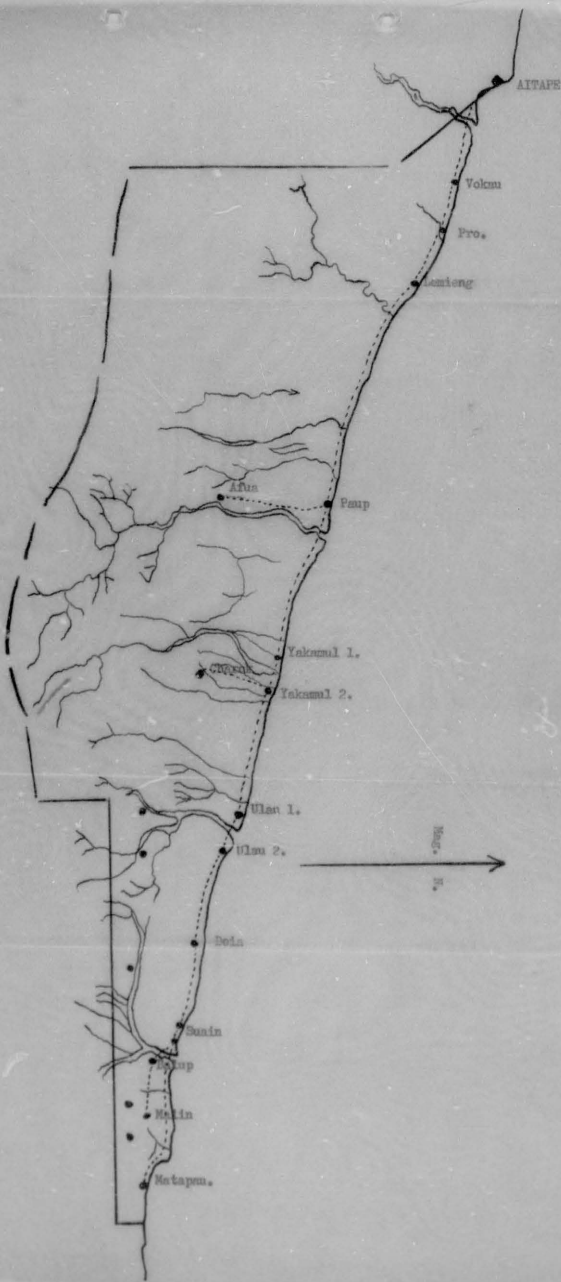
22 days.

Gen. Division 10.

Excellent Efficient.

gm 9/8

ATTAPE PATROL No. 1 of 1961/62.



East Coast and Inland Census Division (C.I.D. No. 10).

LEGEND.

Villages.

Patrol Route.

Scale. 1 inch = 4 miles.